# The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Repealing Act, 1874.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Inland Customs Bill.
The Panjáb Laws Amendment Bill.
Native Soldiers' rights and liabilities Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 28th December* 1874.

*No.* 13.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 1025.—Mr. W. R. Millar, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 31st October last.

*No.* 1027.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. B. Harington, M. A., Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, with effect from the 1st January 1875.

*No.* 1032.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for nine months, with effect from the 10th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Notification No. 94 of the 31st March last is cancelled.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 1393.—With reference to Notification No. 834, dated 31st July last, Captain F. Bailey, R. E., Superintendent of Forest Surveys, was on privilege leave from the 14th July to 13th October, and was absent on special duty from the 14th October to the 22nd November last, on which date he reported having rejoined his office.

### SURVEYS.

*The 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 788.—Captain D. Cowie, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 2nd instant.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 2897*P.*—With reference to Notifications Nos. 1654P. and 2625P., dated, respectively, the 24th July and 30th October 1873, Mr. J. H. Riebe, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 30th December* 1874.

*No.* 7597.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of November 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872 :—

| | Nov. 1872. | Nov. 1873. | Nov. 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Govt. of India ... | 2,45,39,853 | 2,57,74,073 | 2,68,80,981 |
| Bengal ... | 2,22,40,149 | 1,91,80,532 | 2,12,66,030 |
| Assam ... | | | 24,35,135 |
| British Burmah ... | 32,12,800 | 38,14,548 | 35,93,972 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 2,16,97,697 | 2,13,34,380 | 1,42,36,631 |
| Oudh ... | 63,16,595 | 73,64,947 | 45,37,446 |
| Punjab ... | 1,08,98,930 | 1,00,63,630 | 1,23,16,275 |
| Bombay ... | 4,40,33,431 | 2,61,66,193 | 1,54,09,411 |
| Central Provinces ... | 72,00,496 | 70,42,433 | 35,41,533 |
| Madras ... | 2,70,54,413 | 2,44,25,516 | 1,80,01,336 |
| TOTAL ... | 16,71,94,364 | 14,51,66,252 | 12,22,18,750 |

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 30th December* 1874.

*No.* 7513.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India, in this Department, No. 5235, dated the 28th August 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Section 10(*b*) of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, the words *day before* shall be substituted for the words "date of" and the words "after that" cancelled.

## SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

*The 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 7516.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 29th December* 1874.

*No.* 1212 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Horatio Arthur Yorke, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, Meerut Provincial Division,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 1213 *of* 1874.—The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

Passed Hospital Apprentice George McCall, to be Assistant Apothecary from the 1st November 1874, *vice* Assistant Apothecary John O'Brien, deceased.

*No.* 1214 *of* 1874.—First Class Apothecary A. Fruvall, attached to the Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of senior Apothecary.

*No.* 1215 *of* 1874.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1128 of the 4th December 1874, notifying the grant of furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Conductor George Palmer, after the words "under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869," insert the words "*and No.* 888 *of* 1872."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*The 30th December* 1874.

*No.* 1216 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1066 of the 13th November 1874, the departure for Europe of the under-mentioned Officer has been reported on the date specified :—

Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, of the Medical Department,—7th August 1874.

*No.* 1217 *of* 1874.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Utter Sing, No. 499, of the Lahore Medical School, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with.

*No.* 1218 *of* 1874.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

*No.* 789, *dated the* 10*th December* 1874.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Martin Cafe, V. C., of Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

*No.* 1219 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Surgeon Major J. Browne, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 12th December 1874.

Captain R. M. B. Thomas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1874.

*No.* 1220 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Gunner John Cahill, late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem,—1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to imperial revenue.

*No.* 1221 *of* 1874.—The services of Surgeon H. Whitwell, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Amritsar.

*No.* 1222 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants who have passed their professional examination are advanced to the next higher grade

with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

| NAMES. | Date of completion of the septennial period of service. | Date of passing the professional examination. | Date of promotion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants* | | | |
| Shaikh Rohim Oodeen *b* ... | Apl. 6, 1871 | Oct. 15, 1874 | Oct. 15, 1874. |
| Shaikh Osman Gunnee *a* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Ditto. |
| Shaikh Kurreem Buksh *b* ... | Ditto .. | Ditto . | Ditto. |
| Nowjesh Hossain Khan (Assamese) *c*. | Mar. 29, 1872 | Ditto ... | Mar. 30, 1872. |
| Pyray Loll ... | Mar. 30, 1872 | Ditto ... | Oct. 15, 1874. |
| Cherinjoo *d* ... | Aug. 13, 1872 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ameer Ally ... | Jan. 17, 1873 | Apl. 15, 1874 | Apl. 15, 1874. |
| Baboo Lall *a* ... | Jan. 26, 1874 | Oct. 16, 1874 | Jan. 27, 1874. |
| Sewpersaud *a* ... | Feb. 17, 1874 | Oct. 15, 1874 | Oct 15, 1874. |
| Shaikh Rahim Buksh ... | Mar. 13, 1874 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Meer Kurramut Hossein ... | Apl. 15, 1874 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Mahomed Hossain ... | May 15, 1874 | Ditto .. | May 16, 1874. |
| Shaikh Peer Buksh ... | June 13, 1874 | Ditto ... | June 14, 1874. |
| Shaikh Saudut Hossein *a* ... | June 24, 1874 | Ditto ... | June 25, 1874. |
| *To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.* | | | |
| Usuff Khan ... | May 2, 1868 | Oct. 21, 1874 | Oct. 21, 1874 |
| Azeezur Rohman *b* ... | Mar. 9, 1872 | Oct. 15, 1874 | Oct. 15, 1874. |
| Sheik Hydist Ally ... | Aug. 8, 1872 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Mohamed Galib ... | Sep. 30, 1872 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Kirpa Ram ... | Apl. 14, 1873 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Willayut Allii ... | Sept 30, 1873 | Oct. 15, 1874 | Oct. 1, 1873. |
| Chand Khan ... | Feb. 11, 1874 | Ditto ... | Oct. 15, 1874. |
| Shaik Mahomed Hossain ... | Ditto ... | Ditto . | Ditto |
| Daraj Allie ... | Apl. 14, 1874 | Ditto ... | Oct 16, 1874. |
| Mohmed Aukber *b* ... | Ditto | Ditto ... | Oct. 15, 1874. |
| Abdool Rahman ... | Apl 16, 1874 | Ditto ... | April 17, 1874. |
| Chundoo Lall *d* ... | Ditto . | Ditto ... | Ditto |
| Chirngooddeen *e* ... | June 24. 1874 | Ditto ... | June 25, 1874 |
| Mahomed Hossain *a* ... | Sept. 11, 1874 | Ditto ... | Sept 12, 1874. |
| Rooknoddeen ... | Sept. 30, 1874 | Ditto ... | Oct. 1, 1874. |
| Ahmed Shaffee ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Oodeet Narain Sing *a* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

*a* Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.
*b* Ditto ditto ditto No. 729 of 1871.
*c* Ditto ditto ditto No. 1057 of 1872.
*d* Ditto ditto ditto No. 876 of 1872.
*e* Ditto ditto on the 12th October 1874.

*No.* 1223 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Charles Frederick Gordon, of the 58th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd October 1873.

*No.* 1224 *of* 1874.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 863 of 1874, for Invalid Store Lascar "Gan Deen" of the G. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, read Store Lascar *Sewdeen*.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 1225 *of* 1874.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Munshi Ram, No. 743, attached to the Sudder Dispensary at Deyrah, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with.

*No.* 1226 *of* 1874.—The services of Surgeon D. Sinclair, M. B., of the Madras Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

*No.* 1227 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgeon Gilbert Proby Mackenzie, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I).

*No.* 1228 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Hill Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 21st December 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Gwalior*.

*No.* 1229 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangements in the Military Account Department :—

*Bengal.*

Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Harrison, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, Bengal, and Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to be Controller of Military Accounts, *vice* Colonel T. James, C. B., deceased.

Captain M. A. Rowlandson, Officiating Assistant, Pay Department, Madras, to officiate as Deputy Pay Master, North-Western Provinces' Circle.

*Bombay.*

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Graham, Examiner, Pay Department, Officiating Examiner, Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Departments, Bombay, will take charge of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement and pending further orders.

Captain C. G. Cautley, Assistant, Pay Department, Bengal, Officiating Deputy Pay Master, Allahabad, to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Department, Bombay, *vice* Captain S. G. D. Turner, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough, and during the period Major T. H. Turner may officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, or until further orders.

*No.* 1230 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Officers proceeding on leave to Europe, the Colonies, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of their own Presidencies, whether under the Furlough Rules of 1796, 1854 or 1868, are permitted to draw their furlough pay through their Agents in India, on the latter furnishing a satisfactory guarantee for the refund of over-payments.

2. The guarantee must be attached to the application of the Officer for permission to draw his pay in India, which must be submitted through the Pay Master to the Controller of Military Accounts, who will grant the authority to the Agent to draw the pay monthly as it becomes due.

3. The guarantee must in every case be stamped to the extent prescribed in the annexed extract, as per margin, from Schedule I of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, or in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Act which may be in force at the time; the value of the stamp to be determined on the aggregate furlough pay of the Officer to be drawn during the period of his authorized absence.

| When such sum does not exceed | Proper Stamp duty | When such sum does not exceed | Proper Stamp duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. As. | Rs. | Rs. As. |
| 2,000 | 10 0 | 14,000 | 60 0 |
| 2,500 | 12 8 | 15,000 | 62 8 |
| 3,000 | 15 0 | 16,000 | 65 0 |
| 3,500 | 17 8 | 17,000 | 67 8 |
| 4,000 | 20 0 | 18,000 | 70 0 |
| 4,500 | 22 8 | 19,000 | 72 8 |
| 5,000 | 25 0 | 20,000 | 75 0 |
| 5,500 | 27 8 | 21,000 | 77 8 |
| 6,000 | 30 0 | 22,000 | 80 0 |
| 6,500 | 32 8 | 23,000 | 82 8 |
| 7,000 | 35 0 | 24,000 | 85 0 |
| 7,500 | 37 8 | 25,000 | 87 8 |
| 8,000 | 40 0 | 26,000 | 90 0 |
| 8,500 | 42 8 | 27,000 | 92 8 |
| 9,000 | 45 0 | 28,000 | 95 0 |
| 9,500 | 47 8 | 29,000 | 97 8 |
| 10,000 | 50 0 | 30,000 | 100 0 |
| 11,000 | 52 8 | 40,000 | 112 8 |
| 12,000 | 55 0 | 50,000 | 125 0 |
| 13,000 | 57 8 | | |

4. The following form of guarantee, as prescribed in G. G. O. No. 90, dated 23rd January 1867, will be required from the Agents of Officers proceeding on leave under the Furlough Rules of 1796 :—

We_____

Agents of_____

do hereby engage, in the event of our being permitted to draw the pay and allowances of our constituent during his authorized absence from the Presidency, to repay such part of the

amount as he may not be entitled to in case of death, as also such sums, with retrospective effect, as our constituent may become liable for by his bringing himself upon furlough pay from the date of quitting his own Presidency by any of the following acts:—

1st.—By overstaying the leave to sea for two years on medical certificate, or for six months on private affairs, which he may have obtained under the old Furlough Rules of 1796.

2nd.—By proceeding to England from the leave aforesaid under the old Furlough Rules of 1796, without having returned to his own Presidency.

5. On account of leave taken under the Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1868, the form of guarantee from the Agents of Officers will be as follows:—

We _____

Agents of _____

do hereby engage, in the event of our being permitted to draw the furlough pay of our constituent during his authorized absence from the Presidency, to repay to Government through its constituted Officer such part of the amount as he may not be entitled to, owing either to his death, or to vacation of appointment by abolition, resignation or any other way.

*No.* 1231 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Captain John Edwards Werge Howey, of the General List, Infantry,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 1232 *of* 1874.—The appointment of Mahomed Hussain as a Jemadar in the 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 989 of 1874, will be held to have effect from the 8th December 1874.

*No.* 1233 *of* 1874.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Seetul, to be Subadar, *vice* Jowahir Singh, invalided.

Havildar Soorujbuksh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbodh, invalided.

Havildar Ghirao, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kutwaroo, invalided.

Havildar Muhumad Hoosain Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan, invalided.

Havildar Goolzar, to be Jemadar, *vice* Seetul, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1874.

*The 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 1234 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*1st Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Lilly, 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. Hoseason, retired.

*2nd Infantry.*

Major J. P. Pedler, 2nd in Command, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel G. Adye, or until further orders.

Captain H. F. H. Sewell, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Lilly.

*5th Infantry.*

Captain F. T. Goad, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, to be Officiating 2nd in Command, during the period Lieutenant Colonel T. T. Turton may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, 1st Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. F. H. Sewell.

*No* 1235 *of* 1874.—It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 23rd August 1874, in room of Colonel R. S. Wilson, deceased:—

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander James Hadfield, of the Madras Invalid Establishment.

| | *Appointments.* |
|---|---|
| Ensign, 8th February 1827. | Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Centre Division, 14th March 1851. |
| Lieutenant, 17th November 1831. | Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor General in India, 1st April 1842. |
| Captain, 7th July 1841. | |
| Brevet-Major, 8th July 1841. | |
| Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 11th November 1851. | |

*War Services.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Hadfield served with the 37th Madras Native Infantry in the expedition from Kamptee to Sumbulpur against the refractory zemindars in that district in 1830. Accompanied the 37th Regiment to China in the first war in 1840; was present at the taking of Cheunpee, and at the storming of the forts of the Bocca Tigris in the Canton river; present in the action of the 25th May 1841 before Canton, and engaged in the affair of the 30th May, when a large body of Chinese endeavoured to relieve the city. On this occasion, during a tremendous thunderstorm, the company of the 37th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, which he commanded, was cut off from the rest of the force and surrounded by several thousands of Chinese troops; but, notwithstanding the rain prevented the sepoys from discharging their muskets, yet they repulsed every attack made upon them until an hour or two after dusk, when they were extricated from their perilous position by a detachment of Royal Marines armed with percussion fire arms.

For this affair he was mentioned in despatches; received the brevet rank of Major and appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy (Lord Ellenborough). Likewise, every native officer, non-commissioned officer and private belonging to his company were admitted to the advantages of the Order of Merit, and when Parliament voted their thanks to the army and navy engaged in this war, special mention was made of his gallant conduct and of that of his company by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, (medal for China.)

*No.* 1236 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Agra Medical School, who have passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, with effect from the 11th October 1874, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service :—

Gokie Lall.
Roop Sing Rana.*
Mahomed Ruheem.
Abdoollah.
Naeemoollah.
Alleemooddeen.

* Passed the English qualification examination on the 7th July 1871.

*No.* 1237 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Manley Wemyss, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Bendyshe Walton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Military Store-keeper, Calcutta,—for ten months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain John Alexander Temple, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Seoni District,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Isaac Peatt Westmorland, of the Royal Engineers, Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Public Works Accounts Department, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 1238 *of* 1874.—Goolab Bee, widow of Ressaidar Mirza Unwur Ali Beg, of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the first class order of merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 22nd June 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed at Chedderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan.

*No.* 1239 *of* 1874.—Native Medical Pupil Nuzeeroodeen Khan, No. 730, of the Alipore Dispensary, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022, dated 30th October 1874, is dismissed the service.

*No.* 1240 *of* 1874.—Captain G. C. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, in G. G. O. No. 924 of the 24th September 1874, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, commencing from the 23rd November 1874 to the date of his embarkation, and the remainder in Europe.

*No.* 1241 *of* 1874.—The services of Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*No.* 1242 *of* 1874.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 22nd December 1874, the services of Surgeon G. Griffith, of the Medical Department, Officiating Medical Officer at Goalundo and Kooshtea, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th December 1874.

*No.* 1243 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*4th Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

*No.* 1244 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1094 of the 24th November 1874, the appointment of Lieutenant A. T. S. A. Rind to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, will be held to have effect from the 29th March 1874, instead of the date previously notified.

*No.* 1245 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Angelo Edward Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel John Fendall, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Farquhar Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel James George Roche Furlong, Madras Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Spurgen Rammell, Madras Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel James Thomas Norgate, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th December 1874.

*No.* 1246 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Newton Robert Burlton, 30th December 1874.

*No.* 1247 *of* 1874.—It is notified for general information and guidance that the spelling of the names of the following Cantonments and Military Stations in the Bengal Presidency and of the

Hyderabad Contingent, which has been approved, should be strictly adhered to in future:—

*Allahabad Division.*
1. Allahabad.
2. Cawnpore.
3. Dinapore.
4. Benares.
5. Segowlie.
6. Chunar.

*Lahore Division.*
7. Lahore.
8. Meean Meer.
9. Kangra.
10. Ferozepore.
11. Mooltan.
12. Amritsar.
13. Govindgarh.
14. Dharmsála.
15. Bhágsu.
16. Dalhousie.
17. Bakloh.
18. Bani Khet.

*Meerut Division.*
19. Meerut.
20. Fatehgarh.
21. Agra.
22. Muttra.
23. Dehra Dún.
24. Delhi.
25. Landour.
26. Roorkee.
27. Chakráta.

*Oudh Division.*
28. Lucknow.
29. Sitapur.
30. Fyzabad.
31. Gorakhpur.

*Rawal Pindi Division.*
32. Rawal Pindi.
33. Attock.
34. Murree.
35. Jhelum.
36. Sialkot.
37. Talagang.
38. Campbellpore.

*Sirhind Division.*
39. Umballa.
40. Jullundur.
41. Kasauli.
42. Phillour.
43. Ludhiána.
44. Subáthu.
45. Dagshai.
46. Jutogh.
47. Simla.

*Eastern Frontier District.*
48. Shillong.
49. Dacca.
50. Jalpáiguri.
51. Cachar.
52. Baxa.
53. Gauháti.
54. Dibrugarh.
55. Sadiya.
56. Golághát.
57. Tezpur.
58. Pubamukh.
59. Jaipur.
60. Jowai.
61. Sylhet.
62. Chargola.
63. Alinagar.
64. Monier Khál.
65. Noarband.
66. Cherra Poonjee.
67. Nowgong.
68. Manipur.
69. Gohpur.

*Gwalior District.*
70. Gwalior.
71. Morar.
72. Jhansi.
73. Lalitpur.
74. Sipri.

*Peshawar District.*
75. Peshawar.
76. Michni.
77. Nowshera.
78. Abazai.
79. Mackeson.
80. Shabkadar.
81. Cherat.

*Presidency District.*
82. Fort William.
83. Alipore.
84. Dum-Dum.
85. Barrackpore.
86. Berhampore.
87. Hazáribágh.
88. Doranda.
89. Bhágalpur.
90. Darjeeling.

*Rohilcund District.*
91. Bareilly.
92. Moradabad.
93. Almora.
94. Sháhjahánpur.
95. Naini Tal.
96. Pithorágarh.
97. Ránikhet.

*Saugor District.*
98. Jubbulpore.
99. Saugor.
100. Bánda.
101. Nagode.
102. Nowgong.
103. Pachmarhi.

*Punjab Frontier Force.*
104. Abbottabad.
105. Dera Ghází Khan.
106. Dera Ismail Khan.
107. Edwardesabad.
108. Kohát.
109. Mardán.
110. Rájanpur.

*Hyderabad Contingent.*
111. Aurangabad.
112. Bolarum.
113. Elichpur.
114. Hingoli.
115. Jálna.
116. Lingsugúr.
117. Mominabad.

*No.* 1248 *of* 1874.—The following extract from list No. 22, dated the 4th December 1874, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

*Permitted to return.*

Colonel R. W. Chambers.
Major B. Rogers.
Lieutenant P. F. M. Baddeley.
Surgeon Major G. A. Watson.
Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn.
Captain J. B. B. Dickson.
Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Vander Gucht.
Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull.

*Granted extensions of leave.*

Captain W. J. W. Muir,—one month, sick certificate.

Captain F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent,—two months, sick certificate.

*No.* 1249 *of* 1874.—Native Medical Pupil Adhar Chunder Chuckerbutty, No. 403, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872, is dismissed the service, with effect from the date on which he was sentenced to imprisonment.

*No.* 1250 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Colonel Alexander Fraser, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, Public Works Department, and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad,—for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major Robert Wiseman Cunningham, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge Meywar Bheel Corps,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 1st January* 1875.

*No.* 1 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 656 of the 25th June 1874, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

I. During the year 1875 ninety (90) officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which

they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Bengal | ... | 40 |
| „ Madras | ... | 30 |
| „ Bombay | ... | 20 |
| | | — |
| TOTAL | ... | 90 |

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming prospective dates for their retirements, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1875.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866,* No. 160.

*G. G. O. No. 808 of 26th September 1866.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

*1st.*—Their rank and service.

*2nd.*—Their age (supported by a certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

*3rd.*—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

*4th.*—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the *capitalized value* of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from officers to cancel their retirement or to change the date of such retirement will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

## APPENDIX A.

## FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant Colonel——————of the——————and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

*Station and date.* *Surgeon.*

---

*N. B.*—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment; or if the officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a Regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major.

---

## APPENDIX B.

## TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

| Years to serve. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages | 3. Annuities. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages. | 3. Annuities. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages. | 3. Annuities. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages. | 3. Annuities. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages. | 3. Annuities. | 1. Values. | 2. Ages. | 3. Annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. |
| 12 | 2,310 | 42 | 176 10 | 2,231 | 43 | 172 13 | 2,160 | 44 | 169 9 | 2,095 | 45 | 166 17 | 2,037 | 46 | 164 16 | 1,984 | 47 | 163 6 |
| 11 | 2,508 | 43 | 194 5 | 2,425 | 44 | 190 5 | 2,351 | 45 | 187 4 | 2,285 | 46 | 184 16 | 2,226 | 47 | 183 5 | 2,174 | 48 | 182 6 |
| 10 | 2,726 | 44 | 213 17 | 2,640 | 45 | 210 4 | 2,564 | 46 | 207 8 | 2,496 | 47 | 205 10 | 2,439 | 48 | 204 11 | 2,390 | 49 | 204 9 |
| 9 | 2,967 | 45 | 236 6 | 2,879 | 46 | 232 18 | 2,801 | 47 | 230 12 | 2,735 | 48 | 229 8 | 2,682 | 49 | 229 8 | 2,640 | 50 | 230 9 |
| 8 | 3,236 | 46 | 261 15 | 3,145 | 47 | 258 19 | 3,069 | 48 | 257 8 | 3,008 | 49 | 257 5 | 2,962 | 50 | 258 11 | 2,930 | 51 | 261 6 |
| 7 | 3,536 | 47 | 291 1 | 3,446 | 48 | 289 1 | 3,375 | 49 | 288 14 | 3,321 | 50 | 289 19 | 3,288 | 51 | 293 4 | 3,244 | 52 | 295 8 |
| 6 | 3,874 | 48 | 324 18 | 3,790 | 49 | 324 4 | 3,727 | 50 | 325 7 | 3,687 | 51 | 328 16 | 3,640 | 52 | 331 9 | 3,583 | 53 | 333 5 |
| 5 | 4,260 | 49 | 364 8 | 4,185 | 50 | 365 7 | 4,137 | 51 | 368 19 | 4,081 | 52 | 371 13 | 4,012 | 53 | 373 18 | 3,949 | 54 | 375 3 |
| 4 | 4,704 | 50 | 410 14 | 4,646 | 51 | 414 6 | 4,580 | 52 | 417 1 | 4,508 | 53 | 419 6 | 4,431 | 54 | 421 19 | 4,353 | 55 | 421 14 |
| 3 | 5,222 | 51 | 465 14 | 5,143 | 52 | 468 6 | 5,058 | 53 | 470 10 | 4,969 | 54 | 472 1 | 4,876 | 55 | 473 4 | 4,775 | 56 | 473 11 |
| 2 | 5,781 | 52 | 526 8 | 5,680 | 53 | 528 7 | 5,576 | 54 | 529 14 | 5,467 | 55 | 530 12 | 5,358 | 56 | 531 7 | 5,243 | 57 | 531 7 |
| 1 | 6,385 | 53 | 593 18 | 6,261 | 54 | 594 17 | 6,135 | 55 | 595 8 | 6,008 | 56 | 595 17 | 5,883 | 57 | 596 5 | 5,750 | 58 | 595 18 |
| 0 | 7,038 | 54 | 668 12 | 6,890 | 55 | 668 12 | 6,742 | 56 | 668 12 | 6,597 | 57 | 668 12 | 6,452 | 58 | 668 12 | 6,302 | 59 | 668 12 |
| | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | | | |
| 12 | 1,935 | 48 | 162 6 | 1,888 | 49 | 161 11 | 1,849 | 50 | 161 8 | 1,817 | 51 | 162 1 | 1,779 | 52 | 162 19 | | | |
| 11 | 2,128 | 49 | 182 0 | 2,085 | 50 | 182 1 | 2,052 | 51 | 183 0 | 2,012 | 52 | 183 4 | 1,965 | 53 | 182 15 | | | |
| 10 | 2,349 | 50 | 205 2 | 2,315 | 51 | 206 9 | 2,271 | 52 | 206 17 | 2,222 | 53 | 206 13 | 2,165 | 54 | 205 14 | | | |
| 9 | 2,608 | 51 | 232 12 | 2,562 | 52 | 233 7 | 2,509 | 53 | 233 7 | 2,449 | 54 | 232 13 | 2,383 | 55 | 231 5 | | | |
| 8 | 2,887 | 52 | 262 18 | 2,830 | 53 | 263 5 | 2,766 | 54 | 262 15 | 2,695 | 55 | 261 11 | 2,619 | 56 | 259 13 | | | |
| 7 | 3,189 | 53 | 296 12 | 3,120 | 54 | 296 8 | 3,043 | 55 | 295 7 | 2,962 | 56 | 293 14 | 2,875 | 57 | 291 7 | | | |
| 6 | 3,515 | 54 | 333 19 | 3,433 | 55 | 333 3 | 3,344 | 56 | 331 13 | 3,252 | 57 | 329 11 | 3,153 | 58 | 326 15 | | | |
| 5 | 3,868 | 55 | 375 7 | 3,773 | 56 | 374 2 | 3,672 | 57 | 372 3 | 3,566 | 58 | 369 11 | 3,456 | 59 | 366 13 | | | |
| 4 | 4,251 | 56 | 421 10 | 4,142 | 57 | 419 16 | 4,027 | 58 | 417 6 | 3,909 | 59 | 414 13 | 3,789 | 60 | 411 18 | | | |
| 3 | 4,667 | 57 | 472 19 | 4,542 | 58 | 471 15 | 4,414 | 59 | 468 5 | 4,285 | 60 | 465 17 | 4,157 | 61 | 464 2 | | | |
| 2 | 5,118 | 58 | 530 8 | 4,979 | 59 | 528 4 | 4,839 | 60 | 526 1 | 4,701 | 61 | 524 18 | 4,555 | 62 | 523 11 | | | |
| 1 | 5,610 | 59 | 595 3 | 5,458 | 60 | 593 9 | 5,309 | 61 | 592 0 | 5,152 | 62 | 592 2 | 4,986 | 63 | 591 4 | | | |
| 0 | 6,150 | 60 | 668 12 | 5,989 | 61 | 668 12 | 5,818 | 62 | 668 12 | 5,639 | 63 | 668 12 | 5,460 | 64 | 668 12 | | | |

### DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the Table the number of years the officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance, and then in the same line of the Table the officer's age—(in column 2.)

[illegible] in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shews the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age [illegible] the annuity offered to him under this order.

[illegible] of age on the 4th May 1875. He will

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 678.—Colonel F. Alexander, S. C., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Public Works Department, is transferred to Hyderabad as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R. E., proceeding on furlough.

*No.* 679.—Lieutenant Colonel F. Brine, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

*No.* 680.—Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy, Overseer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*No.* 681.—Major C. Mant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Government of Bombay, is placed under the orders of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for special duty, with the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

*No.* 682.—Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred from State Railways under the Director to Mysore.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 677.—Mr. C. T. Smyth, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st December 1874.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* will be published every Saturday at Calcutta, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Publisher, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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| For a single copy of the Supplement, when available separately ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

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### COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the* 31*st December* 1874.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.—The rate of exchange chargeable on issue of Overland Money Orders has been reduced to 1*s*. 10*d*. per rupee, as per Schedule 9.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Dehra Doon, the* 21*st December* 1874.

*No.* 78.—Captain J. Hill, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough to Europe, from 2nd January 1875.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ghatigaon, the* 21*st December* 1874.

*No.* 34*P*.—Surgeon Major W. E. Allen, in medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion and the Bhopal Political Agency, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 15th December 1874.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Governor General, for Central India.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the* 14*th December* 1874.

*No.* 145.—Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, Darjeeling Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

*No.* 146.—Syud Madud Hoosein, Overseer, Puchmurree Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st November 1874, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

*The* 17*th December* 1874.

*No.* 147.—Mr. O. Hoerule, Apprentice Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 7th December 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.*

#### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the* 24*th December* 1874.

*No.* 36.—With reference to Notification No. 142 of 3rd December 1874, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Mr. W. Phillips, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from Allahabad on the afternoon of 19th December 1874, in order to join the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### 7th Circle.

*The 24th December* 1874.

*No.* 4580.—Overseer Sergeant M. Murphy reported his arrival in the 7th Circle on the 14th December 1874, and is posted to the Dugshai Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th idem.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 22nd December* 1874.

*No.* 117.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 654 of the 11th December 1874, Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

*No.* 118.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 662 of the 15th December 1874, Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar State Railway.

*The 26th December* 1874.

*No.* 119.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Rajpootana State Railway.

*No.* 120.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, Deputy Controller of Accounts, Office of Director of State Railways, is granted eighty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd January 1875, or such later date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 28th December* 1874.

*No.* 121.—The services of Mr. W. French, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 13th November 1874, afternoon.

*The 29th December* 1874.

*No.* 122.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 674 of the 22nd December 1874, Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar State Railway.

*No.* 123.—Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, on return from furlough is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 22nd December* 1874.

*No.* 1834*E.*—Mr. J. E. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 12th December from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 641E, dated 26th October 1874, the unexpired portion (twenty-eight days) of his leave is hereby cancelled.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 21st December* 1874.

*No.* 292.—Mr. A. R. Marr, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

*No.* 293.—Mr. T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

*No.* 294.—Messrs. J. Tait and W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, posted to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 111, dated 15th December 1874, reported their arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 5th and 7th instant, respectively, and are posted to the Mooltan District.

*No.* 295.—Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, returned from the special leave on urgent private affairs granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 238, dated 21st April 1874, on the forenoon of the 22nd instant, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Scind District, *vice* Mr. W. Nethersole, transferred from this line.

*The 24th December* 1874.

*No.* 296.—The following postings and transfer are made by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.
Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.
Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.
Mr. J. Duffy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Shoojabad to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Dinapore, the 29th December* 1874.

*No.* 11.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 109 of 12th December 1874, Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 26th current, and is posted to the Durbunga Division.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Indore, the 22nd December* 1874.

*No.* 50.—The three months' privilege leave granted in Notifications No. 31, dated 31st August 1874, and No. 43, dated 24th October 1874, to Overseer B. V. Soobrow, is commuted to leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 26th August 1874 to the 18th February 1875.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 269 | B 38—50712 | | 100 | Venkataramaniah, Gomasta in P. Oorgrialis Mundy, Ballapoorada Pettah, Bangalore. |
| | „ —71649 | | 100 | |
| | „ —75853 | | 100 | |
| 273 | B 35—47806 | wrongly joined | 20 | T. Ramasawmy Chetty, No. 5, Govindapa Naidu Street, Madras |
| | „ —47809 | | | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 19th December* 1874.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | | |
| 125 | C 95—96590 | | 10 | Budamya Wullud Sayedlal, Allybaugh. |
| 128 | C 93—06474 | | 100 | Byramjee Framjee, No. 32, Cawajee Palel Street, Fort. |
| | C 86—94427 | | 100 | |
| | C 95—22020 | | 10 | |
| | C 92—09226 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—02207 | | 10 | |
| | C 95—93377 | | 10 | |
| | C 88—43282 | | 10 | |
| | C 89—24213 | | 10 | |
| | C 97—63573 | | 10 | |
| | C 82—59213 | | 10 | |
| | C 74—18889 | | 10 | |
| | C 95—79572 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—01332 | | 10 | |
| | C 95—84481 | | 10 | |
| | C 97—85647 | | 10 | |
| | „ —85646 | | 10 | |
| | „ —85644 | | 10 | |
| | „ —85645 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—38045 | | 10 | |
| | C 88—57562 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—93297 | | 10 | |
| | C 97—27141 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—89310 | | 10 | |
| | C 95—31791 | | 10 | |
| | „ —02765 | | 10 | |
| | C 96—91328 | | 10 | |
| | C 91—61074 | | 10 | |
| | „ —88613 | | 10 | |
| | C 95—75845 | | 10 | |
| | „ —61833 | | 10 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | Rs. | |
| 116 | C 92—58803 | | 10 | H. Shaw, Esq., Bastee. |
| 127 | C 93—11237 | | 100 | Daveegeer Gooroo Durrechawgeer Gosayee, Poona. |
| 129 | C 97—22378 | | 10 | Major B. L. Forster, Colaba. |
| | C 95—32951 | | 10 | |
| 130 | C 92—65077 | | 10 | Messrs. William Watson and Co. |
| 52 | C 76—57003 | wrongly joined | 10 | Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. |
| | „ —57006 | | | |
| 53 | C 91—79672 | ditto | 10 | Hurgowundas Roopjee, Broker, Bazaar Gate, No. 75. |
| | C 89—56951 | | | |
| 55 | C 78—90506 | ditto | 20 | Pranjiwun Sewuklal, No. 75, Null Bazaar. |
| | „ —90505 | | | |
| 56 | G 8—21730 | ditto | 20 | Narayan Krishna, near Thacoordwar, No. 125. |
| | C 84—39588 | | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 22nd December* 1874.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

### Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Note. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| I 5—12452 | 20 | Kandukuri Virasalingam, of Dowlaishwaram. |

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 17th December* 1874.

H. RICHARDSON,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

### Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Note. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| J 7—17633 | 5 | Comarasami Moodr., of Coimbatore. |

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| B 32—37218 | 50 | Varabudra Pillay, of Wellington. |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 17th December* 1874.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7457 | L 19—94552 | 50 | W. H. Ford, Esq. |
| | „ —46897 | 50 | |
| 7459 | L 49—50102 | 50 | Syad Ahmudoollah. |
| 7462 | A 92—02728 | 50 | Mohaboob Bux. |
| 7463 | L 45—74673 | 20 | Babu Saroda Prosad Banerjee. |
| | L 17—70700 | 5 | |
| 7469 | L 37—44226 | 20 | The Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India. |
| | L 5—83114 | 10 | |
| 7470 | L 39—30737 | 10 | The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7471 | L 49—40947 | 50 | Babu Noba Krishna Roy. |
| 7477 | A 88—55036 | 1,000 | Babu Jadab Chunder Mitter. |
| 7478 | L 39—36763 | 10 | The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal. |
| | L 16—26116 | 5 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7458 | L 34—58287 | 10 | Messrs. Watts and Co. |
| 7460 | L 5—16823 | 10 | Babu Obhoy Churn Bose. |
| | „ —16822 | 10 | |
| | L 11—15985 | 5 | |
| 7466 | L 38 58485 | 100 | Babu Madhub Chunder Ghose. |
| | L 16—75122 | 5 | |
| 7467 | L 46—58925 | 20 | W. H. Lanton, Esq. |
| 7468 | L 37—92782 | 20 | Sayd Aboo Hossein. |
| 7472 | L 33—69947 | 10 | Babu Soorendra Lal Shome. |
| | „ —69946 | | |
| | L 15—71624 | 5 | |
| | „ —71626 | | |
| 7473 | L 4—96801 | 10 | Babu Choonialall Seelootry. |
| 7474 | L 3—64336 | 10 | Babu Modun Mohun Sen. |
| | L 32—38852 | | |
| 7475 | L 36—19579 | 20 | Babu Madhub Chunder Biswas. |
| 7476 | L 45—09970 | 20 | J. Ingles, Esq. |
| | „ —06340 | 20 | |
| | L 35—13772 | 10 | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 31st December* 1874.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Nagpur Circle.

NOTE MUTILATED, LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| F 13—04761 | 5 | Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. |

NOTE MISMATCHED, LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| F 13—14124 | 5 | Kashinath Anand Rao, Nágpúr. |
| „ —14123 | | |

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd December* 1874.

R. N. RAY,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Akola Circle.

NOTES WRONGLY JOINED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| K 7—01840* | 5 | Messrs. Vurjeewundass Madhowdass and Co., Merchants, Bombay. |
| „ —01841† | | |
| K 1—06994* | 10 | |
| „ —06984† | | |
| K 4—10393* | 100 | |
| „ —10395† | | |

NOTE HALF-STOLEN.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| K 2—13924 | 20 | Major Henry Court, Captain, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore. |

* Right hand side. † Left hand side.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 23rd December* 1874.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 258 | D 5—41180 | 20 | H. C. Mookerji, Rawulpindi. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 254 | D 6—88456 | 10 | Munshi Sookh Ram, Allahabad. |
| | „ —88458 | 10 | |
| 255 | D 4—38962 | 50 | Mr. M. David, Dacca. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 23rd December* 1874.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 168 | E 7—29302 | 5 | Baboo Nilmoney Mookerji, Murree. |
| | „ —33589 | 5 | |
| 175 | E 4—47715 | 50 | Mohur Singh, Landhora *viâ* Roorkee. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 24th December* 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Das, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Basu, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 3 | Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| 4 | Chakravarti, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 5 | Mohan Lal | ... | Delhi College. |
| 6 | Bagchi, Brajagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| 8 | Thomson, W. H. | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 9 | Bandyopadhyay, Harinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lalchand | ... | Lahore College. |
| 11 | Nag, Haradhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 13 | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 14 | Das, Ramsaran | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 15 | Sen, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Molakram | ... | Delhi College. |
| 17 | Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 18 | Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Bisveswar | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Dinanath | ... | Saugor High School. |
| " Mahendranath | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Sasisekhar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Barál, Nilmani | ... | Presidency College. |
| Barkatulla Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Basu, Asminikumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Biharikrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Girischandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Kalipada | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| " Navagopal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Rajanikanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Sasikumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Lalvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Meghnath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bhaumik, Dinavandhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bisvas, Amritalal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Chakravarti, Byomkes | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Sripati | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Dammilal | ... | Agra College. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Dhan Sing | ... | Delhi College. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Dutt, William | ... | Teacher. |
| Fariduddin Ahmed | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ghosh, Haradhan | ... | Patna College. |
| " Nityananda | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| " Ramlal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta |
| " Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gosvami Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| " Krishnadhan | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Guruprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Isvardas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Jagannath | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta | ... | Ditto. |
| Kanhyalal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ramkumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Majumdar, Kunjavihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Prasaddas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Rammohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitter, Charles Hiralall | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Moffet, G. E. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Murlidhar | ... | St. John's College. |
| Nag, Syamakanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Sambhuchandra | ... | Teacher. |
| Ramsaranlal | ... | Patna College. |
| Ray, Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Navadvipchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sailendravandhu | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Syamaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ugrakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Sahay, Bhagvan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sanvardas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sarkar, Jagat Narayan | ... | Patna College. |
| Scott, G. W. | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Hem Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Raj Krishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Pramatha Krishna | ... | Ditto. |
| 77 Som, Sri Lal | ... | Hooghly College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acharyya, Kedaresvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Ahmed Beg | ... | Delhi College. |
| Azam Ali Khan | ... | Patna College. |
| Baishnava, Brajanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Guruprasanna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Haricharan | .. | Medical College. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Amarchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Atulkrishna | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Tarakchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Brajvallabh | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Chakravarti, Damodar | .. | Sanskrit College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Pratapchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Teacher. |
| Dám, Kasinath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Dás, Jogeschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Kamalanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Maheschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Datta, Mohinimohan | ... Hooghly College. |
| | De, Advaitvaprasad | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Syamlal | ... F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Deviprasad | ... L. M. School, Mirzapore. |
| | Dikshit, Harprasad | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Devendranath | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| | Gauridaval | ... Bareilly College. |
| | Ghosh, Prasannakumar | ... Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | ... Teacher. |
| | ,, Ramgopal | ... Presidency College. |
| | Gupta, Saratchandra | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | Hardeo Prasad | ... Saugor High School. |
| | Jagnesvar Dayal | ... Patna College. |
| | Karmakar, Hariprasanna | .. Dacca College. |
| | Kshetri, Lakshminarayan | . Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Kuar Bahadur | ... Bareilly College. |
| | Kulliram | Agra College. |
| | Madan Gopal | Delhi College. |
| | Mahbub Ahmed | ... Patna College. |
| | Majumdar, Avinaschandra | ... Benares College. |
| | ,, Chandicharan | ... Ditto. |
| | ,, Kripanath | ... Presidency College. |
| | Makkar, Gostavihari | ... F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Manna, Umeschandra | Midnapore High School. |
| | Mitra, Krishnakumar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Krishnaprasanna | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Mohammed Yusaf | ... Benares College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... Hooghly College. |
| | ,, Hariprasanna | . Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sarvesvar | ... F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | ,, Satunath | ... Ditto. |
| | Murlidhar | ... Bareilly College. |
| | Nandi, Rasvihari | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| | Nasrat-uddin Ahmed | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Páin, Isvarprasad | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Pál, Janakinath | ... Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Panioty, J. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | Pragdas | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Raghonath Rao Chandorekar | ... Saugor High School. |
| | Raghunandan Prasad | ... Presidency College. |
| | Raghunath Prasad | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Rakshit, Mahendranath | ... Hooghly College. |
| | Ramlal | ... Agra College. |
| | Ramratanlal | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Rango Amritsant | ... Saugor High School. |
| | Ray, Gnaradaprasad | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Kailaschandra | .. Dacca College. |
| | ,, Makundanath | .. Presidency College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Sitanath | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sivaprasad | ... St. Xavier's College |
| | ,, Syamakanta | ... Teacher. |
| | Sanyal, Nrityagopal | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| | Sarkar, Nalinvihari | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Ramnarayan | ... Patna College. |
| | Sen, Bakhaldas | ... Hooghly College. |
| | ,, Srikanta | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Srinath | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sulapani | ... Ditto. |
| | Shilstone, N. A. | ... La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Sinha, Brahmapada | .. Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jaynathpati | .. Patna College. |
| | ,, Makhanlal | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| | Sohanlal | ... Agra College. |
| | Thakur Das | .. Lahore College. |
| | Todar Mal | ... Agra College. |
| | Umrao Singh | ... Bareilly College. |
| 97 | Venkaya, B. | ... Saugor High School. |

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Abdul Bari, Syed | Commillah School. |
| Abdul Halim | Calcutta Mudrassa. |
| Abdul Wahab | Ditto. |
| Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sabhan | Ditto. |
| Alder, A. L. | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Amar Nath | Gondah High School. |
| Anderson, G. | Private Student. |
| Bagchi, Kalikrishna | Bauleah High School. |
| Bampton, P. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Anandakumar | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Asutosh | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Avinas Chandra | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Avinas Chandra | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| " Kalipada | Ooterpara School. |
| " Mahendranath | Konnugger School. |
| " Nandalal | Hindu School. |
| " Radha Charan | Ooterparah School. |
| " Rames Chandra | Hindu School. |
| " Upendra Nath | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Banerjee, A. N. | Doveton College. |
| Basil, M. | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| Basu, Akshay Kumar | Hindu School. |
| " Avinas Chandra | Hare School. |
| " Basanta Kumar | Teghoria School. |
| " Bhupendra Nath | Hindu School. |
| " Bijay Gopal | Noral School. |
| " Braja Nath | Hindu School. |
| " Devendrabijay | Bullagurh School. |
| " Dina Nath | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Jogneswar | Ditto. |
| " Jotendra Nath | Oriental Seminary. |
| " Kalipada | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| " Kritanta Kumar | Hindu School. |
| " Kusamkumar | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Lolitmohan | Pogose School. |
| " Narayanchandra | Calcutta Institution. |
| " Saratchandra | Noacolly School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Govindachandra | Howrah School. |
| " Kailaschandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Rammay | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Biswas, Baikunthanath | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Chaki, Benimadhav | Bauleah High School. |
| Chakravarti, Nisakanta | Hindu School. |
| Channon, F. | Doveton College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Anantalal | Hare School. |
| " Anukulchandra | Howrah School. |
| " Bhagavaticharan | Barrackpore School. |
| " Bhutnath | Hindu School. |
| " Chandrakumar | Jonye Training School. |
| " Digamvar | Bancoorah School. |
| " Ishanchandra | Kuchiakole Rajgram School. |
| " Manmatha | Hare School. |
| " Pankajakumar | Ditto. |
| " Rajendranath | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Ramkali | Hindu School. |
| " Saratchandra | Ooterparah School. |
| Chaudhuri, Tarapada | Hindu School. |
| Damodar Das | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Das, Jagadis Charan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Sasibhushan | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Datta, Chandra Kumar | Mymensing School. |
| " Jadav Krishna | Noral School. |
| " Jagatvandhu | Noacolly School. |
| " Jay Gopal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Lalvihari | Sanskrit College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Mahendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Naphar Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Narayan Das | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narendra Krishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Navin Chandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Upendra Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Davidson, T. | ... | Doveton College. |
| De, Narendra Lal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Rama Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Denial Tamizuddin Ahmed | ... | Hare School. |
| Dufour, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Durgasankar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Foy, W. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| French, G. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kedar Nath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narayan Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Pran Chaitanya | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Ramottam | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Umes Chandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Gosvami, Navakrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Trailokya Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Govinda Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Gurulal | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Matilal | ... | Hare School. |
| Holmes, G. P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Jordar, Radha Nath | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Kar Gaurkisor | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Kennedy, R. | ... | La Martinire College Calcutta. |
| Kshetri, Srikrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Le Franc, P. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Maiti, Rudranarayan | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Maitra, Hiramvachandra | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Rajendralal | .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Majumdar, Bhavanikisor | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Hridaynath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Mallik, Hiralal | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Hare School. |
| Massa, L. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Misra, Dulichand | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mitra, Amulyakrishna | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Birajacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Girishchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Nagendrachandra | ... | St. Stephen's Mission School, Nyehati. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mohammad Hasan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Mohinta, Purnachandra | ... | Dacca College School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Adhar Chandra | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Bhutnath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Devendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Kisari Mohan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Kfishnadhan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Narottam | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Phakir Chandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Phanibhushan | ... | Barrackpore School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Santosh Prasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Nág, Abhay Charan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Páin, Priya Lal | ... | Hindu School. |
| Pál, Srinath | ... | Hare School. |
| Palit, Syama Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Palmer, C. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Raushan Lal | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ray, Atul Krishna | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nandagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nikunja Vihari | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Phatik Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajani Kanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ram Charan | ... | Noral School. |
| Read, A. H. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Howrah School. |
| Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jaganmohan | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Khagendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Prankrishna | .. | Hindu School. |
| Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| Set, Hridaylal | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| Sinha, Bansilal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Thaddens, A. M. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Vyasa, Jaykrishna | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| 168 Young, G. | ... | La Martinere College, Calcutta. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Gafur I | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Abdul Gafur II | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Abdul Hakim Sheikh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Acharyya, Panchanan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Achhruram | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Adhikari, Sashibhushan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| Adhya, Girischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Alahi Baksh | ... | Serampore College. |
| Alay Mohammed, Syed | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ali Bahadur, Syed | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Ali Mohammed | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Amvika Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Ankurnath | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Atmaram Garota | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Awadkisor | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Babbu Singh | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Badri Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhav | ... | Unao High School. |
| „ Nawulvihari | ... | Futtehgurh High School. |
| Baksi, Navagopal | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| Baldev Dass | .. | London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore. |
| Baldeo Singh | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Anukul | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Apurvachandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Bankavihari | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Chunilal | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| " Haripada | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| " Hemchandra | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| " Jogendranath | ... | Sibpore Institution. |
| " Kshetramohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Kshetramohan | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| " Mahendranath | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| " Pramathanath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| " Rakhaldas | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| " Ramgovinda | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Sasibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Syamacharan | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| " Upendrachandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| Bankevihari | ... | Bharaich School. |
| Bansilal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Baptiste, E. | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Baqr Ali, Syed | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Baral, Gopalchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Basak, Chandrakanta | ... | Pubna Government School. |
| " Krishnalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Syamsundar | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Noral School. |
| " Bhavanicharan | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Bhuvanmohan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| " Chandrakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Chintamani | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| " Dwarkanath | ... | Noakholly School. |
| " Gangadas | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| " Gurucharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca |
| " Hemchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Jadunath | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| " Jagadisvar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| " Jogeschandra | ... | London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Jognesvar | ... | Hare School. |
| " Kshetramohan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| " Nrityagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| " Prasannakumar | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| " Siddhesvar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| " Srigopal | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| " Syamacharan | ... | Private student. |
| " Taraknath | ... | Noral School. |
| " Umeshchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhagwan Das | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Bhagwant Roy | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Bhairav Datta | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Bhan Madhav Barde | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Bhar, Nilmani | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhattacharyya Bipinvihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| " Chandrakumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore. |
| " Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Kalisundar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| " Kapilesvar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Makundachandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| " Navinkrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Nivaranchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Purnachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Rajanikanta | ... | Rungpore School. |
| " Rajendranath | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| " Rakhalchandra | ... | Navadwip E. School. |
| " Rakhaldas | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Ramaprasad | .. | Jessore School. |
| " Ramgopal | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| " Sadhanchandra | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Bhyron Prasad | ... | Mooradabad Zillah School. |
| Biharilal | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Bisvas, Jadunath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| " Sastivar | ... | London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Bisvesvar Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Bodhraj | ... | Gujrat School. |

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|---|---|
| Brindavan Das | ... Agra Collegiate School. |
| Bryan, J. | ... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Carbery, S. | ... St. Joseph's School. |
| Chakravarti, Banesvar | . General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Indranarayan | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. Lahore Medical School. |
| ,, Navin Chandra | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... Benares College. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... Harinavi Anglo Sanskrit School. |
| Chart Singh | ... Sealkote Scotch Mission School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, Bholanath | ... Joy Narain's College. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | .. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... Chandernagore School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | .. Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Krishnakumar | ... Jubbulpore High School |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... Ranaghat School. |
| ,, Nivaranchandra | ... Hare School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Upendrakumar | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijay Govinda | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Bipinchandra | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, Dwarkakanta | . Hare School. |
| ,, Haradhan | ... Hamilton's English School, Tumlook. |
| ,, Harasankar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Makhanlal | ... Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Raghunath | ... Balasore School. |
| ,, Ratanmani | ... Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Chongdar, Asutosh | ... Howrah School. |
| Choprah, Tirathram | ... Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Copeland, J. | .. Wood's Academy. |
| Das, Anandachandra | ... Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Baradakanta | ... Mymensingh School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Govindachandra | ... Commillah School. |
| ,, Haranchandra | .. Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haraprasanna . | ... Searsole School. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... Cutwa School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Krishnasundar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Maheschandra | ... Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Navakisor | ... Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... Kaspore Kasinath School. |
| ,, Ramankrishna | ... Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Datta, Amvikacharan | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Baikunthanath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bamdev | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... Mirzapore Mission School. |
| ,, Brajavallabh | ... Cutwa School. |
| ,, Dharmadas | ... Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Gangadas | ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... Burrisaul School. |
| ,, Krishnalal | ... Noral School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Piyarinath | ... Howrah School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... Private Student. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... Hare School. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... Calcutta School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Tarakchandra | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| De, Akhilchandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Piyaricharan | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramapati | ... | Hare School. |
| Dev, Raghunath | ... | Ditto |
| Deva Dutt | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| Devidin | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Deviprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Dharam Narayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes | ... | Free Church Institution Nagpore. |
| „ Jaydev | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Dindayal | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Dube, Murlidhar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Erasmus, J. D. | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Farid-ud-din Ahmad | . | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra | ... | Digapotia School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Jyepore Moharaja's College. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Ghazanfur Ali, Mir . | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Ghosh, Abhay Kumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Bamacharan | . | Sarun School. |
| „ Bhuvanesvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Govindalal | ... | Kandee School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Goberdangah School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Narendranath, Maulik | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Nisikumar | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Ghoshal, Aghornath | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| „ Syamapada | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Golam Qudir, Syed | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Gomes, N. | ... | St. Chrysostom's School. |
| Gorak Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Gosvami, Kisarikisor | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| Govinda Vaman Kadbe | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guin, Dinanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Gundaya, T. | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guni, Srinibas | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Gupta, Gaurisankar | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Jaysankar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Kaisikicharan | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Hazareebagh School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Gurdayal | ... | St. John's College. |
| Haldar, Gopallal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Harijahnavi | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Paresnath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |

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|---|---|---|
| Haldar, Rajendranath | ... | Private Student. |
| Hanuman Prasad | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Harikisan Das | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Harnam Sewak | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Harriott, G. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Harris, B. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Hemhat Ali Khan | ... | Coomercolly School. |
| Heysham, H. R. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hiralal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Iqtidar-ud-din | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Jagannath Godi Ruthekur | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Jai Singh | ... | Rawulpindee Mission School. |
| Jewell, H. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jyotirbid, Jwala Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Srikrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Kalicharan Lal | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Kalika Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Kalyan Singh | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Kar, Purnachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Rajmohan | ... | Mogultuli E. School. |
| Karamat-ullah | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Keshwa Nand | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Kuljas Ray | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Labha Mal | ... | Ditto. |
| Lachman Ganesh Navlekar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Lackersteen, A. M. | ... | Bengal Academy. |
| Laek, Rajnarayan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Laha, Chandicharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nalinimohan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Srihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Lakshmi Chandra | . | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Lakshmiram | | C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Madan Singh | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Madhar Rao Dinkar | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mahadev Pande | ... | Benares College. |
| Mahes Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Maitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Asminikumar | ... | Jessore School. |
| ,, Kailashchandra | ... | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Hare School. |
| Mandal, Biharilal | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| Manikchand | ... | Benares College. |
| Masaddar Ali | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Mathradas | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Matthews, C. | ... | Armenian Ph. Academy. |
| Maulik, Harischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| McGee, S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Miran Baksh | ... | Umritsur C. M. School. |
| Mitchell, W. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Khagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Lalvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Nripendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |

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| Mitra, Saradaprasad | .. Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Saratchandra (Junior) | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Sarvesvar | .. Fureedpore School. |
| ,, Sivadacharan | .. F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Suratlál | .. Hare School. |
| Mohammed Hanif | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| ,, Ismael | .. Arrah School. |
| ,, Mirza | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Mobhem | .. Fureedpore School. |
| ,, Serajuddin | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| ,, Sujad Hossien | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| ,, Syed Alam | .. Roy Bareilly High School. |
| Montgomery, R. P. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhaya Charan | .. Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Amritalal | .. Barrackpore School. |
| ,, Anukulchandra | .. Burdwan English School. |
| ,, Asutosh | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| ,, Atulchandra | .. Cuttack High School. |
| ,, Binadlal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Girischandra | .. Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Gyanendranath | .. Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Harendranath | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | .. Kassipore Kasinath School. |
| ,, Jogendranath | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Kalidas | .. Sridharpore School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Kantichandra | .. Amta School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | .. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Manindranath | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Nidhiram | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Nivaranchandra | .. C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| ,, Purnachandra | .. Ditto Ditto. |
| ,, Ramgopal | .. Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | .. Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sastivar | .. Goburdangah School. |
| ,, Sidhesvar | .. Moharanee Sarnamoyee's School. |
| ,, Surendranath | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | .. Bankoora School. |
| Mumford, W. | .. St. Xavier's College. |
| Munilal | .. Patiala School. |
| Munnalal | .. Allygurh Zillah School. |
| Munnalal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Munsi, Gurunath | .. Beauleah High School. |
| Murray, E. R. | .. Mussooree School. |
| Nag, Haradayal | .. Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Priyanath | .. Bullagurh School. |
| Nandan, Kanailal | .. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Nandi, Baninath | .. Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Bankavihari | .. Fureedpore School. |
| ,, Gaganchandra | .. Silchar Government School. |
| Narayandas | .. Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Narayan Prasad | .. Agra Collegiate School. |
| Nehaluddin Ahmed | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Nurul Huda, Syed | .. Doveton College. |
| Ockleton, C. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Oliver, G. T. | .. Ditto. ditto. |
| Pain, Syamlal | .. Serampore College. |
| Pal, Akshay Kumar | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Harimohan | .. Commillah School. |
| ,, Janakinath | .. Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Maniklal | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nripendranath | .. Hare School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | .. Hindu School. |
| ,, Umeschandra | .. Garden Reach School. |
| Pande, Sivdatta | .. Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Parsons, E. R. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Pathak Gangaprasad | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Pigot, E. S. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Piyarilal | .. St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Powell, L. P. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |

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|---|---|---|
| Raghuvir Narayan Sukul | .. | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Raj Bahadur Pandit | .. | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| Rajaram Chitambar | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Rajaram Gangadhur Despanday | .. | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Raja Prasad | .. | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Ram Bahadur | .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ram Bhullabh | .. | Sultanpore School. |
| Ramchandra Rao | .. | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Ramesvarprasad Bhagran | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Ray, Abhaya Charan | .. | Rungpore School. |
| „ Baikuntha Chandra | .. | Barrisal School. |
| „ Bisvambhar | .. | Rungpore School. |
| „ Bisveswar | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Devendranath | .. | Hindu School. |
| „ Durgadas | .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Gopimohan | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Govinda Chandra | .. | Calcutta School. |
| „ Gurbaksh | .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| „ Harinath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Isanchandra | .. | Benares College. |
| „ Lakshminarayan | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| „ Navakumar | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Phakirdas | .. | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Prasannakumar | .. | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | .. | Noral School. |
| „ Rishikes | .. | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Sarutchandra | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| „ Sasadhar | .. | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Sasikumar | .. | Commillah School. |
| „ Satinath | .. | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| „ Syamacharan | .. | Burrisal School. |
| „ Taraknath | .. | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Upendranath | .. | Intally Institution. |
| „ Bharilal, Chaudri, | .. | Burrisa School. |
| Sadat Ali Khan | .. | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Saha, Adhar Chandra | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Harilal | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Lalvihari | .. | Ditto, Chinsurah. |
| Sankar Ramchandra Kolti | .. | Nagpore City School. |
| Sankey, W. H. T. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sanwaldas Ramsanahei | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sanyal, Jogeschandra | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Nagendranath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Sarkar, Avinaschandra | .. | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Bholanath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Biharilal | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Brajendralal | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Devendranath | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Harinath | .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Mahendranath | .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Ramdas | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| Sarma, Tarakisor | .. | Sylhet Government School. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | .. | Burrisal School. |
| „ Bamacharan | .. | Bankoora School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | .. | Burrisal School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | .. | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Jadunath | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Jivankrishna | .. | Chittagong High School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Kalikrishna | .. | Barisa School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | .. | Noral School. |
| „ Mathuranath | .. | Abdool Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Saradakumar | .. | Mymensing School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | .. | Commillah School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | .. | Monghyr School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Umeschandra | .. | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Set, Kirtichandra | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Set, Munnalal | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |

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|---|---|
| Sheonarayan | ... Gondah High School. |
| Sil, Biharilal | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Durgadas | ... Sanskrit College. |
| Sinaes, M. | ... St. Joseph's School. |
| Sinha, Amritalal | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Haralal | ... Jessore School. |
| „ Harinath | ... Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... Commillah School. |
| Sirajuddin | ... Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Sitaram | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| Sivapratap | ... Ajmere College. |
| Smith, W. H. | ... Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Srikhandi, Govinda Rao | ... Jubbulpore High School. |
| Stowell, G. F. | ... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Sujan Singh | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Sundarlal | ... Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sur, Sasibhusan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| Surrden, F. A. | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Syamprakas | ... Arrah School. |
| Tajray | ... Teacher. |
| Thomson, C. W. | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Tiwari, Bhagwan Din | ... Roy Bareilly High School. |
| „ Chandrasekhar | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gajadhar | ... Joynarain's College. |
| Vindheswariprasad Lala | ... Benares College. |
| Vindheswariprasad Pande | ... Do. Do. |
| Vithal Waman Páge | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| 484 Wahid Baksh | ... Calcutta Madrassa. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Abdul Jalil | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Abdur Rahim | ... Ditto ditto. |
| Acharyya, Jogendra Chandra | ... Navadwipa English School. |
| Ajodhyanath | ... Ajmere College School. |
| Ameer Ali | ... Lahore Mission School. |
| Anantaram | ... Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Atmárám Bhugwant | ... Nagpore City School. |
| Badri Prasad | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Badri Prasad | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| Bandyopádhyáy, Asutosh | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Atulchundra | ... Baraset School. |
| „ Benimadhab | ... Gossydurgapore School. |
| „ Bidubhusan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... Sultanpore School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... Kanchrapara School. |
| „ Harimohan | ... Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Khetramohan | ... Piljung School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... St. John's College. |
| „ Nanilal | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... Serampore College. |
| „ Ramratna | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Umadas | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Banerjee, D. N. | ... Teacher. |
| Banwarilal | ... Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Basu, Avinaschandra | ... Private Student. |
| „ Ekadanta | ... Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... Cuttack High School. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... Metropolitan School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sriramchandra | ... Ditto ditto. |
| „ Syamachara | ... Hindu School. |
| Bhadra, Krishnakumar | ... Commillah School. |
| Bhagwanchand | ... Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bhakta, Hiralal | ... Santipore Municipal School. |
| Bhanja, Kedarnath | ... London Mission Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |

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|---|---|
| Bhatta, Gadádhar | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra | ... Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... Navadwipa English School. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... Seal's Free College. |
| „ Nilratan | ... Joynarian's College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... Howrah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... Horinavi A. S. School. |
| „ Ramendra | ... Muragacha School. |
| „ Rasaraj | ... Benares College. |
| „ Upendranath | ... Noral School. |
| Bhaumik, Kedarnath | ... Serajgunge School. |
| Biharilal | ... London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Bijaylal | ... Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Bisvas, Girischandra | ... Benares College. |
| „ Jadunath | ... Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Suryyakanta | ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| Brahmanand | ... Ajmere College. |
| Chakravarti, Abhay Chandra | ... Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Anandagopal | ... Jagannath School. |
| „ Asutosh | ... Jessore School. |
| „ Asutosh | ... Metropolitan Seminary. |
| „ Bhagwanchandra | ... Local Mission School, Midnapore. |
| „ Girishchandra | ... Bauleah School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... Calcutta School. |
| Chandulal | ... Patiala School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Dasurati | ... Serampore College. |
| „ Heramvalal | ... Cutwa School. |
| „ Kalachand | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kirtichandra | ... Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Rashmohan | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| Chiranjilal | ... Delhi College. |
| Chaudhuri, Aghornath | ... Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Matilal | ... Sridharpore School. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Upendralal | ... London Mission School, Khagra. |
| D'Souza, G. E. | ... Cuttack High School. |
| Das, Amvikacharan | ... Serampore College. |
| „ Balmokund | ... Agra Collegiate School. |
| „ Banarasi | ... Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| „ Bishan | ... Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| „ Bolaki | ... Agra Collegiate School. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Gopal | ... Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| „ Harinath | ... Gowhatty High School. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | ... Commillah Zillah School. |
| „ Phalaram | ... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... Serajgunge School. |
| Datta, Amritalal | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Amvikacharan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Girischandra | ... Midnapore High School. |
| „ Haridas | ... Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... Howrah School. |
| „ Isananda | ... Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| „ Krishnakinkar | ... Chittagong High School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Sasadhar | ... Burrisal School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Daw, Bipinchandra | ... Commillah Zillah School. |
| De, Gangacharan | ... Jagannath School. |
| „ Krishnachandra | ... Ditto. |
| Dindayal | ... Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Ditmal | ... Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| Donnithorne, G. S. | ... Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... Private Student. |

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|---|---|
| Durgasahay | ... Mozufferpore School. |
| Faiz Bakhsh | ... Church Mission School, Umritsar. |
| Fitzsimons, A. | ... La Martineere College, Lucknow. |
| Ganeshilál | ... Sultanpore School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... Agra Collegiate School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Saradaprasad | ... Free Church Branch School, Culna. |
| Garurram | ... Benares College. |
| Gaurisankar | ... C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Geasiram | ... Hume's High School. |
| Ghatak, Nivaranchandra | ... Goburdangah School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Hemnath | ... Jounpore Mission School. |
| „ Isanchandra | ... Bankoora School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... Ooterparah School. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| „ Mathuramohan | ... Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| „ Probhatchandra | ... Nizamut School. |
| „ Rajnath | ... Burrisal School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... Metropolitan Seminary. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Ghoshal, Prasannacoomar | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Gopalganes Parbhuni | ... Nagpore City School. |
| Goswami, Batekrishna | ... Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Radhikamohan | ... Bauleah School. |
| Govinda, Balkrishna Patwardhan | ... Nagpore City School. |
| Govindarao | ... Benares College. |
| Guha, Dinanath | ... Jagannath School. |
| „ Iswarchandra | ... Pogose School. |
| „ Navakanta | ... Santosh Janhavi School. |
| Gulalchand | ... Canning College, Lucknow |
| Gupta, Kaminikanta | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Panchanan | ... Kandee School. |
| „ Tarakisar | ... Silchar Government School. |
| Haldar, Ganapati | ... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| Hamid Hossain | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| Harbhagman | ... Guzrat School. |
| Hariharprasad | ... Monghyr School. |
| Hazarilal | ... Gya Zillah School. |
| Hiralal | ... Mutra Zillah School. |
| Hurst, J. H. | ... Mussooree School. |
| Jagannath | ... Mutra Zillah School. |
| Jasadalal | ... Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Jhá, Girijadatta | ... Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Jogmani | ... Ditto ditto. |
| „ Parmeswaridatta | ... Private Student, |
| Kanhayalál | ... Balrampore School. |
| Kar, Biharilal | ... Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Karmakar, Amvikacharan | ... Noral School. |
| Kisarilál | ... St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Krishnachandra | ... Benares College. |
| Kundanlal | ... Delhi College. |
| Kundu, Gaurchandra | ... Albert Institution. |
| Laha, Binadvihari | ... Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Bholanath | ... Serampore College. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| „ Radhikaprasad | ... London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Lakshmanprasad | ... Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Lakshminarayan | ... Mozufferpore School. |
| Lal, Gurucharan | ... Ranchee Government School. |
| Madhavo Ramchundra Bobade | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Madhavrao | ... Benares College. |
| Madhoram | ... Lahore Zillah School. |
| Mahanti, Ananda Chandra | ... Cuttack High School. |
| „ Prabhakar | ... Ditto ditto |
| Maiti, Mahendra Nath | ... Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... Hardui Zillah School. |
| Majumdar, Ramrup | ... Dinagepore School. |
| Mangaprasad | ... Barabanki High School. |

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|---|---|
| Mirza Mohommed Wally | ... Private Student. |
| Misra, Matilal | ... Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... Bauleah School. |
| Mitra, Bisveswar | ... Hindu School. |
| „ Harivar | ... Jessore School. |
| „ Indubhusan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kaminikanta | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... Amta School. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| Mohallanavis Ram Krishna | ... Mymensingh Zillah School. |
| Mohammed Abdullah | ... Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mohanlal | ... Lahore Mission School. |
| Mohavirprasad | ... Benares College. |
| Moreshwarkhandu | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Anudaprasad | ... Bhavanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Asutosh | ... Oonao High School. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Kantichandra | ... London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Priyanath | ... Bauleah School. |
| „ Ramranjan | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Sarvanicharan | ... Ranchee School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... Hare School. |
| Mukund Govind Pavnasker | ... Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mulchand | ... Delhi College. |
| Mulraj | ... Private Student. |
| Munshee Guruprasanna | ... Bauleah School. |
| Nanda, Bhagavat | ... Cuttack High School. |
| Nandi Brajendrakumar | ... Bauleah School. |
| Nag Purnachandra | ... Jagannath School. |
| Nathulal | ... Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Nathuram | ... St. John's College. |
| Niogi Haridas | ... Hare School. |
| Pain, Gopalchandra | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Gostavihari | ... Serampore College. |
| Pal, Bipinchandra | ... Sylhet Government School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Palit, Chandranath | ... Cuttack High School. |
| Panday, Nandakisar | ... Private Student. |
| Pandit, Surajnarayan | ... Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Phillips, F. W. | ... Doveton College. |
| Phukan, Jadunath | ... Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| Raghunath Madhoo Despanday | ... Nagpore City School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... Mutra Zillah School. |
| Rameswarprasad | ... Mozufferpore School. |
| Ray, Brajanath | ... Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Chaitanyaprasad | ... Cuttack High School. |
| „ Durgaprasanna | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Girischandra | ... Moharanee Surnomoy's School. |
| „ Gopallal | ... Allahabad Government Zillah School |
| „ Haricharan | ... Baluti School. |
| „ Indranarayan | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... Monghyr School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... Gopalnogur School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... Cuttack High School. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... Fureedpore School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... Kustea School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Satyendranath | ... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Srinath | ... Burrisal School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Ruknuddin | ... St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle | ... Nagpore City School. |
| Saha, Prasannakumar | ... Pakoor School. |
| „ Radharaman | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |

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|---|---|---|
| Saha, Rajanikanta | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Sahay, Brajanandan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Narasinha | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Sant Sing | ... | Church Mission School, Amritsar. |
| Sanyal, Bishnu Chandra | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Rungpore Zillah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Piyari Mohan | ... | Putea School. |
| Sarkar, Annada Prasad | ... | Deogurh School. |
| „ Gopal Chandra | ... | Dighapatia School. |
| „ Krishna Kanta | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Sarma, Betharam | ... | Tezpore School. |
| „ Dambharudhar | ... | Debroogurh School. |
| „ Mohima Chandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| Sen, Binad Bihari | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Hari Mohan | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Karuna Sindhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Pranhari | ... | Mogultoli School. |
| „ Ras Bihari | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Satya Charan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Dum-Dum School. |
| „ Umasankar | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Sheik Bahngan | ... | Balasore School. |
| Shewraj Bahadur | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Singh Arjun | ... | Guzrat School. |
| „ Hardayal | ... | Delhi College. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| „ Syam | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| „ Thakur Prasad | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Sinha Grish Chandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gour Gopal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Krishna Narayan | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Kulada Prasad | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Raghuvir | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sivadhyan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sivaram | ... | Bhastara School. |
| „ Trisuldhari | ... | Moradpore School, Bankipore. |
| Sitaram | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Sitaram | ... | Gya Zillah School. |
| Sivnarayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Sohanlal | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Sundarram M. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Syamlal | ... | Behar English School. |
| Syamvihari | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Syed Aboo Jafar | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Mohommed Ruffiq | ... | Baptist Mission School, Monghyr. |
| „ Mohommed Sharfuddin | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Uddin Ahmed | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Yehyah Hossain | ... | Patna College School. |
| Takurta, Binadlal | ... | Barrisal School. |
| Thakur, Brajendra Sundar | ... | Kandee School. |
| Varijanabhudu, P. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Yecknath Shraven | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| 303 Zahural Hossain | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 28th December* 1874.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

The result of the examination held at Colombo is not included in the above list.

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dec. 21st, 1874... | ... | 1,76,410 | 2,675 | 1,06,214 | 58,37,487 |
| " 22nd, " ... | ... | ... | 2,675 | 9,810 | 59,37,487 |
| " 23rd, " ... | ... | ... | 2,675 | 21,831 | 57,37,487 |
| " 24th, " ... | Holidays. | | | | |
| " 25th, " ... | | | | | |
| " 26th, " ... | | | | | |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 28th Dec.* 1874. } H. HYDE. *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

## WANTED

A Draftsman for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, on the permanent establishment. Salary rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. None but thoroughly competent Draftsmen, who can draw from rough sketches, and have a sufficient knowledge of English to copy headings, &c., written in English, need apply.

Applications to be accompanied by copies of testimonials. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

Applications to be made to Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 23rd December* 1874.

NOTICE.—The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—

Mr. W. E. Carbery, Acting Agent at Chittagong, has been appointed Acting Agent at Hyderabad.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Acting Agent at Hyderabad, has been appointed Acting Agent at Akyab.

Mr. E. J. Birch, Acting Agent at Akyab, has been appointed Accountant of the Rangoon Branch.

Mr. C. Stuart, Accountant at Rangoon, has been appointed Acting Agent at Lahore.

Mr. A. F. Carr has been appointed Acting Agent at Umritsur.

Mr. J. J. Hills, late in charge of the Lahore Branch, reverts to his substantive appointment as Accountant at Delhi.

Mr. J. A. Larsen, late in charge of the Umritsur Branch, reverts to his substantive appointment as Accountant at Allahabad.

Mr. G. S. Brown, returned from leave, has been appointed Accountant of the Cawnpore Branch.

Mr. J. W. Russel has resigned the Bank's service.

The Wurdah Sub-Branch has been opened for the season under the management of Mr. D. E. Burne.

*The 30th December* 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1875, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December 1874.

| LIABILITIES. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid up ... | | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | | 16,07,197 | 7 | 9 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 1,46,94,687 14 9 | 3,06,78,236 | 10 | 3 |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... | 1,59,83,548 11 6 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | | 2,79,70,560 | 12 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | | 1,79,025 | 12 | 8 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | | 8,66,754 | 0 | 7 |
| TOTAL ... | | 8,33,01,774 | 11 | 4 |

| ASSETS. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | | 1,79,73,987 | 14 | 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | | 80,42,344 | 5 | 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | | 40,86,336 | 1 | 7 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | | 1,76,85,878 | 14 | 10 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | | 10,92,938 | 12 | 5 |
| Stamps ... ... | | 12,067 | 11 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | | 6,39,240 | 5 | 5 |
| Sundries ... ... | | 32,438 | 0 | 4 |
| Bullion ... ... | | 11,89,159 | 3 | 10 |
| | | 5,07,54,391 | 4 | 6 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... | 1,03,67,721 1 6 | 3,25,47,383 | 6 | 10 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... | 2,21,79,662 5 4 | | | |
| TOTAL ... | | 8,33,01,774 | 11 | 4 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 31st December* 1874. } J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 29th December* 1874.

*No.* 35.—Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor, 1st Grade, having returned from the employ on Famine Relief Works, Bengal Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

Mr. Porter is posted to No. 2 Survey Party.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Lucknow, the 24th December* 1874.

Baboo Karunamaya Banerjee, 3rd Grade Accountant, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, returned to duty from two months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 16th December 1874. The leave commenced from 21st October, the unavailed portion (five days) is cancelled.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R. E.,*
*Dy. Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 5933.—Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters for Suez or any other part of Egypt may in future be sent per British Packet by the route known in the Indian Postal Guide as "*via* Bombay through Suez."

2. This route has heretofore been restricted to fully prepaid correspondence.

F. R. HOGG,
*Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The 1st January* 1875.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 7 P. M. Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. S. SULLEN,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**Published by Authority.**

*Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.*

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*In two vols., foolscap folio.*

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

*Just published.*

**Army List—New Number.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

**The older Statutes in force in India,** edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

**A collection of Statutes relating to** India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

**The Acts of the Government of India** from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs.* 24; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

*Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, annas* 10 *extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

*Just published.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, 7 annas.*

*New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.*

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**The Three Codes bound in one vol.** *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage, 8 annas.*

☞ Cash must accompany order. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

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## Geological Survey of India.

Volume II.—Royal 8vo., pp. 341, Plates, large Geological Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*Contents:*—Report on the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkund.—Geological Structure of the central portion of the Nerbudda District.—Tertiary and Alluvial deposits of the Nerbudda Valley.—Geological relations and probable Geological age of the several groups of rocks in Central India and Bengal.

Volume III.—Royal 8vo., pp. 338, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs.* 9; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*Contents:*—Report on the Raniganj Coal-field.—Additional remarks on the Geological age of Indian rock systems.—On the Sub-Himalayan ranges.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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## Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th January 1875, at 3 P. M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA,
U. S. F. P. F. OFFICE,
*The 30th December* 1874.

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

### GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.—The Fifth General Meeting of Subscribers to the *General Family Pension Fund,* will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta, at 4-30 P. M., on Tuesday, the 9th February 1875, to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA,
G. F. P. F. OFFICE,
*The 31st Dec.* 1874.

SYKES & Co.,
*Secretaries.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, which last stood in the name of Nowbutroy Jowalanath :—

No. 13788 of 40164, of the five per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 3,000.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT,
*Attorney-at-Law.*

#### Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 005806 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for Rs. 700, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Lilladhur Juvarechund, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

LILLADHUR JUVARECHUND.

#### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay ; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1874.

*An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title. Commencement.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1874;" it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1835 ... | Decrees for Rent ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1836 ... | Indigo Contracts ... | In sections two, three and four, the first six words. |
| XX of 1836 ... | Quashing Batwáras ... | In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted that from the said first day of October, 1836." In section three, the words "And it is hereby enacted that." |
| XXI of 1836 ... | Creation of Zilas ... | The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October, 1836." |
| XXVI of 1836 ... | Governor General's Camp-Police. | In section one, the first five words; and in sections two, three and four, the first six words. |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1837 ... | Bengal Sadr Courts ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1837 ... | Power to acquire land ... | In section one, the first twelve words; and in section two, the first six words. |
| VI of 1837 ... | Cuttack Málguzárs ... | The first five words. |
| XXII of 1837 ... | Offences against Revenue Regulations (Madras). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXIX of 1837 ... | Power to prescribe language to be used in judicial proceedings. | The whole Act. |
| XXXVI of 1837 ... | Criminal jurisdiction (Madras). | In section two, the first six words, and the words "and that." |
| VII of 1838 ... | Bengal judiciary ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XII of 1838 ... | Treasure trove (Madras) | The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of July 1838." |
| XVI of 1838 ... | Bombay judiciary ... | Section six; and in each of sections two, three, four and five, the first six words. |
| XVIII of 1838 ... | Sureties (Bombay) ... | In section one, the first twelve words.<br>In sections two, three, four, five and six, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that." |
| XIX of 1838 ... | Coasting vessels (Bombay). | In sections two to fourteen (both inclusive), the words "And it is hereby enacted, that;" In section two the words and figures "from the said first day of November 1838" and in section fifteen, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November 1838." |
| XXII of 1838 ... | Bengal judiciary ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXIX of 1838 ... | Salt Department (Bengal). | In each of sections two to thirteen, and seventeen to twenty-two (both inclusive), twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty and thirty-three, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that." |
| IX of 1839 ... | Pauper suits ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XX of 1839 ... | Levy of hakks, &c., (Bombay). | In section one, the first seven words; in sections two and three, the first six words. |
| XXIV of 1839 ... | Ganjam and Vizagapatam. | In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said first day of December 1839."<br>In sections three, four, five, six, seven and eight, the first six words. |
| VI of 1840 ... | Bills of Exchange ... | In section one, the words and figures "from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1840."<br>In section two, the first twelve words.<br>In each of the remaining sections, the first six words. |
| IX of 1840 ... | Damages, &c. ... | In section two, the first six words. |
| X of 1840 ... | Temple of Jagannáth ... | In sections two and three, the first six words. |
| XV of 1840 ... | Agents of Foreign Sovereigns (Bombay). | So far as relates to Bombay Regulation XV of 1827. |
| XVII of 1840 ... | Salt laws (Madras) ... | The words and figures "in modification of Regulation V of 1831, of the Madras Code." |
| XIX of 1840 ... | Pauper appeals ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXIII of 1840 ... | Execution of process ... | In sections two, three, four, six and seven, the first six words; in section five, the first five words; and the word 'that' where it first occurs. |
| I of 1841 ... | Collection of Revenue ... | The whole Act. |
| VII of 1841 ... | Examination of absent witnesses. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| VIII of 1841 ... | Interpleader ... | In sections two, three, four, five and seven, the first six words. |
| X of 1841 ... | Registry of Ships ... | In sections two, three, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, the first six words.<br>In section eight, the first fourteen words.<br>In section twenty-six, the first eight words. |
| XI of 1841 ... | Military Courts of Requests. | In sections three to seventeen (both inclusive), the first six words.<br>In section five, the words and figures "of the East India Company, under Act No. VII of 1841," and "pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VII of 1841." |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section fifteen, the words and figures "(for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable)." |
| XII of 1841 ... | Sales of land for arrears of Revenue. | In section two, the first six words, and the words and figures "which shall fall due after the date specified in section XXXV of this Act." |
| XVIII of 1841 ... | Arms and Ammunition... | In section three, the first six words. |
| XIX of 1841 ... | Curators ... | In sections two to nineteen (both inclusive), the first six words. |
| XXIV of 1841 ... | Illusory appointments, &c. | In section two, the first six words and the words "from the first day of January next." |
| | | In section four, the first forty-three words, and the words "from the first day of January next." |
| | | In section five, the first six words. |
| XXVI of 1841 ... | Extension of parts of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., C. 42. | In sections three, four, seven and nine, the first six words. |
| | | In section eight, the first five words and the word "that." |
| XXVII of 1841 ... | Unclaimed dividends ... | In section two, the first six words. |
| IV of 1842 ... | Boat regulations (Madras) | In section one, the first fourteen words. |
| | | In sections two, three, four, six to nineteen (both inclusive), twenty-one and twenty-four, the first six words. |
| | | Section twenty. |
| | | In sections twenty-two and twenty-three, the first seven words. |
| XII of 1842 ... | Military Bázárs ... | Section two, so far as it relates to Act No. XXVIII of 1841, and the first six words. |
| XIII of 1842 ... | Collection of Revenue (Bombay). | In section two, the first six words, and the words "that it." |
| | | In sections three to eight (both inclusive), the first six words. |
| II of 1843 ... | Appeals ... | The whole Act. |
| V of 1843 ... | Slavery ... | In section one, the first seven words. |
| | | In sections two and three, the first eight words. |
| | | In section four, the first six words. |
| XI of 1843 ... | Hereditary officers (Bombay). | In section two, the word 'And.' |
| | | In sections three, four, five and six, eight, ten to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words. |
| | | In sections seven and nine, the first seven words. |
| XII of 1843 ... | Judicial language ... | The whole Act. |
| VI of 1844 ... | Customs Duties (Madras). | Section six. |
| | | In sections eight to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words. |
| XVI of 1844 ... | Salt Duties (Bombay) ... | The preamble. |
| | | Section six, down to and including the words "weight and that" and the word "Company's." |
| VIII of 1845 ... | Security for costs ... | The whole Act. |
| XXI of 1845 ... | Meriah sacrifices ... | The whole Act. |
| I of 1846 ... | Pleaders ... ... | Sections one, two and three; and in sections four and six to thirteen (both inclusive), the first six words. |
| | | In section five, the words "nevertheless and it is hereby enacted." |
| III of 1846 ... | Boundary marks (Bombay) | In sections five and six, the first six words. |
| XI of 1846 ... | Khándesh and Ahmadnagar. | In sections two, three, four and five, the first six words. |
| IX of 1847 ... | Assessment of lands gained by alluvion or dereliction. | In sections, two, three, five, six and nine, the first six words. |
| | | Section four down to and including the words "and that." |
| XX of 1847 ... | Copyright ... ... | In section three, the first six words, and the words "and that." |
| | | In section five, the first eleven words, and the words "and that." |
| | | In section six, the first five words, and the words "and that." |
| | | In section seven, the first five words. |
| | | In sections eight and nine, the first twelve words. |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued)*.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In sections ten and eleven, the first six words. |
| | | In sections twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), the first five words. |
| XIV of 1848 ... | Commissions ... | In section one, the first six words. |
| IX of 1849 ... | Police Magistrates (Madras). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IX of 1850 ... | Presidency Small Cause Courts. | In section six, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act VII of 1841, section VI." |
| XIX of 1850 ... | Apprentices ... | In sections five and twenty-three, the words "the East" and "Company." |
| XXXIII of 1850 ... | Sales of Patní tenures ... | In section one, the first six words. |
| XXXVII of 1850 ... | Inquiries into behaviour of public servants. | In section eight, the words and figures "by Act XXX, 1841." |
| III of 1852 ... | Spirituous liquors (Bombay). | Section nine. |
| VII of 1852 ... | Salt Revenue (Madras) | In section four, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed by clause 2, section XXXIII, Regulation XI of 1816, of the Madras Code." |
| XI of 1852 ... | Title to rent-free estates (Bombay). | Section one from and including the words "and no order" to the end. |
| XXIII of 1852 ... | Mitigation of Fines ... | The whole Act. |
| XXX of 1852 ... | Naturalization ... | Section nine. |
| XVIII of 1853 ... | Sale of spirits in Cantonments. | In section sixteen, the words and figures "shall not come into operation before the 1st day of January 1854, and." |
| XVIII of 1854 ... | Railways ... | In the preamble, the words "under the superintendence and control of the East India Company," and "in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the said Company." |
| | | In section two, the words "or of the East India Company." |
| | | Sections thirty-two and thirty-three. |
| XXXI of 1854 ... | Fines and recoveries: tenants in tail and married women. | In the title and preamble, the words "to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and." |
| | | In section thirteen, the words "the East" and "Company." |
| | | Section nineteen. |
| XXXIII of 1854 ... | Judicial language ... | The whole Act. |
| XIV of 1855 ... | Military Bázárs, Madras | The whole Act. |
| XVIII of 1855 ... | Pardons and Reprieves ... | The whole Act. |
| XXIII of 1855 ... | Administration of mortgaged estates. | In section one, the first eight words. |
| XXIV of 1855 ... | Penal Servitude ... | In section one, the first six words and the words "the East" and "Company". |
| XXXII of 1855 ... | Embankments ... | Section nineteen, and the last seven words of section eighteen. |
| XI of 1856 ... | European deserters ... | In section two, the words "or for any of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." |
| | | In section four, the words and figures "Act No. XIV of 1849, or." |
| XIII of 1856 ... | Presidency Towns Police | In the title and preamble, the words "and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." |
| | | In section two, the definitions of "station" and "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature." |
| | | The expressions "and stations" "or station" "or stations" wherever they occur in the Act. |
| | | Section nine. |
| | | In section twenty-two, the words "and within the said Settlement." |
| | | In sections forty-seven, forty-eight and seventy-four, the words "or the East India Company." |
| | | Section fifty-three, from and including the words "or of any" down to and including "1851." |
| | | Section one hundred and eighteen. |
| XIV of 1856 ... | Improvement of Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIX of 1856 ... | Emigration ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXV of 1856 ... | Municipal rates ... | The whole Act. |
| IV of 1857 ... | Tobacco (Bombay) ... | In section four, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act XXV of 1836." |
| XXI of 1857 ... | Suburbs of Calcutta | In the title, the words "of the Suburbs of Calcutta and"; in the preamble, the words "the Suburbs of the said town of Calcutta and of," and the words "Suburbs and" in each of the places where they occur.<br>In section one, the words "Suburbs or."<br>In section four, the words "or the East India Company."<br>In the schedule, the words "*Suburbs of Calcutta and*" and the Part headed "SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA." |
| XXIX of 1857 ... | Land Customs (Bombay) | In section four, the words "as above provided."<br>In section five, the words and figures "and the provisions of sections IV, V and VI of the said Act I of 1852 shall be applicable to the persons so appointed." |
| I of 1858 ... | Forced labour (Madras) | In section six, the words "or District" in each of the places where they occur, and so much of that section as relates to Madras Regulation VII of 1816. |
| XXXIV of 1858 ... | Lunacy (Charter Courts) | Section thirty-one, from and including "and shall" down to the end of the section. |
| XXXVI of 1858 ... | Lunatic Asylums ... | In section six, the words "and the Stations of the Straits Settlement" and "and Stations."<br>In section seven, the words "or in any Station of the Straits Settlement."<br>In section seventeen, the words and figures "or to affect the provisions of Act IV of 1849, entitled '*An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics.*'" |
| XXXVII of 1858 ... | Nawáb of the Carnatic .. | Section three. |
| I of 1859 ... | Merchant Seamen ... | In section one hundred and twelve, the last eleven words. |
| III of 1859 ... | Cantonment Joint Magistrates. | Section eleven. |
| VII of 1859 ... | Customs ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XIII of 1859 ... | Masters and Workmen | In section one, the words "or in any Station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." |
| XVIII of 1859 ... | Punishment of offences... | Section one. |
| XXIII of 1859 ... | Land Customs ... | The whole Act. |
| XXIV of 1859 ... | Police (Madras Presidency). | Section twelve.<br>In section fifty-two, the words and figures "in manner provided by Act II of 1839." |
| VIII of 1860 ... | Telegraphs ... | In section eighteen, the words "or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca." |
| XVI of 1860 ... | Presidency Municipalities | The whole Act. |
| XXI of 1860 ... | Registration of Societies | In sections one and eighteen, the words and figures "under Act XIX of 1857." |
| XXII of 1860 ... | Chittagong ... | Section seven. |
| XXIII of 1860 ... | Abkárí (Bengal) ... | In section one, the words and figures "On and after the 21st January 1860," and in section four, the word "said." |
| XXVII of 1860 ... | Collections of debts on successions. | Section one. |
| XXXI of 1860 ... | Arms ... ... | In section twenty-five, the words "Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or Police Officer, or for any other."<br>Sections thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine.<br>In section forty-one, the words "or Station." |
| XLVIII of 1860 ... | Presidency Towns Police | In the title, the words "*and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.*" |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section four, the words "or in any of the Stations of the Straits Settlement," and "or of the Courts of Judicature of such Stations," and "or in the Court of Judicature." |
| V of 1861 ... | Police ... ... | Section eleven. |
| XVII of 1861 ... | Customs Duties (North-Western Provinces). | In section one, the words and figures "From and after the ninth day of March 1861." Section three. |
| IV of 1863 ... | Treaty with Burma ... | Section four. |
| XIX of 1863 ... | Partition ... ... | In section two, the words "after the passing of this Act." |
| XX of 1863 ... | Religious Endowments... | In the preamble, the words and figures "and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code, as relate to endowments for the support of mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes." In section twenty-two, the words "after the passing of this Act." |
| VI of 1864 ... | Whipping... ... | Sections nine and ten. |
| VII of 1864 ... | Salt (Central Provinces) | Section four. |
| XIX of 1864 ... | Mirzápur ... .. | Section four. |
| XXIV of 1865 ... | Warrants of Attorney... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXX of 1865 ... | Madras Irrigation Company. | Section two. |
| XXI of 1866 ... | Native Converts' re-marriage. | Section two. In section thirty-four, the words and figures "or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865" and from and including the words "and no Clergyman" to the end of the section; and section thirty-five, from and including the words "But it may" to the end of the section. |
| XXV of 1866 ... | Transfer to Government of certain securities. | In the title and preamble, the words "and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." In section one, the words "or Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." So much of section two as has not been repealed. In section four, the words "or Supreme Court, as the case may be," and the words "and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the second section of this Act by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, be established to the satisfaction of the same Court." |
| XXVII of 1866 ... | Trustees and Mortgagees | In section two, the words "*to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and.*" Section fifty-five. |
| XXVIII of 1866 ... | Trustees and Mortgagees' powers. | In section one, the words "and the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section forty-seven. |
| III of 1867 ... | Public Gambling ... | Section eighteen. |
| XIII of 1867 ... | Port-dues (Maulmain and Bassein). | In section three, the first eight words. |
| XIV of 1867 ... | Pándhari (Central Provinces). | Section seven. |
| XVIII of 1867 ... | Jhánsí Civil Courts ... | In section three, the words "from the date of this Act coming into operation." Section twenty-six. |
| XIX of 1867 ... | Darjeeling... ... | Section one. |
| XXIII of 1867 ... | Murderous Outrages (Panjáb.) | Section three. |
| XVIII of 1868 ... | Nílgiri Hills ... | Section four. |
| XXV of 1868 ... | Coorg Courts ... | The second paragraph of section one. Section twenty-five. |
| XI of 1869 ... | Land Customs (Madras and Bombay). | Section three. |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section four, the words and figures "schedules to the said Act No. XVII of 1867, or any other." |
| XV of 1869 ... | Prisoners' testimony ... | In sections seven and eight, the words and figures "appointed under Act No. XXI of 1863" and "appointed under the said Act No. XXI of 1863." |
| XVI of 1869 ... | Bhután Dvárs ... | Section four. |
| XVIII of 1869 ... | Stamps ... ... | In section seventeen, the words and figures "Act No. XXVI of 1867, section six, or under" and "other." |
| | | In section forty-five, the words and figures "or Act No. X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties*)." |
| XX of 1869 ... | Volunteers ... | In section twenty-six, the words and figures "or the said Act No. XXIII of 1857." |
| V of 1870 ... | Costs of certain petitions | In the preamble, the words "*and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal.*" |
| XXII of 1870 ... | European British subjects | Section five. |
| XXVI of 1870 ... | Prisons ... ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| I of 1871 ... | Cattle trespass ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| II of 1871 ... | Extension of Prisons' Act to Coorg. | Clause (*b*) of section one. |
| III of 1871 ... | Paper Currency ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| IV of 1871 ... | Coroners ... ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| V of 1871 ... | Prisoners ... ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| VI of 1871 ... | Bengal Civil Courts ... | The fourth paragraph of section one. |
| VII of 1871 ... | Emigration ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| X of 1871 ... | Excise ... ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| | | Section eighty-eight. |
| XII of 1871 ... | Income Tax ... | The whole Act. |
| XIII of 1871 ... | Customs Duties ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| | | In section four, the words and figures "affects Act No. XX of 1867, or." |
| XVI of 1871 ... | Survey of Steamers (Burma). | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XVII of 1871 ... | Land rates (Oudh) ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XVIII of 1871 ... | Land rates (N. W. P.) ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XX of 1871 ... | Land rates (Panjáb) ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XXI of 1871 ... | Dehrá Dún ... | In the preamble, the words "and to indemnify all officers and other persons who have acted in the said district under the said Regulations and Acts." |
| XXIV of 1871 ... | Local Public Works loans ... | In section one, the words "and shall come into force upon the passing thereof." |
| XXV of 1871 ... | Railways ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XXVI of 1871 ... | Land improvement ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XXVII of 1871 ... | Criminal tribes ... | In section one, the words "and it shall come into force on the passing thereof." |
| XXXII of 1871 ... | Civil Courts (Oudh) ... | Paragraphs three and four of section one. |
| III of 1872 ... | Marriage in certain cases | In section one, the last nine words. |
| VII of 1872 ... | Burma Courts ... | The last paragraph of section one. |
| | | Sections three and four. |
| VIII of 1872 ... | Income Tax ... | The whole Act. |
| X of 1872 ... | Criminal Procedure ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XI of 1872 ... | Foreign Jurisdiction ... | The last paragraph of section one. |
| XIII of 1872 ... | Patterns and Designs ... | The last nine words of section one. |
| XV of 1872 ... | Christian Marriage ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XVIII of 1872 .. | Amending Evidence Act | The second paragraph of section one. |
| XXI of 1872 ... | Native Military Lunatics | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XXVII of 1872 ... | Postponing Criminal Procedure Code in Sindh. | The whole Act. |
| I of 1873 ... | Amending Burma Courts' Act. | The third paragraph of section one. |
| II of 1873 ... | Burma Ferries ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| IV of 1873 ... | Panjáb Municipalities ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| V of 1873 ... | Government Savings Banks. | The third paragraph of section one. |
| VI of 1873 ... | Transhipment ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| VIII of 1873 ... | Canals and Drainage ... | The third paragraph of section one. |

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*concluded*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| IX of 1873 ... | Panjáb Appeals ... | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XI of 1873 ... | Central Provinces Municipalities. | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XII of 1873 ... | Repealing Act, 1873 ... | The whole Act. |
| XIII of 1873 ... | Burma Timber ... | Section five. |
| XIV of 1873 ... | Lunatic Soldiers' property | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XV of 1873 ... | Municipalities (N. W. P. and Oudh). | The third paragraph of section one. |
| XVI of 1873 ... | Village Police (N. W. P.) | Section two. |
| V of 1874 ... | Kullu appeals ... | The preamble and section two. |
| VI of 1874 ... | Privy Council Appeals... | Section two and the schedule |

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1865 ... | Offences against special and local laws ... | The whole. |
| I of 1867 ... | Shortening language of Acts ... | Sections six and seven. |
| III of 1867 ... | Claims against Azím Jah | The whole. |
| VIII of 1867 ... | Police ... | In section eighty-one, the words and figures "And sections 2 and 4 of Act XXII of 1837 and." |
| I of 1869 ... | Nilgiri Hills Commissioner | The whole. |

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VII of 1867 ... | District Police ... | Section twelve. |
| I of 1873 ... | Bombay Port Trust ... | Section one, and Schedule A. |
| III of 1873 ... | Fees levied under Bombay Act IX of 1863. | The whole. |

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VII of 1862 ... | Resumption of Revenue | Sections three and four. |
| VIII of 1868 ... | Partial repeal of Act XXI of 1857. | The whole Act. |
| II of 1872 ... | Jute Warehouses ... | The last forty-three words of section one. |

PART V.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1802 ... | Procedure in Zila Courts | Section twenty-one. |
| IX of 1816 ... | Zila Magistrates ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| II of 1819 ... | State Prisoners ... | Section four. |
| VII of 1822 ... | Rescinding Regulations I of 1809, and V of 1811. | In section three, the words "of the ministerial officers of the Courts of Judicature." |
| VII of 1832 ... | Military Bázárs ... | The whole. |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1793 ... | A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut, &c. | In section four, the words and figures "published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793."<br>In section eight, clauses *eleventh* and *twelfth*.<br>In section nine, the first three words.<br>In section ten, the words "or dewans."<br>In section fourteen, the words "and the dewan."<br>In sections fifteen and eighteen, the words "or dewan."<br>In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other."<br>Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, forty-six and forty-seven.<br>In section twenty-four, the words and figures "by a Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793, or."<br>In section twenty-five, the words "and the species of rupee in which each payment may be made."<br>In section twenty- six, the last sentence. |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| IV of 1793 ... | A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits, &c. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| VIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications, &c. | Sections one, two, three, five to twelve (both inclusive), forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, sixty-one and sixty-three.<br>In section seventeen, the second sentence.<br>In section eighteen, the second sentence.<br>Section twenty-one, from and including the words "in the mode" to the end of the section.<br>In section thirty-five, the second sentence.<br>Sections sixty-eight to one hundred and one, both inclusive. |
| X of 1793 ... | Decennial settlement ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XI of 1793 ... | Inheritance ... | Section two, down to and including the word "Higeree."<br>In section three, the words "subsequent to the period specified in section II."<br>Section four, down to and including the words "and that."<br>Section five, except the first ten words, and in section six, the figure and words "VI. Nor to." |
| XIV of 1793 ... | Recovery of arrears of revenue. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XIX of 1793 ... | Non-bádsháhí lákhiráj grants. | Section eighteen.<br>In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "and proceeded in it, as required by section XIV. Regulation III. 1793."<br>In section thirty-five, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division" and "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or."<br>In section forty-two, the second and third sentences.<br>In section forty-three, the first four words. |
| XXXVII of 1793 ... | Bádsháhí lákhiráj grants | In section ten, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal, or from the decision of the Provincial Court," and the words "in the event of their ordering the cause to be appealed to the Provincial Court and of its being given against them therein;" and the words "in both cases."<br>Sections thirteen, twenty-five and thirty-four.<br>In section seventeen, the words "every five years."<br>In section twenty-eight, the words "of the five years."<br>In section thirty, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division" and "Provincial Court of appeal or."<br>In section thirty-seven, the last two sentences.<br>In section thirty-nine, the words and figures "which is to be formed in each of the Zillahs in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years," and the word "five." |
| XXXVIII of 1793... | Lending to zamíndárs ... | In section two, the words "and City" and the words "the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and the registers to their respective Courts." |
| XLVIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c. | In section two, clause *First*, the words "every five years."<br>In sections ten, eleven, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, the word "quinquennial," wherever it occurs.<br>In section ten, the words 'every' and 'five.'<br>In section sixteen, the word "five." |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section eighteen, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division in which it may be included," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or."<br>In section nineteen, the words "at the end of every five years."<br>Section twenty-two.<br>In section twenty-four, clause *Second*. In the same section, clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "Regulation XXV. 1793, that Regulation directing that the division and union of all estates are to be made under." In the same section, clause *Seventh*.<br>In section twenty-six, the last two sentences.<br>Section twenty-seven.<br>In section twenty-nine, the words and figures "at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years." |
| L of 1793 ... | A Regulation for empowering the Court of Wards, &c. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| III of 1794 ... | A Regulation for exempting proprietors of land, &c. | The whole Regulation, except sections twelve, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty.<br>In section thirteen, the words and figures "by section III. Regulation XIV. 1793." |
| VIII of 1795 ... | Extending Regulation IV of 1793. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXVII of 1795 ... | Permanent settlement, Benares. | In section ten, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793," and "as referred to in Regulation II. 1795." |
| LV of 1795 ... | Court of Wards. Security from guardians. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| I of 1799 ... | Frontier of Silhet ... | In section two, the words "natives of the Company's provinces; and to Armenians, Greeks and all other," and the words "not being British-born subjects; as well as to such British-born subjects as may be authorized by a license from Government to reside in the district of Sylhet."<br>In section six, from and including the words "in the mode" down to the end of the section.<br>Section seven. |
| V of 1799 ... | Wills and Intestacy ... | In section one, the words and figures "prescribed in section XV of Regulation IV. 1793, viz."<br>In section two, the words and figures "Regulation X. 1793, or" and the word "other" before "Regulation;" and from and including the words "under the general rule" to the end of the section.<br>In sections one, two, three and seven, the words "and City" and "or City," wherever they occur.<br>In section eight, the words and figures "described in Regulation X. 1793" and "by the above or any other Regulation," and the word "the" before "disqualified." |
| VII of 1799 ... | Realization of rent and revenue. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| II of 1800 ... | Stone quarries at Chunar | In section two, the words "native inhabitants of the Company's provinces and all other," and from and including the words "not being," down to and including the figures "1793."<br>In section eight, the words and figures "which are exempted from the customs by section X. Regulation III. 1795."<br>Section nine.<br>In section ten, the words "besides an oath, or solemn declaration, for the faithful execution of their respective duties." |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued)*.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| V of 1800 ... | Extending to Benares Regulation VII of 1799. | The whole Regulation. |
| VIII of 1800 ... | Pargana Register ... | In section four, the words "at the commencement of every fifth succeeding year."<br>In sections five, six, seven, nine, ten, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, the word "quinquennial" wherever it occurs.<br>In section five, the words "the interval of five years."<br>In section six, the words "in the Persian language;" and the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793 (extended to Benares by Regulation XXXVII. 1795)," and the words ("or by the city judge in the province of Benares)."<br>In section eleven, the words "directed to be prepared at the expiration of every five years."<br>In section seventeen, the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793," and from and including the words "Such officers shall" to the end of the section.<br>Section twenty-two. |
| I of 1801 ... | Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, Board of Revenue, &c. | Sections one, two, four, nine and fifteen.<br>In section eight, the words and figures "or to alter the provisions made for the correction of error or collusion in such allotments, by section twenty-five, Regulation XXV. 1793, in cases of private divisions of estates; and by clause *Second* of section twenty-nine, Regulation VII. 1799, in cases of public sales."<br>In section ten, the words and figures "or of suspicion that the purchase has been made in opposition to the Rules contained in clauses 3 and 4 of section XXIX, Regulation VII. 1799," and "for the orders of the Governor General in Council, as directed in clause *Fourth* of section XXIX. Regulation VII. 1799." |
| VII of 1801 ... | Duty on Coasting Vessels, &c. | The whole Regulation. |
| XIII of 1803 ... | Records of Courts, Ceded Provinces. | The whole Regulation. |
| XLIII of 1803 ... | Fees on institution of suits. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XLIX of 1803 ... | Assistant Judges ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| V of 1804 ... | Appointment and removal of Native Officers. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1804 ... | Punishment of State offences by Courts Martial, &c. | In section four, the words and figures "or before any special court appointed for the trial of such offences, under Regulation IV. 1799, and Regulation XX. 1803." |
| X of 1805 ... | Sadr Adálat ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XII of 1805 ... | Settlement and Collection of public revenue, Cuttack, &c. | Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. |
| XIII of 1805 ... | Cuttack Police ... | In section two, the words and figures "formed into one zillah, instead of two zillahs, as prescribed in Regulation IV. 1804, and shall be."<br>Section twelve. |
| VI of 1806 ... | Embankments ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| VII of 1806 ... | A Regulation for re-establishing a Court of Civil Judicature in the vicinity of Calcutta, &c. | The whole Regulation. |
| VIII of 1806 ... | Complaints against Collectors. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XI of 1806 ... | Supplies for Troops, &c. | Sections nine, eleven and twelve. |
| VIII of 1809 ... | Appointment and removal of ministerial officers. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1810 ... | A Regulation for abolishing the duties, &c. | The whole Regulation. |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XX of 1810 ... | Camp-followers, bázárs... | Section five, and in section three, the words, "or the second article of the fifteenth section of the Hon'ble Company's." |
| IX of 1811 ... | Partition ... | The whole Regulation. |
| XI of 1811 ... | Revision of jama on divided lands. | Section two. |
| III of 1812 ... | Criminal Procedure, &c. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| V of 1812 ... | Collection of Land Revenue. | Section one.<br>Section two, down to and including the words "rescinded; and"<br>Section three, down to and including the words "rescinded: and"<br>Section four, down to and including the words "declared that," and the words and figures "the case to be tried as a summary suit under Regulation VII. 1799."<br>Section twenty-six, from and including the words "provided, however" to the end.<br>Section twenty-seven, from and including the words "and should those authorities" to the end. |
| XI of 1812 ... | Foreign Immigrants ... | In section five, the words "before the Court of Circuit," in each of the places where they occur, and the words "of circuit." |
| XV of 1812 ... | Extending parts of Regulation I. 1811. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1812 ... | Explaining section 2 of Regulation V. 1812. | Section three, clause *First*. |
| XXII of 1812 ... | Bandelkhand ... | In section four, the two provisoes. |
| XIX of 1814 ... | Partition of Revenue-paying estates. | Section two; and in section thirteen, clause *First*.<br>The words "or Board of Commissioners," and "and Board of Commissioners" wherever they occur.<br>In section seventeen, clause *Third*, the second sentence.<br>In section twenty-one, the words "as the case may be" and "respectively." |
| XXV of 1814 ... | Sadr Díwání Adálat and Provincial Courts. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXVII of 1814 ... | Native Pleaders ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| V of 1816 ... | Kánungo, Cuttack ... | In section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section.<br>In section three, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation V. 1804, and Regulation VIII. 1809." |
| IX of 1816 ... | The Sunderbuns ... | Section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section. |
| XI of 1816 ... | Succession to certain estates in Cuttack. | Sections four, six, ten and twenty; and in section eighteen, the figures and word 'IV,' 'VI,' 'and X.' |
| XVII of 1816 ... | Police ... ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| V of 1817 ... | Hidden Treasure ... | In section five, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, or"<br>In section six, the words and figures "within the period limited by the notification directed in section IV of this Regulation," *** "and deposited it in the Zillah or City Court, as required by section III."<br>In section seven, the words "and deposited."<br>In section eight, the words and figure "in conformity with section IV and make the deposit thereby required;" and "or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>In section nine, the words "or City," and the last fourteen words.<br>Section ten. |
| XII of 1817 ... | Patwáris ... ... | In the preamble, the words "from the date of their promulgation."<br>Sections two, four, five and six.<br>In section nine, the words and figures "to furnish the Collector with the statement required in section IV, and;" and "sections V and VII of." |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*)

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section eleven, the words and figures "to furnish the statement required by section IV, or,"*** "sections V and VII of," *** "in those sections," and "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section twenty-six, the words "before a Court of Circuit," *** "in the Regulations," and "under the provisions of the Regulations."<br>In section twenty-seven, the words "before a Court of Circuit" and "in the Regulations."<br>In section thirty-one, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, according as he may be subject to one or other of those authorities,"*** "and Commissioner aforesaid."<br>In section thirty-two, the words "Board of Commissioners and Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section thirty-three, the words "or commissioner."<br>In sections thirty-three and thirty-five, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar or Benares, as the case may be." |
| XX of 1817 ... | Police ... ... | Sections one to eight (both inclusive), ten, eleven, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-four.<br>In section twenty-eight, clause *Second*, the words and figures "as directed in section XXIV. Regulation X. 1813."<br>In section twenty-nine, clause *First*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," "commercial," "commercial resident."<br>In clause *Second*, the word "commercial."<br>In clause *Third*, the words "weavers," *** "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," *** "commercial," *** "commercial resident."<br>In clause *Fourth*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," *** "commercial" and "commercial resident."<br>In clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "as required by the *Second* clause of section XI. Regulation VI. 1801," and the words "commercial resident or."<br>In clause *Ninth*, the words and figures "as required by the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1816, which are herein recapitulated for their information and guidance."<br>Clauses *Tenth* and *Eleventh*.<br>In section thirty, clauses *Third* and *Sixth*; and in clause *Second*, the words and figures "in pursuance of section IX. Regulation XI. 1806." |
| III of 1818 ... | State prisoners ... | In section four, the words "of circuit" wherever they occur.<br>Section eight.<br>In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and." |
| II of 1819 ... | Resumption of Revenue | Sections two, twenty-five and twenty-seven.<br>In section six, the words "in the Persian language and character."<br>In section nineteen, clause *First*, from and including the words "conformably with" to the end of the clause.<br>In sections twenty, twenty-one and thirty, the word "Persian."<br>Section twenty-four, clause *Second*.<br>Section twenty-six, clause *First*, except the words "In cases instituted in the Zillah Court * * * an appeal shall be received by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut." Clause *Second*, down to and including the words "appeals but," and the words "or Provincial Court" and the word "special" wherever it occurs. |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section thirty, clauses *Fifth* and *Seventh*, the words "or City." |
| VI of 1819 ... | Ferries ... . ... | In section two, clause *First*, and the first six words of clause *Second*.<br>In section three, clause *Second*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816."<br>In section six, clause *Second*, the words "through the channel of the Superintendents of Police."<br>Section fourteen. |
| VIII of 1819 ... | Patní Taluqs ... | In section two, the words and figures "under the rule of section V. Regulation XLIV. 1793."<br>In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "under the rule contained in the seventh clause of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land."<br>In section eight, clause *Second*, the words "to the Civil Court of the District, and a similar one."<br>In section nine, the words "by the register or acting register of the Civil Court, or, in his absence, by the person in charge of the office of Judge, or of Magistrate of the District within which the lands may be situated."<br>In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the word "summary," and the words and figures "brought under the provisions of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, or in any application to stay process by distraint, under the rules of Regulation V. 1812." |
| II of 1820 ... | Offences in Chandernagore. | The whole Regulation. |
| IV of 1821 ... | Collectors' powers ... | In section six, clause *First*, the words "and City," and the whole of clause *Second*.<br>In section seven, the words "or City" wherever they occur.<br>In section eight, clause *Third*, the words "or the Boards of Commissioners," * * * "or Board of Commissioners." |
| III of 1822 ... | Board of Revenue ... | Sections two and three, and clauses *Second* and *Third* of section four. |
| VII of 1822 ... | Settlement—Ceded Provinces and Cuttack. | In section two, the first five clauses, and the first fourteen words of clause *Sixth*.<br>In section five, clause *Second*, section six, clause *First*, section seven, clause *First*, section nine, clause *Second*, section twelve, clause *Second*, and section seventeen, the words "of Commissioners."<br>In section fifteen, the words "or Provincial," and "according to the value of the interest at stake."<br>In section sixteen, the words "or Provincial."<br>In section twenty, clause *Second*, the words "or City."<br>In section twenty-three, clause *Third*, the words "or City."<br>In section twenty-nine, clause *Fifth*, the word "Persian."<br>In section thirty, the words "or City," and "or Provincial Court of the Division," and "under the general Regulations for the administration of civil justice."<br>In section thirty-one, clause *Second*, the words "any register, sudder ameen or" and "registers, sudder ameens and."<br>In section thirty-three, clause *First*, the words and figures "shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation XVI. 1793, and the other corresponding enactments, and in Regulation VI. 1813, in so far as the same may be applicable, and." |
| VI of 1823 ... | Indigo suits ... | In section three, clause *First*, the words "or city" and "or to a register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate." |

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(concluded.)*

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section six, the word "summary" (wherever it occurs), "nevertheless" and "by a summary award;" and the passage beginning with "they shall be either" and ending with "under this Regulation." |
| VII of 1823 ... | Loans to Covenanted Civil Servants. | Section two, clause *Third.*<br>In section three, the words "and city."<br>Section five.<br>In section eight, the words "provincial," * * * "by the Provincial Courts" and "of the Regulations." |
| VII of 1825 ... | Sales of land in execution of decrees. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XIV of 1825 ... | Revenue Authorities ... | Section six, from and including the words "to the Provincial Court" down to and including "pounds sterling." In the same section, the words "or Provincial." |
| XV of 1825 ... | Customs duties ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XX of 1825 ... | Courts Martial ... | In section four, the words "or City," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation L. 1803." |
| III of 1827 ... | Ministerial Native Officers | The whole Regulation except section five. |
| V of 1827 ... | Management of estates under attachment. | In section two, the words and figures "and sections XXVI and XXVII. Regulation V. 1812, and clause *Third,* section V. Regulation VI. 1813."<br>In sections two and three, the words "and City."<br>In section four, the words "or City." |
| III of 1828 ... | Special Commissioners for hearing Revenue Appeals. | In section two, clause *Third,* the words "through the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," and "Provincial and."<br>In section four, clause *First,* the words "in a Persian roobukaree."<br>Section six, clauses *Sixth* and *Seventh.*<br>In section ten, clause *Fourth,* the words "the Provincial Courts, or," * * * "or the Provincial," * * * "respectively."<br>In section ten, clause *Fifth,* from and including the words "and the Civil Courts" to the end of the section.<br>Section eleven, clause *First.* |
| IV of 1828 ... | Powers of Collectors ... | In section two, clause *Fourth,* before the word "magistrates," the words "the powers vested in;" and the words and figures "by Regulation XV. 1824, shall be suspended in regard to all mehauls of which the settlement may be so in progress; and the said officers". |
| I of 1829 ... | Commissioners of Revenue. | Sections three and five. |
| IV of 1829 ... | Modifying Regulation III. 1828. | In section two, clause *First,* the words "or City," and "or of a Provincial Court". |
| XV of 1829 ... | Valuing goods imported by sea. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| III of 1830 ... | Amending Regulation XV of 1829. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| VI of 1831 ... | Sadr Díwání Adálat (N. W. P.) | Sections one, two, three, four, five and eight. |
| XI of 1831 ... | Police-powers of Tahsíldárs. | Section eight. |
| VI of 1832 ... | Native Assessors ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| VI of 1833 ... | Customs duties ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IX of 1833 ... | Revenue Settlements ... | Section four. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

### Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 17 OF 1874.

## THE INLAND CUSTOMS BILL, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
   Power to extend Act.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, EXPORT OF SUGAR AND MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

4. Regulation of the import of Salt, export of Sugar and manufacture of Salt and Saltpetre.
   Proviso.
5. Power to levy duties.

SECTIONS.

6. Levy of salt duty in Central Provinces.
7. Power to reduce or remit duties.
8. Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.
9. Power to prohibit import of salt or export of sugar.
10. Power to make rules.
    Publication of rules.
    Existing rules.

III.—OF THE POWERS OF OFFICERS.

11. Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.
12. Power to arrest.
13. Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.
14. Report of arrest, seizure or search.
15. Procedure in respect of articles seized.
16. Procedure in respect of person arrested.
17. Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs officers.

IV.—OF PENALTIES.

18. Evading duties or manufacturing without license.
19. Neglect or refusal of Police to assist.
20. Maliciously causing arrest or search.
21. Vexatious search, &c. by customs officer.
22. Unlawful release or connivance at escape.
23. Adjudication of fine and confiscation.
24. Cases in which summons to issue.
    Criminal Procedure Code to apply.
    Limitation of time for complaint.
25. Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.
26. Appropriation of fines and proceeds of goods confiscated.

SCHEDULE.

*A Bill for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875": and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or any rules made hereunder extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any part of this Act other than the parts specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

the expression "the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

the term "Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any revenue officer on whom the Local Government confers the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Magistrate."

the term "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class:

"Customs line."

the term "Customs line" means a space of ground, to be declared under section ten, clause (*b*), into out of or across which salt or sugar cannot be legally taken without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act, and unless covered by a current protective document in such manner as may for the time being be prescribed under the same section:

"Imported."

the term "Imported," as applied to salt, means brought into the customs line from the direction of the frontier of the said territories, and salt removed from Government depôt or Stores, or from Bonded Warehouses; and the term "exported," as applied to sugar, means brought into the customs line from the opposite direction:

"Exported."

"Sugar."

the term "Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient, and which may be declared, by a rule under section ten, to be liable to duty under this Act:

"Saltpetre."

the term "Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and khárínún, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

the expression "Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural deposits or of efflorescence of salt.

II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, EXPORT OF SUGAR AND MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

Regulation of the import of salt, export of sugar, and manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, and no salt or saltpetre shall be manufactured or refined therein, except subject to the conditions and payments and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules for the time being prescribed hereunder.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories from or into any other of the said territories or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may order the levy of the following duties:—

| | | *Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*). | On salt imported into the said territories | Three rupees. |
| (*b*). | On refined sugar exported from the said territories ... | One rupee. |
| (*c*). | On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ... | Six annas. |
| (*d*). | On salt manufactured in the said territories ... | Three rupees. |

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

6. The duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*) may be levied by way of a mileage rate on—

(*a*.) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and

(*b*.) salt which having been so imported is afterwards moved from one place to another.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile, which shall be levied as aforesaid.

Power to reduce or remit duties.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the said territories all or any of the duties ordered to be levied under section five.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

8. All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

9. The Governor General in Council may by order published in the *Gazette of India* prohibit the import of salt or the export of sugar into or from the whole or any part of the said territories.

Power to prohibit import of salt or export of sugar.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules relating to the following matters (namely)—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Act shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported;

(*b*) the position and extent of the customs lines, and the mode in which such lines shall be defined and protected;

(*c*) the manufacture, storage and sale of salt;

(*d*) what shall be deemed refined and what unrefined sugar;

(*e*) the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre;

(*f*) the form of licenses to be granted under this Act, the period for and the conditions on which such licenses shall be in force, and the fee to be paid in respect of them;

(*g*) the seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under this Act;

(*h*) the manner in which fines levied, and the proceeds of sales of articles confiscated, under this Act, shall be distributed.

(*i*) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Till otherwise directed, the rules now in force regarding the above-mentioned subjects, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued under this Act, and the existing customs line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected under this Act.

Existing rules.

### III.—OF THE POWERS OF OFFICERS.

11. Any officer of Inland Customs may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of carrying any salt or sugar liable to confiscation under this Act;

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

and may search for and seize any such salt or sugar together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such salt or sugar is found.

12. Any officer of Inland Customs may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect to be liable to punishment under this Act.

Power to arrest.

13. Whenever any officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue, not being below the grade of a Sub-Assistant Patrol or Náib Tahsíldár, has reason to believe from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured or stored,

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

such officer may, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not being under the grade of a Head Constable), enter any house, boat, or place, in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all materials used in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat, or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre, or in the keeping and concealing thereof.

14. Whenever an officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

or seizes any articles as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat, or place for the purpose of searching for any such articles,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Any officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the discharge of such person.

15. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of land-revenue, who may—

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

declare the article to be confiscated, or

impose such lesser penalty in lieu thereof as to him may seem fit, or

order the immediate release of such article.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of land-revenue in regard to quantities exceeding five sers.

Whenever a Commissioner of land-revenue declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

16. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the last clause of section fourteen), make such inquiry as he thinks necessary, and either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

17. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the officers of the Inland Customs Department in the execution of this Act.

Officers of Police and land-revenue to assist Customs officers.

## IV.—OF PENALTIES.

Evading duties or manufacturing without license.

**18.** Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) evades payment of any of the duties imposed by this Act,

(*b*) without a license under this Act, or in contravention of the terms and conditions of any such license, manufactures or refines salt or saltpetre,

(*c*) attempts, or abets, or, being a proprietor, farmer, tahsíldár, gumáshta or other manager of land, connives at any such evasion or manufacture,

(*d*) wilfully does anything in contravention of this Act, or of any rule for the time being prescribed under section ten,

shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and all salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which the offence has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation;

and the works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of such illicit manufacture shall be also liable to confiscation and may be destroyed.

Neglect or refusal by Police officer to assist.

**19.** Any police officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to assist as provided in section seventeen,

and any chief constable or other officer in charge of a police station, who, on application made by an officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue to attend for any of the purposes specified in section thirteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer, not being below the grade of head constable, so to attend,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Maliciously causing arrest or search.

**20.** Whoever maliciously gives false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of salt or saltpetre, or as having in his possession any salt or saltpetre or sugar, in contravention of this Act, and so procures that such person be arrested, or that any house, boat, or place be searched, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

The officer imposing such fine may direct that it or any part thereof be paid to the person injured by such malicious information.

Vexatious search, seizure or arrest by customs officer.

**21.** Any officer of Inland Customs who commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person;

(*d*) commits any other act to the injury of any person, when such act is not required for the execution of the officer's duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may, if the Magistrate imposing it so direct, be paid to the person aggrieved.

Unlawful release or connivance at escape.

**22.** Any officer of Inland Customs unlawfully releasing or conniving at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or acting in any manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do any thing whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the revenue defrauded, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Adjudication of fine and confiscation.

**23.** All fines leviable for offences against this Act, shall be adjudged by the Magistrate on the information of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs.

Provided that no such information shall be necessary in any case of complaint preferred to a Magistrate under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two.

On the application of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs, the convicting Magistrate may declare to be confiscated all works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Cases in which summons to issue.

**24.** In all cases in which complaint or information is preferred to a Magistrate of offences committed against this Act, not being cases in which persons are sent in custody by a Collector or officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of the person accused.

Rules of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to trials.

The rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeal against orders passed by a Magistrate, shall apply to trials under this Act:

Limitation of time for complaint.

Provided that no complaint or information of an offence against this Act shall be admitted, unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

**25.** Whenever any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of an offence, against this Act or any enactment hereby repealed,

a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months may be imposed on such person in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence against this Act;

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence against this Act, be liable to six months' imprisonment in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Appropriation of fines and proceeds of goods confiscated.

**26.** All fines imposed under section eighteen, and the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles, shall be employed in accordance with the rules that may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council.

## SCHEDULE.

### A.—Acts.

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIV of 1843 | An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXVI of 1855. | An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces. | The whole. |
| I of 1860 ... | An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVII of 1861 | An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXI of 1861 | An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof. | The whole. |
| XIX of 1862 | An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act. | The whole. |
| VII of 1864 | An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXIII of 1867. | An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1869 | An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1872 | An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb. | The whole. |
| X of 1874 ... | An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt. | Sections three and four. |

## SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

### B.—Bengal Regulations.

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIX of 1812 | A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Rules before established for the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages. | Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*. |
| X of 1819 ... | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1826 ... | A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1832... | A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819. | The whole. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The primary object of this Bill is to consolidate and simplify the law relating to Inland Customs Duties. That law is now scattered over no less than eleven Acts and five Regulations. These Regulations are quite obsolete, and though most of them have been expressly repealed for the Lower Provinces of Bengal by Act VII of 1864 of the Bengal Council, they are still nominally in force in the North-Western Provinces.

Besides these legislative enactments, there are numerous orders of the Government of India and of the Local Governments of the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, which, whether they have in all cases the force of law or not, govern the practice of the Inland Customs Department as if they had the force of law. With respect to the sugar duties levied in the Panjáb beyond the old North-Western Provinces line, and perhaps in the Central Provinces south of the old Ságar Division, it seems, to say the least, doubtful whether the orders under which they are levied are legal. The Bill will remove this doubt.

2. The opportunity has been taken to make a few alterations in the law, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

3. *Section* 1, *clause* 2.—The question has been raised whether Magistrates in parts of India to which the present Inland Customs Acts have not been extended should try offences under

those Acts. For instance, a Bombay trader books and despatches by railway for the Central Provinces salt under some other name for the purpose of evading the Inland Customs Duty. It is clear that he has committed an offence under Act XIV of 1843 as extended by Act VII of 1864 to the Central Provinces. Should a Bombay Magistrate hear the charge? The Bill sets this point at rest.

4. *Section* 3. *Definitions.*—These definitions settle many doubtful points in the present law and are in accordance with actual practice.

5. *Section* 4. *Proviso.*—This is a mere extension of Act XVI of 1848, so as to free from duty sugar exported from the Upper Provinces to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. No such duty has ever been levied, but under the law as it stands it is leviable.

6. *Section* 7.—This section is new, but in practice it has been always acted on. For instance, although the duty on salt imported into the Central Provinces is by law three rupees per maund, a deduction has always been allowed of the amount of duty paid in Madras or Bombay on salt imported from these presidencies. Again, until recently no duty was levied on sugar exported across the Customs Line on the Indus, and even now it is not levied in the northern portion of that line.

7. *Section* 9.—The only provision of the present law corresponding with this is section 1 of Act XIV of 1871, and it is doubtful whether that section applies to articles taken from one part of British India to another. No salt is allowed to be imported into the Panjáb across any part of the Customs Line north of the Satlaj, even on payment of duty. This is very necessary, as if trans-Indus salt (Kohat) were permitted to be imported cis-Indus, the difficulties in suppressing smuggling would be much increased. The trans-Indus salt is easily distinguishable from cis-Indus salt, and if found anywhere on the east of the Indus is known at once to have been smuggled.

8. *Section* 10.—This section is a reproduction, with the additions and modifications expressed in clauses (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*), of Acts XIV of 1843, section 3; XXXI of 1861, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, and XXV of 1869, section 1. The additions and modifications just referred to are as follows:—

*Clause* (*d.*) Disputes arise as to what is refined and what unrefined sugar; the line between each it is often difficult to draw. The Bill empowers the executive to determine such disputes.

*Clause* (*f.*) Under the present law (Act XXXI of 1861, sections 1 to 4 and section 11), the licenses for manufacturing and refining saltpetre and the other substances mentioned are required to be granted by the Local Government; the period of the license and the limits of the license-fees are fixed. In practice the licenses are issued by the Inland Customs officers subject to the control of the Local Governments. This clause will empower the Government of India to determine the limits of the license-fees.

*Clauses* (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) are formal. Orders on the matters with which they deal have always been issued by the Executive Government. It is desirable that such orders should have the force of law.

9. *Section* 13.—The powers of officers to search houses, &c., and the precautions under which these powers are to be exercised, are prescribed in Acts XXXVI of 1855 and XIX of 1862. Section 13 of the Bill is drafted on the model of analogous sections in the Excise Act, X of 1871.

10. *Section* 14, *last clause.*—The officers of the Inland Customs are often stationed at great distances from the Collector. It would cause great delay if, on making an arrest, seizure or search, it were necessary to await the Collector's orders. Under this clause Collectors will be able to empower their subordinates to bring the person arrested before the Magistrate or discharge him at once. The present state of the law on this point is rather uncertain.

11. *Section* 15.—Under the present law the only authority (except at the Panjáb Mines) who can deal with articles seized as liable to confiscation is the Commissioner of Land Revenue, however small the quantity seized may be. On the Frontier Customs Line the law is strictly followed, but in the case of seizures made under Act XXXI of 1861 it seems to have been misapprehended, and the Customs Officers have been in the habit of disposing of seizures on their own authority. At the mines, seizures not exceeding five sers are dealt with by the Collector under rule 16 of the rules to which the force of law was given by Act XXV of 1872. It is now proposed to make this rule universal throughout the department, making a reference to the Commissioner of Land Revenue necessary only in the case of seizures exceeding five sers.

12. *Section* 20.—The penalty for maliciously causing search by false information is, under the present law (Act XXXVI of 1855, section 7), a fine of Rs. 500 and imprisonment for a period of two years. The present section is drafted so as to assimilate the punishment to that for the same offence under the Excise Act X of 1871, section 70.

13. The remaining sections are borrowed with slight modifications from the Excise Act, to which the Inland Customs Law is in many respects analogous.

CALCUTTA;
*The 2nd December* 1874.

B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 18 of 1874.

*A Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and thereby to provide for the establishment of Rural Police and for the more efficient administration of law in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1874:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof:

Construction.

And it shall be read with and taken as part of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Addition to Act IV of 1872.

2. The said Panjáb Laws Act shall be read as if the following sections were inserted next after section thirty-nine thereof:—

Power to establish village-watchman system and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration and not comprised within the limits of a municipality, and in furtherance of this object may from time to time make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them and the exercise by them of any powers and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties as to the Local Government may seem fit, whether duties of the nature ordinarily imposed by law on police officers, or duties connected with the public health or the collection of information in any branch of administration;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen, by the headmen of the villages comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance, by the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of or substitution for such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise, by such village-headmen, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*) of this section;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or grain to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in or resorting to such villages or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same;

(*l*) the efficient working of the village-watchman system generally.

"Provided—

*1st.*, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the village comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by such rules,

*2ndly*, that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section shall include provisions for ascertaining and placing on record, and, as far as conveniently may be, giving effect to, the views and opinions of the headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman or village headman discharging the duties of a police officer under the rules made hereunder all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police officer or by any village-headman or watchman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

"39 C. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police service of any town or village not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section thirty-nine A, should be performed by police officers enrolled under Act V of 1861, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the said service shall be so performed and that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

Issue of notice of taxes proposed to be levied.

"39 D. When the Local Government has, under section thirty-nine C, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

Objections to taxation.

"Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

"After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit to the Local Government a report of the proposal made by him, the objections (if any) urged thereto and his opinion on such objections, and no such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

Procedure thereon.

"39 E. When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

Power to fix rates of tax.

"39 F. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

Power to make rules for collection of taxes.

"39 G. All taxes and collections which have been hitherto levied for the purposes of village and town police shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law."

Indemnity-clause.

3. Section 50 of the said Panjáb Laws Act is repealed and in lieu thereof there shall be read the following:—

Substitution of new section for section 50.

"50. The Local Government may issue rules as to the matters mentioned in sections forty-three to forty-nine inclusive, and may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Power to make rules regarding matters mentioned in sections 43 to 49.

"All existing rules upon such matters shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise direct, be deemed to have been issued under and in conformity with this section.

"50 A. No rules made by the Local Government under any power conferred by this Act shall be valid unless—

Conditions of validity of rules made under this Act.

(a) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the Panjáb;

(b) they are published in the Local Gazette;

(c) previous to such publication they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

"50 B. The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment on conviction before a Magistrate not exceeding six months' imprisonment or 300 rupees fine, or both."

Penalties for breach of such rules.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

From correspondence which has recently taken place between the Government of India and the Government of the Panjáb, it has become apparent that the position of the village chaukídár in the Panjáb, as regards his duties, powers, pay, appointment, dismissal and punishment, rests upon practice and that there is no sufficient legal power to mould the system according to the exigencies of time and place.

The main object of the present Bill is to place on a legal basis a system which has existed and has in the main worked efficiently, and to the satisfaction of all concerned from our first occupation of the province.

The definition of the position and functions of the village-watchman involves of necessity the definition of the police-duties of the village-headman, whose nominee and servant he virtually is, and in subordination to whom, if the village-police system is to be efficient, he must always work. The duties which the present Bill goes to impose on village-headmen are, perhaps, in some particulars more extensive than those which at this moment can legally be required of them; but they are, it is believed, little, if at all, in excess of what the general opinion of the country would expect from men in their position, and what, as a matter of fact, the best of them at this moment undertake.

The present opportunity has been taken to provide for the raising of funds to defray the charges of police in certain *kasbahs* or towns which have outgrown the village-system, and yet are not sufficiently advanced to be formed into municipalities.

Here, again, the Bill does no more than put an existing and long-established system on a legal footing.

A. HOBHOUSE.

*The 23rd April* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 19 OF 1874.

*A Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognised by the orders and customs of the service.

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has lately been discovered that certain men now serving in the Native Army were not duly attested on enlistment, and doubts have consequently been raised as to their rights and liabilities.

The present Bill, which is framed on the model of section 59 of the English Mutiny Act, has accordingly been prepared. It simply declares that every soldier who has for six months received pay and been borne on the rolls, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested.

H. W. NORMAN.

*The 10th December* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875. { Register No. 75.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

| YEAR. | FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | INLAND CUSTOMS. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | TOTAL. | |
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ |
| 1870-71 ... | 198,885 | 1,762,844 | 124,673 | 922,295 | 147,642 | 783,425 | 70,766 | 349,812 | 541,936 | 3,818,376 |
| 1871-72 ... | 197,515 | 1,750,708 | 116,500 | 863,604 | 149,210 | 796,337 | 60,631 | 299,708 | 523,856 | 3,710,357 |
| 1872-73 ... | 205,365 | 1,820,286 | 118,504 | 876,026 | 144,093 | 768,314 | 67,600 | 334,159 | 535,562 | 3,798,785 |
| 1873-74 ... | 202,961 | 1,798,974 | 121,536 | 888,202 | 141,906 | 763,063 | 74,667 | 369,094 | 541,070 | 3,819,333 |
| 1874-75 ... | 203,868 | 1,778,552 | 121,417 | 871,339 | 138,949 | 760,616 | 73,539 | 363,210 | 537,773 | 3,773,717 |
| AVERAGE ... | 201,719 | 1,782,273 | 120,526 | 884,293 | 144,360 | 774,351 | 69,441 | 343,196 | 536,046 | 3,784,113 |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1874.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief Crops (approximate). Name. | Area in Acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ... | 4·90 | 4·05 | 3073·60 | 580·61 | Nil. | Nil. | Gurdáspur... | 2,330 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 8,913 | 84·30 cubic feet per second passed out of escapes on Bári Doáb Canal. The large increase in area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of last year is owing to the early cessation of the rains. The demand for water has been very large. |
| 2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower | 4·60 | 3·86 | | 1241·44 | | | Amritsár ... | 10,881 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 141 | |
| 2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ... | 3·00 | 3·40 | | 773·93 | | | Lahore ... | 5,758 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain... | 2,397 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Others ... | 7,518 | |
| Total B. D. Canal ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | Nil. | Nil. | ... | 18,969 | ... | ... | ... | 18,969 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,941 | ... | ... | ... | 6,941 | |
| Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ... | 4·33 | 4·32 | 2546·00 | ... | Nil. | 45,625 kurries, bullis, logs, &c., and 3,523 maunds of firewood, &c. | Ambálah ... | 323 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 11,356 | The increase in area irrigated is stated by Executive Engineer to be still more than that shown, as the Revenue Establishment being engaged in the kharif measurements, were unable to obtain accurately the areas irrigated during this Fasl. |
| Dehli „ ... | 4·40 | 4·34 | | 453·48 | | | Karnál ... | 1,776 | ·429 | ... | Barley ... | 475 | |
| Hansi „ ... | 8·80 | 8·70 | | 976·00 | | | Dehli ... | 763 | ... | ... | Mixed Grains | 376 | |
| „ Bulla Head ... | 8·00 | 8·50 | | 278·00 | | | Rohtuck ... | 6,701 | ... | ... | Others ... | 4,610 | |
| | | | | | | | Hissár ... | 3,655 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd ... | 3,497 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikáner ... | 102 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total W. J. Canals ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 45,625 | ... | 16,817 | ... | ... | ... | 16,817 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 9,517 | ... | 15,337 | ... | ... | ... | 15,337 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore ... | 4,000 | ... | Lower Satlaj & Chinab. | Barley ... | 80 | |
| Lower Satlaj and Chináb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 26,000 | ·09 | | Wheat ... | 46,079 | |
| Indus Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Multán ... | 105,666 | ·004 | | Others ... | 59,507 | |
| | | | | | | | Derah Gházi Khán ... | ... | ... | ... | No details for the Upper Satlaj Divn. received ... | 30,000 | |
| Total Inundation Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135,666 | ... | ... | ... | 135,666 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123,360 | ... | ... | ... | 123,360 | |
| Dehli and Gurgáon Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation Works is blank. |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Dehli and Gurgáon Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,050 | ... | ... | ... | 2,050 | |
| PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,786 | ... | ... | ... | 35,786 | |
| Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,278 | ... | ... | ... | 22,278 | |

LAHORE,

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.*,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT XXVIII OF 1868.

No. 342, dated Lahore, the 3rd April 1872.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Report on revision of tenant entries under Act XXVIII of 1868.

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to report the completion of the work of revising tenant entries under Act XXVIII of 1868 in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore and Gujránwála districts. The revision was conducted by the following Extra Assistant Commissioners, who were specially appointed for the work by orders of Government conveyed in your letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amritsar ... ... ... ... | Agha Kulbábid. |
| Gurdáspur ... ... ... ... | Káim Ali. |
| Siálkot ... ... ... ... | Wazir Ali. |
| Lahore ... ... ... ... | Ghulám Nabi Khán. |
| Gujránwála ... ... ... ... | Fakír Zahur-ud-dín. |

Dates of commencement and completion of work in the five districts named.

2. In Amritsar the work, as far as concerned the revision of entries in the settlement records, was commenced at the end of April 1870, and completed by the 31st of August 1870; in Gurdáspur the work was commenced in February 1870, and completed in November 1870; in Siálkot it was commenced in May 1870, and completed in October 1870; in Lahore it was commenced in May 1870, and finished in August 1870; and in Gujránwála it was commenced in May 1870, and brought to a conclusion in July 1870.

Suits instituted after actual revision of entries.

3. But a number of suits for matters connected with the Act were instituted after the actual revision of entries took place, and it was desirable to allow these cases to be decided by the officers named in your letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870, and to receive reports as to the general working of the Act before closing proceedings. The officers employed in revision were therefore directed to send in final reports showing the result of their proceedings.

Reports of the five districts.

4. Reports have accordingly been submitted from all the above-named districts, giving an account of the method by which the revision of entries was carried out—the last of these was received, on 3rd June 1871, from the Commissioner of Lahore.

Recapitulation of the orders of Government on the subject.

5. A recapitulation of the orders of Government with reference to the subject, and of the principles laid down for the guidance of the officers conducting the revision, is here given.

6. The following instructions, contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter No. 898, dated 1st December 1868, form the basis upon which action has been taken :—

"Section 45 of the Act declares that 'all proceedings of officers of Government in making or revising, prior to the passing of this Act, settlements of land revenue shall, so far as such proceedings are consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to appeal and revision when an appeal and revision is provided, be deemed to have been taken in accordance with the law;' and section 6 provides that 'every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement heretofore sanctioned by the Local Government as having a right of occupancy in land which he, or the person from whom he has immediately inherited, has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person, as the case may be, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied, unless the landlord shall, in a regular suit, prove—

(1)—'That within the 30 years immediately before the institution of such suit other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected from their holdings at the will of the landlord; or

(2)—'That the tenant has voluntarily admitted before any officer employed in making or revising a regular settlement of land revenue, or before any officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of such settlement, that he is a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that such admission has been recorded at the time by the officer so employed or authorized.'

"It follows that all proceedings in the recent settlements of the districts of Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Kángra, Lahore, and Gujrát, whereby tenants previously recorded as tenants with a right of occupancy have been recorded as tenants-at-will, must be deemed invalid."

Exclusion of Kángra and Gujrát from revision of entries.

7. It was subsequently decided that of the districts mentioned in the latter paragraph, two, *viz.*, Kángra and Gujrát, should be excluded from the number of those in which a revision of the entries in the settlement papers was deemed imperative; and the reasons for this exclusion, which it is not necessary to recapitulate here, were set forth, as regards Kángra, in this office No. 606—4554, dated 29th July 1869, and accepted in your predecessor's No. 955 A, dated 7th August 1869. In Gujrát there had been no wholesale alteration of tenant status at the second settlement, because the entries of rights of occupancy at the first settlement had been made in Gujrát with much more care than elsewhere, and after consideration of the nature of the occupancy as well as of its duration. Accordingly this report deals only with the five districts—Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, and Gujránwála.

Classification of tenants necessary.

8. In paragraph 4 of the letter of Government above quoted it was recorded as desirable that, besides the revision of the records of the recently-settled districts with reference to section 6 of the Act, the opportunity should be taken for classifying under sections 5 and 6 the several classes of tenants therein mentioned. But in Government letter No. 1196, dated 6th October 1869, it was considered that this classification of tenants with rights of occupancy would necessitate the employment of extra establishments and expense which there would be difficulty in meeting, and the plan was abandoned.

Agency employed in making the revisions.

9. The operation of revision thus became much simplified, and, in accordance with the orders of Government in the same letter, the Financial Commissioner proceeded to consider the question of the agency to be employed in making the revisions, and of rules for their guidance. The Financial Commissioner's proposals on the latter subject were set forth at length in my predecessor's letter No. 870, dated 3rd November 1869, and approved by Government letter No. 1344, dated 22nd November 1869. In Government letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870, the officers mentioned in the first paragraph of this report were entrusted with the task of revising the entries in the records of the several districts, and the instructions laid down in the letters No. 1196, dated 6th October, from Secretary to Government, and No. 870, dated 3rd November, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, declared to be the principles on which they should base their operations.

Instructions conveyed by the rules epitomized.

10. A copy of the rules framed in accordance with these instructions was given to each of the revising officers, and one is appended to this report. The instructions conveyed by them may be epitomized as enjoining the following procedure:—

I.—To revise the entries by which tenants who were recorded at the previous settlement as having a right of occupancy had been deprived of that right otherwise than by a decree of court, or by a special written agreement, by erasing the invalid entries and making a fresh entry in red ink, stating that the tenant has a presumptive right of occupancy under section 6 of the Act, and informing the parties interested,—leaving it to the proprietor, on the one hand, to take the necessary measures for rebutting the presumption of occupancy rights should he think fit to do so, and to the tenant, on the other hand, to take the necessary measures for obtaining an authoritative declaration of his precise status as a tenant under class 1, 2, 3 or 4 of Section 5, or the classes described in Sections 6 or 8.

To this was added a negative injunction, to the effect that the revising officers were not to undertake the work of classification of tenants *proprio motu*.

II.—To record on each settlement misl in red ink an entry to the following effect:—

"Nothing in this misl, which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or in Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act."

With regard to Sections 10 to 15 of Chapter 3, treating of "rent," it was noted that, as the rates of rent of tenants with rights of occupancy were fixed at the first settlement for the term of settlement only, and were therefore liable to revision when the assessment was revised, the enhanced rates of rent imposed at the revised settlements were protected by Section 45 of the Act, and were not to be altered without a decree.

The correction of the entries of status of cultivators and the insertion of the general note in the patwari's copy of the settlement misl was ordered to be made simultaneously with the correction of the Government copy (or copies), and it was ordered that each entry should be signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Thus the correction of the official records of the settlements was provided for. In order to provide for a corresponding revision of the title-deeds in the hands of cultivators and their landlords, it was provided—

III.—That all such title-deeds should be collected, and entries corresponding to the revised entries in the settlement records regarding the status of cultivators be made in them and attested by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, or his responsible subordinate, the qánúngo acting under his orders; and further that on any

document supplied to the people by the settlement authorities, whether an extract of the above nature or an extract from other parts of the settlement record touching upon the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the Act, should have the general remark quoted above recorded on it, the meaning of which was to be explained to the parties concerned, after which process the papers, whether title-deeds or extracts, were to be returned to the people.

The revising officers were enjoined to undertake the work tahsil by tahsil, and they were empowered to make use of the whole staff of qánúngos and naib qánúngos for the purpose. They were enjoined to use dispatch in making the corrections, and not to delay making the rectifications, because they might anticipate that numerous suits would be brought to set aside the record of the first settlement. They were not to consider themselves precluded from hearing suits brought under the Act, but to decide them as they arose as promptly as possible, making any alterations necessitated by decrees in such suits as the decrees were passed.

With these rules for their guidance the revising officers were started on the work.

An additional ruling found necessary; account given.

11. In the course of operations an additional ruling was found necessary, an account of which may be here given.

From an inspection of some cases relating to the status of cultivators with right of occupancy, it came to the notice of the Financial Commissioner that petitions for restoration of the status recorded at the first settlement were rejected, because that status had been lowered by a judicial order passed during revision of settlement; and on examining some of these judicial orders the Financial Commissioner discovered that the officer deciding the case had, in his judicial decision, awarded the cultivator whose status had been degraded a lease for a term of years instead of the tenure recorded at the first settlement.

Gopal Singh *versus* Jowahir Singh.—Punjab Record No. 1, dated 5th December 1867.
Nathú Khán *versus* Sultán.—Punjab Record No. 18, dated 24th January 1868.
Het Rám *versus* Turti.—Punjab Record No. 42, dated 15th February 1868.

Account of three cases decided by Chief Court.

12. In three cases, marginally noted, it had been decided by the Chief Court that to award a lease for a term of years in a judicial decision without the consent of either party was illegal, and the Financial Commissioner, concurring in this view, considered it hard as well as illegal that decisions founded on a principle which had been declared wrong should be allowed to prejudice the rights of those who petitioned for a restitution of their status under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act. On the ground therefore that the revising officers were officers of the districts concerned, with jurisdiction and powers co-ordinate in respect of such suits with the officers who passed these orders, the Financial Commissioner gave instructions in his circular memorandum No. 4171, dated 19th July 1870, to the effect that a petition for restitution of status in such cases should be treated, if practicable, as a petition for review of judgment, and regarding the disposal of such cases where no petitions should be presented announced that orders would subsequently be issued when the number of them was ascertained.

This circular memorandum formed the subject of some correspondence, which, it is sufficient here to state, resulted in a ruling of the Government of India, No. 151, dated 17th March 1871, in which the correctness and legality of the circular memorandum were asserted.

Proceedings of revising officers reviewed.

13. The results of the proceedings of the revising officers will now be reviewed generally and severally with reference to—

I.—Revision of settlement records.
II.—Judicial cases.

14. It has been found during the preparation of this report that the number of judicial cases decided while the revision was in progress does not afford a sufficient basis from which to draw conclusions of much value as to the operation of the Act through the courts. Under these circumstances the Financial Commissioner has thought it best to embody in this report the returns of judicial cases instituted during the whole of the years 1870 and 1871, and notice of these cases will accordingly be made after the revision operations of each district have been separately reviewed. Separate statements of the judicial cases decided during the years 1870 and 1871, numbered II and III, are appended to this report. The former comprises results from February to the close of the year. This statement will not in every case correspond with the returns of judicial suits heard during the revision, as in every case the period of revision was not co-extensive with that of the statement. In reviewing the results in each district separately, notice will be taken of the judicial suits heard during the revision period; the whole results of the executive process, and of the judicial cases for the period during which revision was being carried on, as well as for the year 1871, will then be summarized, and general conclusions drawn.

Review of the effect of Section 11 in other districts.

15. This report deals primarily with the five districts where revision took place; but the opportunity has also been taken to review the effect of Section 11 of the Act in other districts,—separate statements, Nos. IV and V, having been compiled under the Financial Commissioner's order for all suits brought under this section in every district of the province up to the month of October 1871.

## PART I.

### District Results.

Amritsar district work reviewed.

16. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Agha Kulbábid, has submitted a brief report on the revision effected under his superintendence.

There are 1,076 villages in the Amritsar district. In 637 of these revised entries have been made regarding the status of cultivators who lost their right of occupancy during the operations of the recent settlement. The number of entries so revised in these villages amounts to 11,951. The number of settlement misls on which the entry given in paragraph 10 of this report have been made is 868; while the title-deeds in the hands of proprietors and cultivators have had this entry recorded on them, or been otherwise revised with regard to the status of cultivators in the same villages. The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that in about 6,000 holdings no alterations were made. It is supposed that this refers to the holdings of cultivators who had been degraded by the recent settlement operations to whom the right of occupancy was not restored during the revision.

Litigated cases.

17. The litigation caused by the introduction of the Act was not heavy during the revision. The following table shows the cases decided during that period :—

| *Nature of claims.* | *Instituted.* | *Decided.* | *Sending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy, Section 6 | 153 | 43 | 110 |
| Claims to rights of occupancy, Section 5 ... ... | 163 | 28 | 135 |
| " for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ... ... | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| " for abatement of rent, Section 14 ... ... | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Total ... | 359 | 107 | 252 |

Suits entertained prior to revision under what circumstances.

18. But prior to the revision suits had been entertained in the district courts under the following circumstances :—

*Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 912, dated 4th December 1868, declared the Amritsar district to be again under settlement. Thereupon suits for restoration of status were instituted in great numbers. The orders of Government in Secretary's No. 569, dated 14th April 1869, were to the effect that these petitions should be received and recorded, and a list prepared of them,—the petitioners being informed that they would be taken up and disposed of when revision proceedings were set on foot. When, however, the orders contained in Government letter No. 834, dated 25th June 1869, were promulgated, suits under the Act were heard and disposed of by selected officers; and Extra Assistant Commissioner Agha Kulbábid, who afterwards was employed for the revision, was the officer selected in the Amritsar district. The number of cases instituted during the remainder of 1869 was 370, of which 154 were decided by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The whole of these petitions were brought under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act by tenants claiming restoration to the status of which they had been deprived at the recent settlement. During February, March, and April the number of cases of this nature instituted amounted to 1,746, while 1,925 such suits were decided during the same period. After April the majority of the suits still pending were treated on the executive side in the revision; the results of the judicial inquiries previously held must be added to those of the revision in order to obtain the total of cases disposed of. This gives nearly 13,000 cases in which the former status was restored to cultivators.

Suits for enhancement of rent.

19. It will be observed that suits for enhancement of rent were only instituted in very small numbers. There can be no doubt that the power given to proprietors by Section 11 of the Act was not at first understood; and this being the case, it would not be fair to gauge the future effect of the Act by the feeling of the proprietors during the revision, since that which they had to gain by it was not then appreciated. This feeling has notwithstanding been far from adverse, according to the opinions of the officers of the district. The Extra Assistant Commissioner makes the following remarks upon this subject :—

> "1. Tenants are generally satisfied with the revision, and are eagerly engaged in getting hold of their land and holdings.
>
> "2. Landlords consider that the rights of tenants recorded in former settlement have been established by the introduction of the Act. They, however, bring suits for ejectment of such tenants as had been put out of possession, but the suits of the kind are not very numerous as yet."

Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

20. The Deputy Commissioner on this subject makes the following remarks :—

"The general feeling, so far as it has come under my observation, is undoubtedly favorable to the Punjab Tenancy Act. It has done much to secure the contentment of the masses of the population, who do not ordinarily, or until hard pressed, give vent to their opinions. The rush which was made by the tenants to obtain reinstatement in their hereditary rights, of which they were only now beginning to feel the loss as the protective leases fell in, shows how deeply they valued them, and how radically they had been affected by the operations of the recent settlement."

Compensating clauses of the Act: Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

21. On the subject above referred to of the compensating clauses of the Act as regards proprietors, he adds: "It is probable that as the advantages conferred on proprietors by the Act become better known, the courts will be more resorted to by them. But in its present phase of working and effect of restoring the rights of hereditary tenants, the Act has excited no opposition. Whenever I have been in the district I have found no eagerness evinced on the subject, and the fact appears to be that the land-owners are not really averse to a hereditary tenure, as it secures to them permanent, and therefore better, tenants.

Gurdáspur district work reviewed.

22. The total number of villages in this district in which the revision of settlement records was effected is 2,250. In 1,030 of these cultivators have received back their rights of occupancy during the revision to the number of 10,578. On all the copies of settlement misls the prescribed entry has been made, and the title-deeds of each village corrected according to the instructions.

Judicial claims decided.

23. The number of judicial claims decided during revision was as follows:—

| *Nature of claims.* | *Number of suits.* |
|---|---|
| Claims to right of occupancy by tenants, Section 5 ... ... ... | 5 |
| " for rights of occupancy by tenants, Section 6 ... ... ... | 1,430 |
| Rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy by landlords, Section 6 ... | 17 |
| Claims for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| " abatement of rent, Section 14 ... ... ... ... | 38 |
| Disputes regarding alienation, Section 34 ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| " " succession ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,519 |

The number of cases pending at the close of the operations is not shown. As the revision lasted from February to November 1870, and the number of cases decided during the year only amounted to 1,797, this result may be accepted as embracing only all the cases heard under the Act up to the latter month.

Proprietors not fully aware of the privileges conceded to them.

24. Here again the proprietors do not seem to have been fully aware at first of the privileges conceded to them under the Act of bringing suits for the enhancement of rent. The remarks of the Extra Assistant Commissioner are for this reason the more intelligible. He says the provisions of the Tenancy Act are not sufficiently understood. Landlords and tenants have in many cases privately agreed as to the rent payable by the latter. The introduction of the Act has created a feeling of bitter animosity between landlord and tenant, which will probably subside as the people become accustomed to the change.

Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

25. The Deputy Commissioner says: "There can be no doubt that the changes made in the status of tenants by the present revision have caused feelings of bitter animosity between landlord and tenant, which, it is hoped, will gradually subside as the people become accustomed to the change."

Siálkot district work reviewed.

26. Corrections were made in the papers of all the villages in this district,—2,234 in number.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that at the first settlement of this district 33,831 persons were recorded as having rights of occupancy in the settlement misl; of these 7,768 had abandoned their holdings previous to the recent revision of settlement.

At the latter settlement the remaining 26,063 were accounted for as follows:—

9,735 were accorded a perpetual lease,—1,896 by a judicial suit and 7,829 in a summary process; 16,328 persons received conditional lease for fixed periods,—1,059 by a judicial suit and 15,269 by a summary process.

Number of tenants deprived of their holdings, and number restored to original status.

27. After the completion of the settlement operations, 1,211 tenants were deprived of their holdings with their own consent in accordance with the provisions contained in the settlement papers; and 2,955 were judicially restored to their original status by the operation of the courts.

Number of persons in whose favor revised entries were made.

28. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considered himself precluded from making any summary corrections with regard to the following of these classes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Those to whom perpetual leases had been accorded in judicial suits ... ... | 1,896 |
| Those to whom temporary leases had been accorded in judicial suits ... ... | 1,059 |
| Those who were deprived of their status by their own consent ... ... | 1,211 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,166 |

There remained 21,897 persons, in whose favor the revised entries were accordingly made.

No report received of the number of judicial suits instituted during the revision.

29. No report has been received of the number of judicial suits instituted during the revision. It is therefore not clear whether to any extent the ruling given in Financial Commissioner's circular memorandum No. 4171, dated 19th July 1870, was brought into operation for the restoration to their former status of those cultivators to whom in judicial suits temporary or permanent leases were accorded. The return of judicial

suits instituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act in the Silákot district during the year 1870 are given in the subjoined table :—

| Nature of Claim. | No. of Suits instituted. | Decided in favor of Plaintiff. | Decided in favor of Defendant. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By tenants for declaration of status, Section 5 ... | 78 | 29 | 48 | 1 |
| By tenants for declaration of status, Section 6 ... | 556 | 204 | 302 | 50 |
| By landlords for rebuttal of presumption of occupancy, Section 6 ... ... ... | 143 | 60 | 79 | 4 |
| By landlords for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ... | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| Number of successions by collaterals, Section 36 ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 795 | 302 | 435 | 58 |

With regard to the effect of the operations in this district, the Deputy Commissioner remarks :—

"I have mixed freely with the people in my district of late, and have visited most parts of it on circuit, and have as yet had no complaints brought forward to me by any (proprietors or cultivators) on the subject; neither have any of my assistants brought to my notice any such complaints or petitions.

Lahore district work reviewed.

30. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ghulám Nabbi Khán, has submited an exhaustive and interesting report on the operations of revision in the Lahore district, a translation of which by Mr. Barkley is herewith forwarded.

In 1,068 villages the work has been carried out; of 22,812 persons recorded in the first settlement as possessing right of occupancy, only 2,745 had been so recorded at the recent settlement, which gives 20,057 as the number who were deprived of this right at the recent settlement.

Of this number, 12,416 were summarily restored to their status during the revision of the papers; 931 had been previously restored to their status by judicial decisions, and the remaining 6,710 are accounted for as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Suits dismissed ... ... ... ... ... | 193 |
| Left their holdings ... ... ... ... | 3,362 |
| Lost their lands by diluvion ... ... ... ... | 983 |
| Granted leases ... ... ... ... ... | 2,172 |
| TOTAL .. | 6,710 |

The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports, with reference to the last-named number, that, under instructions from the Commissioner of the division, all those tenants who had signed agreements with their landlords for leases for fixed periods were considered to be barred from the privilege of a summary revision, and referred to regular suits; and the 2,172 above entered represent the cases which had not been taken up by the Extra Assistant Commissioner when the Commissioner's instructions were received. But previous to this the leases had been disregarded by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in the case of 1,421 persons cancelled on the executive side, the tenants being restored to their status. These were not, however, cases decided judicially at settlement. These 1,421 cases are included in the 12,416 in whose favor entries were made without judicial enquiry.

Table showing litigated cases decided.

31. As regards judicial returns, the following table gives a complete result of all the litigation which took place under the Act up to the time of submitting the report. The cases decided by other judicial officers of the district are included in this statement.

| Nature of Claim. | No. Instituted. | Decided in favor of Plaintiff. | Decided in favor of Defendant. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 5 ... ... ... ... | 33 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... ... ... | 518 | 518 | ... | ..... |
| Suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | 24 | 6 | 18 | ..... |
| Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 8 ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ... ... ... ... | 74 | 20 | 49 | 5 |
| Suits by tenants for abatement of rent under Section 14 ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... | 11 | 1 |
| Suits by landlords for ejection on compensation, Section 19 ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Suits regarding succession ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Other suits ... ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| TOTAL ... | 676 | 584 | 86 | 6 |

Of the large numbers of suits in the second line, 518 were decided by the courts previous to the institution of revision, in all of which decrees were given. It will be seen that in none of these cases was an order adverse to the cultivators recorded. The fact is that all these cases,

with the exception of 21 in which a judicial inquiry was instituted after the close of the revision, might have been decided executively in accordance with the orders subsequently followed.

In these 518 suits 931 persons were restored to their status as cultivators with right of occupancy.

The number of tenants thus restored, added to those who recovered their status under the summary revision, amounts in all to 13,347, or about two-thirds of the number, 20,057, who lost their status in the recent settlement.

Claims by landlords for enhancement of rent.

32. The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that he at first refused to take up claims by landlords for enhancement of rent, on the ground that a revision of rents had taken place at the revised settlement, and that under section 13 of the Tenancy Act no claim for enhancement could be heard until five years had elapsed from the last enhancement. It was pointed out to the Extra Assistant Commissioner on appeal that section 13 applied only to cases in which decrees for enhancement had been passed under section 10 of the Act, and that by Rule 8 of the rules issued by the Financial Commissioner for the revision of tenant entries it was only intended that no alterations should be made in rents fixed by the Settlement Officer at the revised settlement except by decrees passed in suits brought under the Act. The result of this ruling is described in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's report as follows :—

"The number of cases has been increasing to such an extent that, as it were, cases of enhancement of rent may be said to be pending against all the hereditary cultivators in the district. It has been ascertained by scrutiny that at settlement the malikana to be paid to the owners by hereditary cultivators was fixed at from 1 anna to 12 annas on the rupee of Government revenue; but recently in the cases of enhancement of rent which have been decided it has often been awarded at the rate of one rupee per rupee of revenue. It is very probable that in many cases the rate will exceed this, and when proprietors are authorized by law to claim an increase of their share, it is not to be expected they will let the advantage slip."

Sections 37 to 40 of the Act have been, the Extra Assistant Commissioner observes, carefully kept in view, and rents have not been enhanced until a tenant has been compensated for his improvements.

Twenty-nine cases occurred in which a review of judgment was applied for by tenants who had received leases for a term of years in lieu of their right of occupancy in judicial decisions passed at the recent settlement.

In 20 suits the petition for review was admitted, the lease being set aside; 5 were dismissed, and 4 still pending.

Provisions of the Act are understood by the people.

33. The provisions of the Act are said to be generally understood by the people of the Lahore district. The Extra Assistant Commissioner anticipates that the passing of the Act will be for some time regretted by the proprietary class, but the enhancement of rent which proprietors can obtain under its provisions are a great salve to the wounds which the passing of the Act has caused them. He says that although the Act is very favorable to the tenant class, yet when they find that their rents can be so largely increased upon them, "their joy is turned into sorrow." He adds: "In short, in my opinion, the rights of both the proprietors and the tenants are equally well protected by the Act."

Gujránwála district work reviewed.

34. During the revision of the records of the Gujránwála district by Extra Assistant Commissioner Fakir Zahur-ud-din, 6,230 tenants who had been deprived of their rights of occupancy in the recent settlement were summarily restored to their former status. The number of villages in which these corrections have been made amounts to 786, out of 1,201 villages in the whole district. The settlement misls and title-deeds of the same villages have been duly corrected in accordance with the instructions.

Judicial cases instituted and disposed of.

35. The judicial cases instituted in consequence of the Punjab Tenancy Act during the year of revision are as follows,—no separate returns of the suits heard during the period of revision has been received :—

| Nature of Claim. | No. Instituted. | Decided | | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In favor of Plaintiff. | In favor of Defendant. | |
| 1.—Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5... | 77 | 24 | 39 | 14 |
| 2.—Ditto ditto Section 6... | 380 | 213 | 144 | 23 |
| 3.—Ditto by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy, Section 6 ... ... ... ... | 39 | 20 | 12 | 7 |
| 4.—Ditto ditto for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 5.—Ditto by tenants for abatement of rent, Section 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 6.—Ditto for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause 2 ... | 11 | 9 | 2 | ... |
| 7.—Number of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy, Section 34 ... ... ... ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... |
| 8.—Number of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... ... ... | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 9.—Number of successions by collateral, Section 36 ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL ... | 539 | 281 | 208 | 50 |

Thus, combining the two results, 6,467 tenants have been restored to the status of which they were deprived in the recent settlement.

Judicial cases decided at the recent settlement.

36. It was found that at the revised settlement 73 had been decided judicially at the recent settlement in which tenants with rights of occupancy had been reduced to the position of tenants with leases for a term of years.

Only 3 petitions were presented for a review of judgment in these cases. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the permission for such review being instituted does not seem to have been generally known.

Number of tenants whose status was reduced at the recent settlement.

37. The total number of tenants whose status was reduced at the recent settlement amounted to 10,451; of the 3,984 not accounted for above, 702 died childless, and 3,282 are said to have voluntarily surrendered their holdings. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considers that the revision of tenant entries could not well be otherwise than distasteful to the village proprietors; and Mr. Wood, the Deputy Commissioner, endorses this opinion. It will be observed that only in one case during this year was recourse had to the privilege conferred by section 11 of the Act for enhancement of rent. This provision does not appear to have been understood, and there is nothing remarkable under those circumstances in the opinions expressed by the officers above mentioned.

## PART II.

### General Results.

Number of tenants in the five districts restored to their former status.

38. Thus, in the five districts where revision has been effected, 63,072 tenants who were deprived of their right of occupancy by the recent settlement operations have been restored to their former status by a correction in the misls of 5,755 villages. The entry given in paragraph 10 of this report has been made on the records of 7,206 villages, and the title-deeds of proprietors and cultivators have been accordingly corrected in 6,904 villages. As the latter operation was not complete in the Lahore district when the return was submitted, it is probable that in all villages for which the former process has been effected the latter will also be carried out. In the other four districts the two processes have been carried on simultaneously in each village.

Number of tenants in Amritsar division with right of occupancy reduced to tenants-at-will.

39. It was alleged in the debate on the Punjab Tenancy Bill that in the Amritsar division alone there were 46,000 tenants with the right of occupancy who had been reduced to the position of tenants-at-will during the recent settlement. The number in that division who by the executive process alone have now been restored to the position amounts to 44,426.

It appears that these corrections have been fully and carefully carried out, and without inconvenience to the people. More than one-third of the number of corrections in the status of cultivators have been effected in the Siálkot district.

The numbers are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amritsar ... ... ... ... | 11,951 |
| Gurdáspur ... ... ... ... | 10,578 |
| Siálkot ... ... ... ... | 21,897 |
| Lahore ... ... ... ... | 12,416 |
| Gujránwála ... ... ... ... | 6,230 |
| Total ... | 63,072 |

And to these must be added the number of those tenants to whom the status of cultivator with right of occupancy was decreed in a judicial decision.

Suits brought under the provisions of the Act.

40. A statement of suits brought under the provisions of the Act has been prepared, but must be accepted with some qualifications. The general results are as follows:—

| | Amritsar. | | Sialkot. | | Gurdaspur. | | Lahore. | | Gujranwála. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. |
| 1. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | 10 | 105 | 29 | 48 | 187 | 119 | 31 | ... | 24 | 39 | 281 | 311 |
| 2. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ... | 2,120 | 100 | 204 | 302 | 1,039 | 309 | 500 | 76 | 213 | 144 | 4,076 | 931 |
| 3. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... ... | 70 | 73 | 60 | 79 | 82 | 23 | 7 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 191 | 222 |
| 4. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 8 | 2 | .. | 1 | 54 | 25 |
| 5. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... ... | 21 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 36 | ... | 51 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 95 |
| 6. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) | ... | 2 | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | 9 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 7. Number of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| 8. Number of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| 9. Number of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 112 | 6 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,761 | 1,602 |

Cases instituted during the earlier months of the year.

41. Among the suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 a majority of cases were those instituted during the earlier months of the year, when it was not known that a restoration of the status of those who were deprived of it under the recent settlement operations would form an executive, and not a judicial, process.

Suits for declaration of status under Section 5.

42. The number of suits instituted by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 cannot be accounted for in the several districts by any local influences. In Gurdáspur nearly half the total number of these cases took place. It will be observed that nearly half the number of those who sought thus to enhance the value of their status were successful.

Suits for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.

43. Suits for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy did not reach in number more than 1 in every 14 villages where corrections were made, and not 1 per cent. on the number of tenants restored to their status.

Suits for enhancement of rent.

44. Suits for enhancement of rent, which are rightly considered by Extra Assistant Commissioner Ghulám Nabbi Khán as the means by which the landlords are compensated under the Act for the loss of their short-lived advantages, were instituted in very small numbers—not more than in the proportion of 1 to every 60 villages under revision; but in the case of the Lahore district the Extra Assistant Commissioner expressed his opinion that these suits will be largely resorted to. Further on, it will be seen that this anticipation was correct, and that the landlords of other districts were not slow to avail themselves of the same advantages.

Judicial suits subsequently entertained during the year 1871.

45. The judicial suits brought during revision operations having been considered under the head of each district separately and collectively for the five districts, those subsequently entertained during the year 1871 will now be reviewed, as intimated in paragraph 14 of this report. A statement of these cases is given among the Appendices to this report as No. III.

Four classes that call for remarks.

46. Four classes only of the suits therein detailed call for remarks, the remainder not being in sufficient numbers to establish any conclusions of value. These classes are,—suits by tenants for declaration of status under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act, suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive rights of occupancy under Section 6, and for enhancement of rent under Section 11. The number of pending suits in the last column but four of the statement corresponds with the number shown in the appropriate column of the statement for 1870,—with one exception, that the number of suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 of the Act in the latter is 73, and in the former 71; and this is explained to be due to an error in the Gujránwála returns for the former year, as stated in the column of remarks.

Table showing the number of cases under these classes.

47. The following abstract shows the number of cases for each district under these four classes decided during the year:—

| | Amritsar. | | Sialkot. | | Gurdaspur. | | Lahore. | | Gujranwala. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. |
| Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | 51 | 105 | 45 | 35 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 57 | 81 | 154 | 225 |
| Ditto ditto Section 6 ... | 19 | 8 | 87 | 69 | 193 | 105 | ... | ... | 95 | 123 | 394 | 305 |
| Suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy of tenant under Section 6 ... | 149 | 103 | 31 | 20 | 92 | 97 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 40 | 291 | 266 |
| Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | 26 | 25 | 62 | 20 | 278 | 135 | 67 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 441 | 184 |

As might have been anticipated, the number of suits by tenants for declaration of status shows a small proportion to the number of similar suits decided during the year in which the revision was being affected. Most of the claims were then brought forward and disposed of. The total absence of such suits in the Lahore district would point to the completeness of the investigation made by Extra Assistant Commissioner Ghulám Nabi Khán, as it cannot fail to be noticed from a perusal of his report; but ordinarily in the case of each district the numbers of these suits diminished in each succeeding month, until towards the close of the year a minimum was arrived at.

Suits by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy.

48. The same process may be traced with regard to suits by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy; but the number of such cases slightly exceeded the number decided in the previous year, showing an increased appreciation of this provision of the Act.

Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent.

49. Further, when we consider the suits by landlords for enhancement of rent we find that the number decided was nearly eight times as large as that of the previous year. Moreover, the number of decrees granted to landlords out of the number decided bears a much larger proportion to the total number than is apparent with regard to any other class of suits, from which it may be inferred, not only that the people are aware of the privilege conceded to the landlords by Section 11 of the Act, but also that the courts are not slow to confer it.

Statements showing the number of such cases in which enhancement was decreed.

50. With regard to this subject the statements Nos. IV and V are appended, giving the number of suits for enhancement of rent in which enhancement was decreed for every district in the province, as intimated in paragraph 15 of this report. The results shown by these statements are not remarkable, but they show that in some parts of the country, besides those in which revision of entries has brought the Act to their doors, its provisions in respect to enhancement of rent are not wholly lost sight of by the landlords. Mr. Egerton has reason to believe from inquiries made by him in Siálkot and Gurdáspur, that the number of suits does not represent anything like the number of cases in which enhancement of rent has taken place. The figures in return No. V show in some degree the extent of the enhancement which has been decreed by the courts under the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

Number of tenants whose status has been restored.

51. The total number of tenants whose status has been restored, or declared to be that of cultivators with rights of occupancy, up to the close of 1871, for the five districts in which revision took place, is as follows:—

| | *Persons.* |
|---|---|
| By executive process ... ... ... ... | 63,072 |
| „ judicial ditto, 1870 ... .. ... ... | 4,357 |
| „ ditto, 1871 ... ... ... ... | 548 |
| TOTAL ... | 69,977 |

This result, combined with the increase of suits by landlords for enhancement of rent, leads to the following general conclusion, *viz.*, that the effect of the Punjab Tenancy Act has been to re-establish to a very great extent the former status of cultivators, while, as a compensating element, the powers of enhancement of rent thereby conferred upon the landlords are being gradually brought into exercise, dispelling the notion that the provisions of the Act are entirely in the interests of the cultivators. If the power of enhancing the rent of tenants with right of occupancy during the period of settlement had been granted sooner, there would have been much less difference of opinion on the subject of these tenants.

Conclusion.
Extra Asst. Comr. Agha Kalbábid.
„ Syud Káim Ali.
„ Syud Wazír Ali.
„ Fakír Zahur-ud-din.
„ Ghulám Nabbi Khán.

52. In conclusion I am to observe that the officers who were entrusted with the duty of revising the entries in the settlement records have performed their work well.

No discontent likely to arise from the operation of the Act.

53. There has been none of the extensive discontent which it was apprehended might arise from the operation of the Act; nor does the Financial Commissioner think it likely that any will hereafter arise.

Withdrawal of special appellate jurisdiction conferred on Financial Commissioner.
No. 912, dated 4th December 1868.
No. 1194, dated 4th October 1869.

54. The work of revision has been completed, and the greater number of the cases arising out of the revision have been decided. The Financial Commissioner considers therefore that the special appellate jurisdiction in cases relating to the status of tenants which was conferred on him by the Government notifications marginally noted may now be withdrawn.

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*Rules for carrying into effect the Punjab Tenancy Act (XXVIII of 1868) in districts recently settled.*

The Punjab Tenancy Act is in force in all districts, and claims instituted under it will be disposed of by the ordinary civil courts, except in districts where the jurisdiction of the revenue courts, described in Section 21, Act XIX of 1865, has been continued or revived *quoad* cases under this Act, and districts where settlement operations are in progress.

2. The effect of the Act and of the orders of Government issued in connection therewith is that, as regards the rights of tenants, the records of the first settlement are presumably correct. The records of the recent settlements in the districts of Amritsar, Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Lahore, and Gujránwála must therefore be revised.

3. This revision is ordered by Government as an administrative matter. It is therefore not necessary to wait for tenants to petition for restoration to their former status. It should be made generally known that no such petitions are required, and that the entries of the record of the first settlement will be restored without them.

4. The settlement establishments having been withdrawn from the above districts, it has been determined by Government that the work of revision shall be carried out under the superintendence of selected Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one has been appointed for each district.

5. As regards occupancy rights (Chapter II of the Act), the duty of these officers will be to revise the entries made in the recent settlements,—to erase the invalid entries in red ink, and to make in each case a fresh entry in red ink, stating that the tenant has a presumptive right of occupancy under Section 6 of the Act, and to inform the parties interested, leaving it to the proprietor to take the necessary measures for rebutting the presumption of occupancy rights should he think fit to do so, and to the tenant to take the necessary measures for obtaining an authoritative declaration of his *precise* status as a tenant, *viz.*, whether he belongs to class (1), (2), (3) or (4) of Section 5, or to the classes described in Sections 6 or 8.

6. The revising officers must not undertake the work of *classification* of tenants *proprio motu.*

7. Entries relating to the matters treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, and in Chapters IV, V and VI of the Act, *viz.*, commutation of rent, ejectment, relinquishment, leases, alienation and succession, and compensation for tenants' improvements, are also affected by the terms of the Act and of the Government orders, and, strictly speaking, should be revised in the same way as the entries affecting occupancy; but it has been determined by Government that it will be sufficient to record on each settlement misl in red ink, under the signature of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, both in the Government copy (or copies) and in the patwari's copy, an entry to the following effect:—

> "Nothing in this misl which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, or in Chapters IV, V, and VI of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act."

8. With regard to Sections 10 to 15 of Chapter III, treating of "rent," it must be noted that, as the rates of rent of tenants with right of occupancy were fixed at the first settlement for the term of settlement only, and were therefore liable to revision when the assessment was revised, the enhanced rates of rent imposed at the revised settlement are protected by Section 45 of the Act, and are not to be altered without a decree.

9. In cases where the entry in the recent settlement is in accordance with a degree of court, or an agreement in writing between the parties of the nature described in Section 2 of the Act, no correction of the new record is to be made.

10. The correction of the entries of status of cultivators, and the insertion of the general note in the patwari's copy of the settlement misl, should be made simultaneously with the correction of the Government copy (or copies), and each revised entry should be signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

11. The above procedure will provide for the correction of the official records of the settlement. But provision must also be made for the correction of the title-deeds in the hands of the cultivators and their landlords.

12. The correction both of the official records and of the extracts in the hands of the people should be effected according to patwaris' circles of villages.

Each patwari must collect the extracts from settlement records held by cultivators and their landlords, and must bring them with him to the court of the revising officer (Extra Assistant Commissioner). They will there be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the settlement records; the alterations will be attested and signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, or by his responsible subordinate, the qánúngo acting immediately under his orders, and will be restored to the parties under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

13. No fee is to be charged for these alterations of extracts under any pretence whatever.

14. Any document supplied to the people by the settlement authorities, whether an extract of the above nature or an extract from other parts of the settlement record, which touches upon the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, or Chapters IV, V, and VI, should have the above-quoted general remark recorded on it, and the meaning of the remark should be explained to the parties concerned. The procedure with regard to this operation will be the same as the above.

15. The Commissioners will direct the qánúngos, naib qánúngos and patwaris of each district to be placed under the orders of the revising officers.

16. The work of revision should be undertaken tahsil by tahsil, and there will be no objection to employing the whole staff of qánúngos and naib qánúngos of the district in supervising the correction of the records of a single tahsil if it is found convenient to make this arrangement.

17. It is of great importance that the rectifications which the Tenancy Act renders necessary should be made quickly and correctly. Any alterations which may be required in consequence of decrees passed in suits brought under the Act can be made when each decree is passed, and there is no need whatever to delay making the rectifications because it is anticipated that there will be numerous suits brought to set aside the record of the first settlement. With reference to paragraph 6 of letter No. 103, dated 4th February, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, the revising officers are not to consider themselves precluded from hearing suits brought under the Act. The work of rectification of the new settlement record is the work for which they are specially appointed, and the hearing of suits must not be allowed to interfere with this work; but with this proviso the revising officers should decide cases as they arise as promptly as possible.

18. Section 43 of the Act and the stamp clauses of Sections 17 and 40 having been repealed by the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the proper stamps for cases between landlord and tenant will be found in the last part of Section 8 of that Act and in Article 5 of Schedule II.

19. A selection of the correspondence on which the present orders are based will be circulated for information.

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*Report by* MUNSHÍ GHULÁM NABI KHÁN, *Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the revision of Settlement Records with regard to hereditary tenure of tenant, &c., under Act XXVIII. of* 1868.

## SECTION I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

The revision of settlement records under Act XXVIII of 1868 was commenced about the month of December 1869, and as no other instructions than those contained in the Financial Book Circular No. 18 of the 23rd December 1868 had been till then issued as to the mode of carrying out the provisions of the Act, the procedure prescribed in that circular was followed.

2. It was provided in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, subjoined to the above circular, that in revising the records the opportunity should be taken of classifying tenants having, or presumed to have, a right of occupancy under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act. But as this could not be satisfactorily ascertained without judicial inquiry, the applications of tenants for the restoration of occupancy rights which had already been received and had been collected in the office, as also those subsequently presented, were treated as regular suits, and this procedure was continued until the new rules were issued.

3. As the investigation of the hereditary tenure of the tenants thus depended on the presentation of applications by them,—on this becoming known to them they began to present their applications, and up to the date of the issue of the new rules with reference to revision in April 1870, 1,107 such applications were received.

4. On receipt of the new rules judicial inquiries in these cases were entirely discontinued. The applications already received from the cultivators, with the exception of those in which judicial investigations had been completed, were all filed on record, and the revision was carried out according to the new rules.

5. This process of revision was taken in hand on the 10th May 1870. The Shurrukpur tahsil was first taken up; and the patwaris and naib qánúngos were summoned and placed under the superintendence of Wali Rám, the Sadr Qánúngo, and the work was carried on under my general supervision. When the work of that tahsil was completed, the other tahsils were taken up successively, and the revision of the entire district was thus brought to a conclusion in August 1870.

6. A summary investigation was made with reference to each holding by inquiry from the patwari, and in special cases by examination of the rent-roll, &c., of past year; and further inquiry was made through the tahsildars as to whether the cultivator was recorded as hereditary at the previous settlement, or his legal heirs had remained in possession and continued to cultivate the land until the preparation of the statement of investigation into the rights of hereditary cultivators prepared at the present settlement. All those whose possession was found to be continuous had revision effected in their favor, whilst those who had ceased to be in possession before the preparation of that statement were not affected by the revision, and any tenant of the latter class who put forward his claim to revision was instructed to institute a regular civil suit.

7. The revision was effected in the following manner:—

1*st*.—An entry of the purport of Rule VII of the rules issued by the Financial Commissioner, given in the margin, was made on each of the settlement misls, *i. e.*, that in the district office and that with the patwari. The following entry was made in red ink against each holding in the statement of the fields contained in each holding and against each field in the khasrah: "This tenant has the right of occupancy in the land under Section 6, Act XXVIII of 1868." These words, however, were not repeated in each individual instance, but as far as possible this entry was made once for all against one holding, and a reference to it was inserted against the remaining holdings. In the "extracts of khateonis" and "agreement of proprietors" given at settlement to the land-owners similar entries were made in red ink with reference to the cultivators. Wherever any change was made in a settlement file I attested it with my signature; the extracts of the khateonis were similarly attested by Wali Rám, Sadr Qánúngo.

Nothing in this misl which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or in Chapter 45 and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of Court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act.

## SECTION II.

*Tenants whose tenures were recorded as hereditary at the revision of settlement.*

8. In Appendix A, columns 6 to 13, a detail is given of those tenants who at revision were recorded as having hereditary rights in accordance with the former settlement record; of those the rights of 931 persons (in columns 7 and 8) were ascertained by judicial investigation prior to the receipt of Financial Commissioner's instructions, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report.

9. In this class of suits the only point for investigation was to which of the classes described in Sections 5 and 6 of the Act the plaintiffs belonged. The proprietors who were the defendants utterly denied the truth of the claims preferred, without rebutting the pre-

sumption in their favor in the manner described in the latter part of Section 6 of the Act. None of the proprietors met the claims in these cases in this manner. The determination of the status of tenants in the cases above-mentioned should therefore be considered as sufficient and final, and no tenants should, except by appeal to a higher court, be allowed to institute a suit for the investigation of his tenure; but the proprietor may bring regular suits under the last portion of Section 6 to rebut the presumptive rights of occupancy awarded in favor of tenants under first portion of same section.

10. In column 9 are entered 1,421 tenants holding leases. These are the persons who on the investigation made into occupancy rights at the late settlement obtained leases from the proprietors for fixed periods and were recorded as tenants-at-will. At the commencement of the revision it was thought that no regard should be paid to those agreements, the proprietors being left to bring regular civil suits upon the leases granted by them if they thought proper to do so. It was, however, urged in one case by a proprietor that the deed executed by his tenant had been attested before the Settlement Officer, and that therefore under the latter part of Section 6 the tenant was not entitled to claim the right of occupancy in opposition to his own contract. The Commissioner being referred to on the point, considered the proprietor's objection valid owing to this, while all such cases in which revision had taken place were allowed to stand. Subsequently tenants who had executed such leases were excluded from the benefit of revision. Column 9 shows the number of tenants on lease who obtained the benefit of revision prior to the receipt of the above instructions.

11. Column 10 of the Appendix is very clear. In it are entered those tenants who were recorded as hereditary after the summary inquiry mentioned in paragraph 6 and in the manner described in paragraph 7.

## SECTION III.

*Tenants regarding whom no revision has taken place.*

12. The following are the particulars of tenants excluded from the benefit of revision :—

I.—At the late settlement, besides the summary investigation into the rights of tenants effected by the aid of assessors, &c., regular suits were also instituted either by the proprietors against the tenants recorded as having rights of occupancy (prior to the preparation of the lists of tenants), or by the tenants who were deprived of rights of occupancy at the summary investigation to establish their occupancy rights. With reference to the second division of the latter part of Section 6 of the Act, no revision was made in favor of the tenants who had not succeeded in establishing their claims in such cases. A reference to column 15 will show that the number of such tenants was 193.

II.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act the revision was made in those cases only in which the tenants had continuously occupied the land ever since the previous settlement; while the names of all those who appeared to have been out of possession at the time of the preparation of the list of hereditary tenants, or those who had subsequently given up the land and settled in some other village, or had died, were omitted. The number of such tenants, as per Appendix A, column 16, is 3,362.

III.—In column 17, Appendix A, 983 persons are shown whose land was carried away by the river after the previous settlement, and had remained under water until the late settlement. No revision could be made in such cases. They were left to be settled in case of dispute between the landlord and the tenant by a regular suit when the land was recovered.

IV.—It has been stated in paragraph 10 that it was directed by the Commissioner that those tenants who had obtained leases as tenants-at-will should not be admitted to the benefit of revision. Hence no revision has been made in such cases after the receipt of the order referred to, and the entries made at the present settlement have been allowed to stand. The number of such tenants, who are entered in column 18, was 217.

V.—It may be mentioned that the number of leases executed at the late settlement in the Kasúr tahsil exceeds by far the numbers in other tahsils. In column 5, Appendix A, the number of tenants deprived of rights of occupancy is shown to be 7,296. Of these there were 2,963 who obtained leases. The percentage of tenants who obtained leases is thus 40.

13. It appears from Appendix A that in Lahore district there were at the former settlement 22,802 hereditary tenants; of these 2,745 only were recorded as hereditary at the late settlement, and 20,057 were deprived of rights of occupancy. At the present revision 13,374 have been restored to their former position, and 6,720 have not been admitted to the benefit of revision. In other words, about two-thirds of the number recorded as hereditary cultivators at the former settlement have retained their status, and the remaining one-third have lost it.

## SECTION IV.

*Procedure adopted in cases instituted and decided under Act XXVIII of* 1868.

14. Appendix B shows the cases which were filed after the revision under the provision of the Act by the proprietors against the tenants. The statement includes all such cases decided by judicial officers of the Lahore district; for though such cases are generally received and heard in my court, they are by no means exclusively restricted to it, but are also filed and heard in other courts.

15. The particulors of the single case entered in column 1 of Appendix B are as follows:—

On revision the tenant was entered in red ink as hereditary under Section 6 of the Act. The proprietor filed a suit on the ground that on a previous suit brought by him against the tenants the latter had agreed to quit the land and a decree had been passed. Accordingly, on investigation, the proprietor's statement was found to be correct, and a decree was therefore given in his favor under Section 2 of the Act, and the alteration made in the revision was set aside.

16. In column 5, Appendix B, are entered 24 cases; of these 6 are cases in which decrees were passed. In all these the proprietors' claims were admitted by the tenants. In 4 of them tenants agreed, the confession of judgment was owing to an agreement between the proprietors and the tenants that a portion of the land should be restored to the former, and the remainder retained by the cultivators as permanent occupants. Decree was accordingly passed in favor of the proprietors for the portion given up by the tenants. In the other 2 cases the tenants agreed to give up their claim to occupancy rights on condition of being allowed to cultivate the land for ten years. In the remaining 18 cases the plaintiff's claim could not be proved, as in these cases of the 30 years mentioned in the 1st clause of the 2nd part of Section 6 of the Act seven years belonged to the time of the Sikh Government, when the land was not of any great importance, and when there was little difference between the proprietary and non-proprietary class of cultivators. The jagirdars realized their demands from the cultivators, whether proprietors or not, by appraisement or division of crops. It is therefore very difficult now to ascertain what tenants were ejected from their holdings at the will of their landlords during that period. As regards the remaining 23 years, it has not been shown that any tenants by any sufficient precedent entitled to rights of occupancy were ejected from their holdings at the will of the proprietors. Clause 2 comprises cases in which tenants have voluntarily admitted at the revision of records or investigation of claims that they would resign their title to land, or that they would in future cultivate subject to the proprietor's will. In suits of this description wherever investigation was made it was ascertained that no tenant agreed before any Settlement Officer of his own free will to resign his occupancy rights. On the contrary, it appears that it was then currently rumoured that no cultivators would be allowed to retain hereditary rights, and therefore these men, considering that if they opposed the wish of the proprietors they would be ejected at once, contrived to retain possession by assenting to a postponement of the proprietor's claim; but such consent is clearly not what is contemplated by Clause 2 of Section 6 of the Act.

17. The following are the particulars of the case entered in column 9 of Appendix B. The village was a pattidari one, and the tenant, besides holding occupancy rights in the land in dispute, had also proprietary rights in the village. The proprietor (plaintiff) alleged that the land was village common before the previous settlement, and that it was allotted to him in a division then effected, and that therefore under the latter part of Section 9 the tenant had not acquired occupancy rights in the land. The case, however, was dismissed on the grounds that the land claimed is not village common, and that Section 9 applies to those cases only which do not fall under any of the previous Sections 5, 6, or 8, and accordingly in the present case, as the occupancy rights of the tenant had been admitted under Section 6, the plaintiff had no remedy under Section 9.

18. Suits for enhancement of rents under Sections 10 to 13 of the Act were more numerous than any other class, and are still being instituted. They will probably continue to be instituted in large numbers, as the proprietors of land, which was at the recent settlement declared to be held at their will, and which has now been restored to the cultivators under the Act, whose rights of occupancy they would find it difficult, if not impossible, under the provisions of the Act to set aside, will endeavour to obtain compensation by enhancement of rents.

19. At first I thought that the number of cases for the enhancement of rents would not be large, as I supposed that when Settlement Officers had awarded an enhanced rent, the proprietors would not be at liberty to sue for enhancement of from five to seven years afterwards, as it had been provided in Clause 8 of the Financial Commissioner's instructions issued with the sanction of Government, that any enhancement of rent made at the settlement should be considered valid under Section 45 of the Act. Although, from the terms of the rule above referred to, it is clear that it was intended to prevent tenants from bringing frivolous suits to set aside the decisions of Settlement Officers enhancing the rent, yet when it is read in connectionwith Section 45 of the Act, the natural conclusion is that no proprietor could until five years had elapsed claim enhancement of the rent rate; for Section 45 distinctly provides that all proceedings of officers of Government prior to the passing of the Act should be considered to be proceedings under the Act, so far as consistent with its provisions. If therefore the enhancement effected by Settlement Officers be considered to have been made in accordance with the Act, Section 13 of the Act will prevent the proprietors from bringing any suit for further enhancement within five years from the conclusion of this settlement. Two cases of this kind were filed in my court in which the Settlement Officer had increased the rent rate, and the proprietors, considering the enhancement awarded to be insufficient, applied for further enhancement. I dismissed these cases on the ground that a suit for enhancement would not lie until five years had elapsed, but on appeal my decision was overruled, and it was laid down that the rule, with

instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner, simply meant that no alteration should be made in the course of the revision in the rent fixed by the Settlement Officers, and that it was in no way intended to debar any one from having recourse to regular suits. Since then the number of cases has been increasing to such an extent that, as it were, cases of enhancement of rent may be said to be pending against all the hereditary cultivators in the district. It has been ascertained by scrutiny that at settlement the malikana to be paid to the owners by hereditary cultivators was fixed at from 1 to 12 annas on the rupee of Government revenue, but recently in the cases of enhancement of rent which have been decided, it has often been awarded at the rate of one rupee per rupee of the revenue; and there is no limit to the rate at which enhancement may be awarded, as at present cases of enhancement of rent are decided in accordance with Clause 3, Section 11 of the Act, under which the rate can be increased to any amount which is not in excess of the rates paid by tenants-at-will holding similar land in the same or neighbouring villages, less the percentage specified in that clause, so that there is no limit to the rate at which rent may be fixed. It is very probable that in many cases the rate will exceed one rupee per rupee of the revenue, and when proprietors are authorized by law to claim an increase of their share, it is not to be expected that they will let the advantage slip.

20. It should also be noted that in dealing with applications for enhancement of rent in addition to Section 11 the provisions of Sections 37 to 40 were kept in view. For instance, where it appeared that the tenant had within the last 30 years constructed a masonry well or repaired an old one, or had dug a canal-cut, or had broken up waste or otherwise improved the land, inquiry was made as to the amount laid out by the cultivators upon such improvements. It was then considered within what period the amount laid out upon improvements could be made up by remitting the difference between the enhanced rate awarded and the former malikana, and the proprietor was then instructed to pay at once the whole amount laid out by the tenant upon improvements, in which case he should be entitled to receive the rent at the enhanced rate; or, if he did not do so, that the tenant should be entitled to hold at the former rate until he was compensated by the difference for his outlay, or until the proprietor should pay him the amount due as compensation, which, in consideration of his holding at the lower rate, would decrease year by year.

21. In column 14, Appendix B, decree is shown to have been given in 20 cases. Of these, two cases were decided on confession of judgment, the rule of malikana being fixed at 9 annas per rupee as Government revenue, by consent of both parties. The remaining cases were decided on the merits, besides th einvestigation in court,—commission being issued for local inquiry to the naib tahsildar, or in some cases to the sadr qánúngo, who were instructed to ascertain the annual produce of the land. The cases were then disposed of under Clause 3 of Section 11 of the Act, by comparison with the rate of rent paid by tenants-at-will. In column 15 49 cases are shown as dismissed. Of these, 45 cases are of the single village of Tat, and they were disposed of by the Assistant Commissioner of Kasúr in the earlier part of the inquiry. The remaining four cases were decided by this court. Of these, two cases are those which have been already mentioned in paragraph 19. In the other two cases defendant produced an agreement from the plaintiff fixing the rent, and therefore, with reference to the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, no enhancement could be decreed contrary to the terms of the agreement. In appeal in all the above cases, except the last two, in one of which no appeal was preferred, the Commissioner, after such further inquiry as was necessary, reversed the orders of the first court, and awarded an enhancement of rent.

22. Up to the present time only three suits, which are shown in column 17 of statement B, have been instituted by proprietors under Clause 2 of Section 19 of the Act to deprive tenants of rights of occupancy. In two of those the plaintiffs' claims were dismissed, it having been found that the cultivator had been in possession for more than 30 years. In the third case decree was given to the plaintiff, and after local inquiry compensation was fixed at Rs. 13-2-6 per ghumao. I believe this rate to be quite sufficient, considering that the land was simply barani (rain cultivation). The plaintiff has accepted this rate, and paid Rs. 361-8-0 for 27 ghumaos 4 kanals of land, but the tenant is altogether dissatisfied, and has appealed to the Commissioner's Court.

23. Only one suit was brought under Section 36 of the Tenancy Act to dispossess the collateral relatives of a deceased tenant with rights of occupancy. On inquiry it was found that the cultivation of the land had been commenced by the grand-father, present occupant, and cultivator of the deceased, and that after his death his sons jointly cultivated the land, and that it was only recently that the deceased and the present occupant, who were full cousins, separated their holdings. The suit of the plaintiff was therefore dismissed.

24. Out of the four cases shown in column 25, two were decided by Mr. F. D. O. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, and two by Diwán Byjnáth, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, and no further mention of these cases is necessary beyond this that, when the case was dismissed, the judgment of the court of first instance was reversed by Commissioner on appeal.

25. Appendix C includes all the suits instituted by the cultivators; columns 1 to 28 show those suits which were decided before the issue of the Financial Commissioner's rules for revision of settlement were judicially decided, as has been mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report; column 29 shows such applications as under the new rules were filed in the record office, without judicial inquiry, as explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report.

26. Suits instituted by tenants after the revision of the settlement was completed are shown in columns 30 to 57. With reference to these, it need only be mentioned that the 21 cases in column 46 under Section 6 of the Act are those which are noticed in column 74 of this statement, and in column 6 of the second part of Statement C, and which will further be noticed in paragraph 29 and clause 1 of paragraph 33 of this report.

Column 50 shows two cases under Section 8 of the Tenancy Act. These were cases in which the cultivators, contrary to the entry in the record of the former settlement, claimed the right of occupancy on the ground of long possession. The facts of the case, in which decree was given in favor of the cultivator, were as follow:—

"The land of a nazul garden, known as Jowála Sing's garden, has since the Sikh government been always under the cultivation of Iláhi Buksh. Pír Buksh, Daliwálla, the lessee of the garden for life, ejected the cultivator. On inquiry the long possession of the plaintiff was established, and it was also found that in 1850 Mr. Raikes, Commissioner, had ordered that he should not be disturbed in his possession by any lessee; decree of the right of possession was therefore given in his favor under Section 8 of the Act. In the second case it was at first found plaintiff had no rights of occupancy, but on further inquiry being made by order of the appellate court, it was found that the cultivator had held adverse possession for 28 years, as he had never paid anything to the proprietor as rent beyond the Government revenue and the village expenses, and that 18 years ago he had constructed a masonry well in the land at his own expense. The right of occupancy was therefore admitted under Section 8, and his status was declared to be that of hereditary cultivators under Clause 1 of Section 6, except that he was protected from any action which might be brought by the proprietor under the latter part of Clause 2 of that Section.

27. In columns 58 to 69 are shown the suits instituted by cultivators complaining of excessive rents having been fixed by the Settlement Officers. All these applications were dismissed, as the causes of action were in neither of the two mentioned in Section 14 of the Act. Two suits were brought under Section 16 of the Act. In one of these the claim was dismissed, as the proprietor claimed commutation of a cash rent to a share in the produce without the defendant's consent, and contrary to the former settlement. The second case is still pending. It is one in which at the previous settlement payment in kind at one-fourth the produce was fixed; but the cultivator contends that he never paid a share of the produce, but has always paid cash. The proprietor claims payment of a share in the produce at the rate paid by tenants-at-will of similar land in the same and adjacent villages, less 15 per centum on Government revenue. As the defendant does not agree to pay rent in kind, inquiry is being made as to whether, after the previous settlement and up to the commencement of the present settlement, the rent was paid in kind or in money, and the case will be decided on the merits after this has been ascertained.

28. Of the three cases contained in column 70, one is a case in which a nephew claimed succession to the hereditary cultivation of his deceased uncle. Decree was given in favor of the claimant under Section 36, it having been found that the land was originally cultivated by the grand-father of the claimant, on whose death the claimant and his uncle had cultivated jointly. In the remaining two cases the claimants in one were the wife and the nephew of the deceased. No decree could be given in favor of either, as the wife has no right of succession under Section 36 of the Act, and as the conditions contained in that Section in regard to the rights of nephews were not fulfilled in the case of second claimant, it not being proved that the common ancestor of the claimant and the deceased had been in possession of the land. It was proved that the cultivation commenced with the deceased. In the third case it was proved before the Assistant Commissioner of Kassúr that the custom in the village Tat in which the land was situate was that on the death of a hereditary cultivator without issue the land lapsed to the proprietor; and as the hereditary cultivator had died before Act XXVIII of 1868 came into force, the claimant, who was his nephew, was excluded from the succession, and the land was brought under the personal cultivation of the proprietors, it was held that the plaintiff's claim could not be revived by the passing of the Act.

29. It has already been stated in paragraph 6 of this report that no revision of the records was made in the case of such cultivators as were found not to be in possession before the preparation of the statement of cultivator's rights. One of those cultivators brought a regular suit to establish his right. On inquiry it was found that shortly before the late settlement the cultivator had been ejected by the proprietor, and brought a suit for possession, in which he obtained a decree which was upheld on appeal. The cultivator had then applied for execution, but the proprietor having preferred a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner, execution had been postponed;—afterwards, when the investigation of the rights of tenants in the Settlement Department commenced, as he was out of possession, he was not recorded as having rights of occupancy. The tenant, considering that the occupancy rights of tenants generally had been set aside by the Settlement Department, and that there was therefore no chance of a hearing, took no action whatever. Under these circumstances his dispossession has been taken to be of the same sort as that of the other tenants whose occupancy rights were set aside at the time of settlement. He has therefore obtained a decree of right of occupancy under Section 6 of the Act against the proprietor. This case is shown in column 74 of statement C, Part I.

30. In statement C, Part II, are shown the regular suits instituted by hereditary cultivators after the completion of the revision. Further mention of these cases will be made in the succeeding paragraphs.

31. Since in the case of those cultivators who were ejected from the land held by them under the statement of investigation into the rights of cultivators prepared at the present settlement, and who have been restored under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act, in some of the earlier cases, as mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report, they were reinstated; after judicial investigation they were put in possession on summary applications by way of execution of decree. But on further consideration it appeared that these judicial decisions, like the revision as a matter of course, related only to the maintenance of rights of occupancy and not to delivery of possession; and the cultivators were therefore directed to bring separate suits to obtain possession. The regular suits thus instituted are exhibited in columns 1, 2 and 3 of statement C, Part II. Out of the suits thus instituted, nine were dismissed under the following circumstances: In one case it appeared that two years before the late settlement the proprietor had ejected the cultivator, and that the cultivator had not sued for possession until now. As under Clause 4, Section 7 of Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 46 of 1860, only one year is allowed for suits brought by tenants to recover possession, and this does not appear to have been repealed by any subsequent Act or order, the claim of the tenant was dismissed as barred by limitation. In the second case it was found that the tenant had not been dispossessed, but that he sued owing to the proprietor's demanding that he should quit the land. The third case was dismissed by Mr. Macauliffe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as during the inquiry made by the Settlement Department into the rights of cultivators the tenant (plaintiff in the present case) had admitted before Agha Muhammad, Superintendent of Settlement, that they had given up the land in the previous "har," and had asked that the land should be entered as being under the cultivation of the proprietor himself. The remaining six cases were dismissed for default.

32. Columns 5 to 8 contain the cases in which Settlement Officers had fixed a term for protection in the cultivation in favor of hereditary cultivators by a judicial decision, and in which review was applied for under Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4171 of 19th July 1870. They also include suits in which review was granted under instructions from the Commissioner, where no protection had been granted by the Settlement Department, but the right of occupancy had been entirely set aside.

33. In column 6, 20 cases are shown in which review has been admitted. The judgments passed in these cases at the time of settlement were not in accordance with the law relating to the decision of civil suits then in force. In eighteen of these cases rights of occupancy were restored under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act, and the proprietors were informed that if they wished to eject the cultivators, they must prove one of the two states of circumstances mentioned in Clauses 1 and 2 of that Section. In two instances the proprietors expressed their readiness immediately to prove that within the last 30 years such cultivators in the same and adjacent villages had been ejected at the will of the proprietors. The cultivators maintained that their ancestors had settled as cultivators in the village along with the proprietors when it was originally founded, and that they had ever since been in possession. On investigation the cultivators clearly established their allegation, and the proprietors failed to prove what they had alleged. The defendants were accordingly declared to be tenants with rights of occupancy under Clause 3, Section 5 of the Tenancy Act. In five cases review was refused, as there was nothing in the original order opposed to law.

34. Only one case is shown in column 9. This was a case in which the land had been swept away by the action of the river after the previous settlement, and was thrown up again at the late settlement, when the proprietors took possession. The tenant sued for possession, but his suit was dismissed, as under the terms of the administration paper of the former settlement land lost by diluvion which had been in the occupancy of a tenant could only be claimed by him when again recovered in case he had remained in the village during the period in which the land had been in the bed of the river. In the present case the tenant had left the village, and after the land was swept away, and had not returned for three years.

35. From Clause 4 of paragraph 12 of this report it will appear that under Section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1868 rights of occupancy were not restored to certain tenants whose hereditary tenure had been set aside at the recent settlement, but who had obtained leases for terms of years instead when their rights were not recognized, as of course at the revision many of these had recourse to the civil court and instituted suits to set aside the contract contained in the lease as invalid on the ground that the Settlement Officer contemplated the ejection of all cultivators who did not enter into agreements for terms of years with the proprietors. The suits shown in column 14 were tried by me and by Mr. Bullock, and as it was found that at the settlement it was generally believed by the cultivators that rights of occupancy would altogether be set aside, and that on this account, in order to retain the land under their cultivation, they entered into leases, and that had they not been influenced by this fear or mistake, they would not have voluntarily abandoned their rights of occupancy, decree was accordingly given under Clause 2, Section 12 of the Punjab Civil Code, Part I. The percentage of hereditary cultivators who entered into leases with the proprietors at settlement was about 25.

36. In column 15 seven cases are shown as dismissed. In three of these it was found that at the settlement the proprietors sued to eject the tenants, and the tenants, agreeing to give up their hereditary rights, accepted leases protecting them for a term of years. Three cases were dismissed by Mr. Bullock on account of the suit not having been properly instituted.

In two other cases the tenants voluntarily agreed to give rent in kind to the proprietors at one-fourth produce, and as they had thus not succeeded in gaining what they had sued for, these suits are returned in the statement as dismissed, it having been deemed unnecessary to add a column for "Razinama" to the statement for two cases only.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

37. It was necessary that the landlords and tenants should understand the process of revision and the more important points of the Act. I have no doubt that both the parties, as far as they were capable of comprehending them, have well understood the points affecting their interests, as in the first place the patwaris came to the district head-quarters with the settlement files and khateonis, and were employed for some time in the work of revision; and this gave publicity to it throughout the district, and the proprietors and cultivators ascertained what had been done in the revision from the patwaris. Accordingly many of the tenants whose names were not retained in the list of hereditary tenants for the reasons given in paragraph 12 of this report presented petitions to be maintained in their tenures, and the proprietors likewise filed cases to set aside the hereditary rights of tenants under Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 6 and Section 9, and for the enhancement of rent under Section 11, and to eject tenants under Clause 2 of Section 19 of the Act. All this shows that the effect of the revision and of the Act are generally known to the people. Besides this, the proprietors and tenants who attended court from time to time were also made acquainted with any necessary particulars. Lastly, in January 1871, I went on tour in the district, and on my route inspected some villages in all the tahsils, except the Shurrukpur tahsil, where there are few hereditary tenants, and every halting place, and in the surrounding villages explained the nature of the revision which had been effected and the purport of Sections 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 of Act XVIII of 1868, in public assemblies. It thus appears that sufficient publicity has been given to the rules, and if further diffusion of this information be desired, explanations may be printed and given to each tenant and landlord.

38. As cases under the Tenancy Act have been heard in my court for more than a year, during which period I have had a great deal of business, and many cases connected with the Act, it is necessary that I should state to the best of my judgment the impressions produced in the minds of the people by the operation of the Act. The passing of the Act will for some time be regretted by the proprietary class, who had obtained an unexpected advantage, and have been at once deprived of it, especially by those who are most intelligent and disposed to reflection, and who by their ability and economy could make a profitable use of their proprietary rights. But when they come to take into account that formerly they usually received merely a nominal sum as malikana from the cultivators, *i. e.*, in the proportion of one anna to the rupee of Government revenue, or a little more in some exceptional cases, and that by means of this Act instead of one anna they are beginning to receive varying amounts up to one rupee, and that there is no limit to still further enhancement, they will become contented as that of the entire proprietary body only those aim at cultivating their proprietary lands in person who had been absent from home in search of service at the commencement of British rule and for some time after, and who are therefore not in possession of so much land as they are themselves able to cultivate. These are comparatively few; and, leaving them out of account, the main object of the proprietors is to obtain an increased income from these lands, and to these the Act is very favorable. With regard to the tenants, although the Act is *primâ facie* exceedingly favorable to this class, yet when they learn that instead of one anna they may have to pay one rupee, their joy is turned into sorrow. Still when they consider that previously they were being deprived of all connection with the land and had ruin and banishment staring them in the face, and that they have now obtained the right of permanent occupancy, they will not be much dissatisfied with this increase of the malikana payable. In short, in my opinion, the rights of both the proprietors and the tenants are equally well protected by the Act.

39. In conclusion it is necessary to bring to prominent notice the exertions of Wali Rám, the Sadr Qánúngo, in the revision of the settlement records, which owing to his aid has been completed in a short time, notwithstanding the press of work, and without any additional expense to Government. Under these circumstances I beg to recommend a reward of Rs. 50 to Wali Rám out of the sum of Rs. 2,867-14-4, being savings from the pitwaris' fees, which is in hand, which would be a reward not inconsonant with the generosity of Government.

*Statement showing the Work performed in the Revision of Tenant Entries in five Districts of the Punjab.*

| | Gujranwallah.* | | | Lahore.† | | | | Amritsar.‡ | | | Sialkot.§ | | | | Gurdaspur.‖ | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gujranwallah, 450 villages. | Wazírabád, 259 villages. | Hafizabad, 492 villages. | Lahore. | Chunian. | Kusúr. | Sarrakpur. | Amritsar, 375 villages. | Tarn Taran, 361 villages | Ajnala, 340 villages. | Siálkot, 663 villages. | Pusrúr, 541 villages. | Zaffarwál, 535 villages. | Reyah, 495 villages. | Gurdáspur, 707 villages. | Batálah, 496 villages. | Shakargarh, 758 villages. | Pathánkot, 289 villages. | |
| Number of villages in which entries regarding status of cultivators have been corrected. | None required. | 23 | 248 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 58 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 655 |
| Number of villages in which entries regarding status of cultivators have been corrected previously. | 332 | 183 | ... | 269 | 299 | 255 | 245 | 228 | 220 | 35 | 663 | 541 | 535 | 265 | 322 | 306 | 231 | 171 | 5,100 |
| Number of entries of revised settlement record restored to the status of settlement by corrections in red ink, under Rule V. | None required. | 168 | 1,944 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,387 | 1,205 | 456 | ... | ... | ... | 2,347 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,507 |
| Number of entries of revised settlement record restored to the status of 1st settlement by corrections in red ink, under Rule V. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total number of entries corrected. | 2,768 | 1,518 | 1,944 | 3,531 | 3,876 | 4,022 | 87 | 5,261 | 3,529 | 3,161 | ... | ... | ... | 21,897 | 3,392 | 2,470 | 2,128 | 2,588 | 63,072 |
| Number of settlement misls on which the entry prescribed in Rule VII. has been recorded up to date. | 332 | 206 | 248 | 269 | 299 | 255 | 245 | 289 | 278 | 301 | 663 | 541 | 535 | 495 | 707 | 496 | 758 | 289 | 7,206 |
| Number of villages in which the private title-deeds or extracts have been corrected under Rule XII. | 332 | 206 | 248 | 134 | 150 | 64 | 84 | 289 | 278 | 301 | 663 | 541 | 535 | 495 | 707 | 496 | 758 | 289 | 6,570 |
| Number of villages in which title-deeds have still to be corrected. | No more requiring correction. | In 53 villages no corrections required. | In 244 villages no corrections are required. | 135 | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The revision or tenant entries and Settlement Records have been completed in the Gujranwallah tahsil; but 58 reports of patwaris for correction of names of hereditary cultivators remain to be disposed of

In the Wazirabad tahsil the work of revision and correction is completed; but 21 reports of patwaris for corrections of names of hereditary cultivators are pending. Sixty patwaris were employed.

In the Hafizabad tahsil the work of revision and correction of entries completed; only 21 reports as above are pending. All such will have to be enquired into on the spot, and are unconnected with the corrections shown in this Statement. Ninety-four patwaris have been employed

† All tahsils have been completed, with the exception noted in column VII. only. All will be completed in three weeks or a month's time, nor is there any necessity for any establishment: 1 Sadr Kanúngo, 2 Kanúngos, and 2 Naibs, and 272 patwaris (all in district) did the work which was concluded in all June.

‡ No remarks.

§ The whole of the work of revision has been completed.

‖ The revision of tenant entries in Settlement Records and revision of sanads in possession of proprietors and tenants is completed; but out of the sanads shown in column 6, 2,411 sanads are reported to have been lost by proprietors and tenants, and cannot therefore be revised.

In the total 21,897 entries corrected in the Sialkot district are included, of which the detail for each tahsil has not been furnished.

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts*

| | District. | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... ... ... ... | AMRITSAR. | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ... ... ... ... | | 705 | 142 | 41 | 1,214 | 997 | 19 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 706 | 143 | 41 | 1,236 | 997 | 19 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... ... ... ... | SIALKOT. | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 |
| II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ... ... ... ... | | 113 | 18 | 35 | 138 | 9 | 33 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 53 | 25 | 28 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11... ... ... ... | | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2),... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 174 | 45 | 67 | 143 | 10 | 35 |

*of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December* 1870.

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 75 | ... | ... | 44 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 620 | 6 | 54 | 15 | 21 | 125 | 140 | ... | 61 | 152 | 1 | 9 | 34 | ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 54 | 8 | 11 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 620 | 6 | 82 | 17 | 25 | 236 | 143 | .. | 124 | 153 | 1 | 82 | 63 | 12 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 110 | 2 | 23 | 55 | 58 | 65 | 25 | 30 | 55 | 6 | 34 | 14 | 49 | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 125 | 2 | 23 | 68 | 62 | 72 | 30 | 33 | 67 | 17 | 47 | 21 | 96 | 16 | 16 |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts*

| | District. | SEPTEMBER. | | | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | AMRITSAR—*concluded.* | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 28 | 5 | 5 | 34 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | 9 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 29 | 15 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 21 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 19 | 50 | 27 | 39 | 53 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | SIALKOT—*concluded.* | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 38 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| IV. Suits by do. for establishment of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 26 | 45 | 46 | 34 | 64 |

*of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December* 1870—continued.

| DECEMBER. | | | TOTAL. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | | DECIDED. | | | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | |
| 3 | 4 | 42 | 173 | 10 | 105 | 58 | 665 | 281 | 311 | 73 | Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX. |
| 8 | 12 | ... | 2,220 | 2,120 | 100 | ... | 5,112 | 4,076 | 931 | 105 | |
| 15 | 16 | 32 | 191 | 70 | 73 | 48 | 517 | 191 | 222 | 104 | |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 127 | 54 | 25 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 | 21 | 7 | ... | 119 | 24 | 95 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 3 | ... | Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his Return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April, have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII. and two under Class VIII. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 112 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | 33 | 76 | 2,632 | 2,233 | 289 | 110 | 6,699 | 4,761 | 1,602 | 330 | |
| 9 | 9 | 7 | 78 | 29 | 48 | 1 | 665 | 281 | 311 | 73 | |
| 6 | 13 | 12 | 556 | 204 | 302 | 50 | 5,112 | 4,076 | 931 | 105 | |
| 14 | 5 | 5 | 143 | 60 | 79 | 4 | 517 | 191 | 222 | 104 | |
| 4 | ... | 1 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 127 | 54 | 25 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 | 24 | 95 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 120 | 112 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 33 | 27 | 25 | 795 | 302 | 435 | 58 | 6,699 | 4,761 | 1,602 | 330 | |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... ... ... ... | GURDASPUR. | 256 | 139 | 117 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ... . ... ... ... | | 380 | 216 | 60 | 147 | 124 | 30 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... ... ... | | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 639 | 355 | 177 | 149 | 126 | 33 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... ... ... ... | LAHORE. | 26 | 22 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ... ... ... ... | | 528 | 368 | 40 | 48 | 122 | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | 90 | 58 | ... | 14 | 46 | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI.... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 692 | 448 | 42 | 62 | 172 | ... |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December* 1870—continued.

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 66 | 22 | 50 | 186 | 153 | 14 | 78 | 45 | 22 | 137 | 59 | 17 | 97 | 134 | 58 |
| 6 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | 5 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | 22 | 50 | 302 | 153 | 15 | 83 | 54 | 23 | 138 | 88 | 17 | 131 | 146 | 59 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 9 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| ... | ... | 45 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 10 | 46 | 9 | ... | 4 | 22 | ... | 44 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 15 |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | SEPTEMBER. | | | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | GURDASPUR—*concluded.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 111 | 10 | 116 | 76 | 29 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 13 | 39 | ... | 3 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 25 | 6 | 7 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | ... | .. | ... | 75 | 150 | 61 | 181 | 83 | 39 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | LAHORE—*concluded.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 2 | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlords from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 2 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the* 31*st December* 1870—continued.

| DECEMBER. | | | TOTAL. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | | DECIDED. | | | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 306 | 187 | 119 | ... | 665 | 281 | 311 | 73 | Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX. |
| 113 | 99 | 19 | 1,380 | 1,039 | 309 | 32 | 5,112 | 4,076 | 931 | 105 | |
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 101 | 34 | 23 | 44 | 517 | 191 | 222 | 104 | |
| 15 | 11 | 5 | 76 | 25 | 15 | 36 | 127 | 54 | 25 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 | 2 | 36 | ... | 119 | 24 | 95 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 | .. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 3 | ... | Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April, have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII. and two under Class VIII. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 120 | 112 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 139 | 116 | 30 | 1,909 | 1,293 | 504 | 112 | 6,699 | 4,761 | 1,602 | 330 | |
| 5 | 5 | ... | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | 665 | 281 | 311 | 73 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 576 | 500 | 76 | ... | 5,112 | 4,076 | 931 | 105 | |
| ... | ... | 3 | 43 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 517 | 191 | 222 | 104 | |
| 5 | 6 | ... | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 127 | 54 | 25 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 119 | 24 | 95 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 108 | 106 | 2 | ... | 120 | 112 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 11 | 3 | 824 | 652 | 166 | 6 | 6,699 | 4,761 | 1,602 | 330 | |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 .. ... ... ... | GUJRANWALA | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | 18 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 2 | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... .. | | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... ... | | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlords from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 43 | 21 | 8 | 26 | 7 | ... |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—continued.*

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 5 | 10 |
| 21 | 23 | 2 | 74 | 5 | ... | 24 | 30 | 6 | 28 | 29 | 6 | 75 | 30 | 10 |
| .. | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 28 | 8 | 75 | 11 | ... | 28 | 30 | 6 | 48 | 32 | 14 | 118 | 36 | 20 |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | SEPTEMBER. | | | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | GUJRANWALA—*concluded.* | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... | | 30 | 11 | 11 | 69 | 33 | 47 | 17 | 31 | 36 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 42 | 20 | 17 | 84 | 46 | 56 | 28 | 38 | 50 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December* 1870 —concluded.

| DECEMBER. | | | TOTAL. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | | DECIDED. | | | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Pending. | |
| 3 | ... | 3 | 77 | 24 | 39 | 14 | 665 | 281 | 311 | 73 | Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX. |
| 14 | 10 | 22 | 380 | 213 | 144 | 23 | 5,112 | 4,076 | 931 | 105 | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 39 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 517 | 191 | 222 | 104 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 127 | 54 | 25 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 119 | 24 | 95 | .. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 2 | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 | ... | |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | 13 | 6 | 3 | ... | Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII and two under Class VIII. |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | 120 | 112 | 6 | . | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | 12 | 27 | 539 | 281 | 208 | 44 | 6,699 | 4,761 | 1,602 | 330 | |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | JANUARY. | | | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. | | Instituted. | Decided. | | Instituted. | Decided. | |
| | | | | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | AMRITSAR. | 58 | 27 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 48 | 30 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 4 | 7 | ... | .. | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 110 | 64 | 25 | 29 | 47 | 12 | 10 | 38 | 22 | 28 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | SIALKOT. | 1 | 13 | .... | 3 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | 50 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 5 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 3 | 4 | ... | 3 | 7 | .. | 1 | 18 | 3 | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 58 | 29 | 6 | 15 | 51 | 10 | 16 | 48 | 9 | 11 |

* The Deputy Commissioner's Statement for June 1871 explained that

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the* 31*st December* 1871.

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | ... | 8 | 35 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 4 | .. | 5 | | ... | ... |
| 3 | 3 | ... | 5 | 5 | .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 1 | . | ... | ... |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 20 | 19 | 6 | 21 | 9 | 56 | 20 | 6 | ... | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 5 | ... | . | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | 12 | 13 | .. * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 6 | 5 | 47 | 23 | 22 | 99 | 29 | 37 | 16 | 34 | 29 | 90 | 25 | 12 | ... | ... | .. |
| 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 44 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 29 | 14 | 7 | .. | ... | ... |

there were no cases under this class; the former entries were erroneous.

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | | DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | AMRITSAR—*concluded.* | 58 | 1 | 10 | 15 | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 9 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 48 | ... | 9 | 14 | ... | 7 | 8 | 6 | 28 | 11 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 6 | 3 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 110 | 2 | 22 | 33 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 51 | 23 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | SIALKOT—*concluded.* | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 3 | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | 50 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 | 1 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 58 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 28 | 2 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871* —continued.

| TOTAL. | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Remarks. |
| 58 | 108 | 51 | 105 | 10 | 71 | 323 | 154 | 225 | 15 | An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I. has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870. |
| ... | 29 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 105 | 615 | 394 | 305 | 21 | |
| 48 | 217 | 149 | 103 | 13 | 104 | 482 | 291 | 266 | 29 | |
| 4 | 59 | 26 | 25 | 12 | 48 | 647 | 441 | 184 | 70 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 110 | 416 | 248 | 241 | 37 | 328 | 2,105 | 1,309 | 988 | 136 | |
| 1 | 84 | 45 | 35 | 5 | 71 | 323 | 154 | 225 | 15 | An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I. has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870. |
| 50 | 108 | 87 | 69 | 2 | 105 | 615 | 394 | 305 | 21 | |
| 4 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 4 | 104 | 482 | 291 | 266 | 29 | |
| 3 | 87 | 62 | 20 | 8 | 48 | 647 | 441 | 184 | 70 | |
| ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58 | 331 | 225 | 145 | 19 | 328 | 2,105 | 1,309 | 988 | 136 | |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | JANUARY. | | | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | GURDASPUR. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | 32 | 60 | 30 | 18 | 45 | 60 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 44 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 24 | 15 |
| IV. Suits by do. for enchancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 36 | 50 | 12 | 10 | 31 | 18 | 5 | 60 | 31 | 10 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 112 | 130 | 49 | 50 | 103 | 98 | 18 | 124 | 66 | 42 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | LAHORE. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 6 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the* 31*st December* 1871—continued.

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | 9 | 9 | 31 | 21 | 10 | 41 | 15 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | 40 | 30 | 36 | 34 | 40 | 23 | 57 | ... | 71 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 43 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 127 | 59 | 49 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 77 | 75 | 16 | 102 | 14 | 19 | 39 | 61 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | ... | 18 | 7 | ... | 7 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | | DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | GURDASPUR—*concluded.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6 ... ... | | 32 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 44 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 36 | 6 | 17 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 2 |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 112 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 36 | 33 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 6 |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | LAHORE—*concluded.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumptions of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | 5 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 7 | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 7 | 2 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December* 1871—continued.

| TOTAL. | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | |
| | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 71 | 323 | 154 | 225 | 15 | An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870. |
| 32 | 283 | 193 | 105 | 17 | 105 | 615 | 394 | 305 | 21 | |
| 44 | 152 | 92 | 97 | 7 | 104 | 482 | 291 | 266 | 29 | |
| 36 | 419 | 278 | 135 | 42 | 48 | 647 | 441 | 184 | 70 | |
| ... | 4 | 3 | ... | *1 | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 112 | 869 | 573 | 341 | 67 | 328 | 2,105 | 1,309 | 988 | 136 | |
| . | .. | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 323 | 154 | 225 | 15 | An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 105 | 615 | 394 | 305 | 21 | |
| 1 | 9 | 4 | 6 | ... | 104 | 482 | 291 | 266 | 29 | |
| 5 | 68 | 67 | 2 | 4 | 48 | 647 | 441 | 184 | 70 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 80 | 71 | 11 | 4 | 328 | 2,105 | 1,309 | 988 | 136 | |

* There is no case pending in this class. This case was struck off the file in October.

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | JANUARY. | | | FEBRUARY. | | | MARCH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 .. | GUJRANWALA. | 14 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 8 |
| II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6 ... | | 23 | 31 | 14 | 12 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 49 | 8 | 18 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... | | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 5 | . | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34... | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 44 | 43 | 18 | 20 | 56 | 13 | 28 | 93 | 15 | 33 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871* —continued.

| APRIL. | | | MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | | SEPTEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | | | DECIDED. | |
| Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | In favor of plaintiff. | In favor of defendant. |
| 46 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 17 | 29 | 26 | 12 | 12 | 30 | 14 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | 36 | 58 | 46 | 28 | 32 | 42 | 34 | 48 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |

*Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the*

| | District. | Pending at the close of 1870. | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | | DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. |
| I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ... | GUJRANWALA—*concluded.* | 14 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6 ... ... | | 23 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ... ... | | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ... | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | | 44 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 |

*Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the* 31*st December* 1871 —concluded.

| TOTAL. | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | Pending from 1870. | Instituted. | Decided. In favor of plaintiff. | Decided. In favor of defendant. | Pending. | |
| 12 | 126 | 57 | 81 | ... | 71 | 323 | 154 | 225 | 15 | An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871; the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870. |
| 23 | 195 | 95 | 123 | ... | 105 | 615 | 394 | 305 | 21 | |
| 7 | 53 | 15 | 40 | 5 | 104 | 482 | 291 | 266 | 29 | |
| ... | 14 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 48 | 647 | 441 | 184 | 70 | |
| ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 42 | 409 | 192 | 250 | 9 | 328 | 2,105 | 1,309 | 988 | 136 | |

*Return showing Enhancement of Rent payable by Tenants with Rights of Occupancy under Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868, in the Districts of the Punjab.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER OF SUITS DECREED FOR PLAINTIFF. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | | ON GROUND I, SECTION XI. | | | | ON GROUND II, SECTION XI. | | | | ON GROUND III, SECTION XI. | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | No. of suits filed. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | Suits in which rent has been enhanced. | Enhanced rent. | REMARKS. |
| | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Delhi ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 5 0 | 8 5 0 | 7 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 7 12 9 | |
| Gurgáon ... ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 44 15 0 | ... | 21 6 3 | 1 | 47 4 8 | ... | 35 12 9 | 12 | 57 3 0 | |
| Karnál ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hissár ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rohtak ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sirsa ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ambála ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ludiánah ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Simla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Jálandhar ... ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 130 0 0 | 24 13 9 | 16 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 16 11 10 | |
| Hushiárpur ... ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kángra ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 23 8 0 | ... | 5 8 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 5 8 0 | Forty-six suits dismissed. |
| Amritsar ... .. | 76 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | .. | ... | 30 | 465 8 2 | 42 3 8 | 371 0 6 | 30 | 371 0 6 | |
| Siálkot ... ... | 67 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 4 | 41 5 2 | 15 4 9 | 32 11 10 | 40 | 508 1 5 | 69 6 9 | 253 10 0 | 44 | 286 5 10 | *In 3 out of these 7 cases decree were passed enhancing the proportion of the produce of land due to plaintiff from one-third to one-half, and the money value of these enhancements cannot be shown in this statement. |
| Gurdáspur ... ... | 403 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | 22 | 2,196 0 0 | 681 0 0 | 1,768 0 0 | 222 | 1,768 0 0 | |
| Lahore ... ... | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 1,051 8 0 | 128 15 9 | 644 14 10 | 94 | 644 14 10 | |
| Firozpur ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | |
| Gujránwála ... ... | 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 153 3 0 | 129 8 0 | 140 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 140 11 0 | |
| Ráwalpindi ... ... | 11 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 17 13 4 | 8 7 5 | 15 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *7 | 15 7 0 | |
| Jhelam ... ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| Gujrát ... ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | . | 2 | 32 15 6 | 0 3 3 | 25 10 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 25 10 0 | |
| Sháhpur ... .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Multan ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| Jhang ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Montgomery .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Muzaffargarh ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Derah Ismail Khan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Derah Gházi Khán ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bannú ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pesháwar .. .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kohát ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| Hazára ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | |
| TOTAL .. | 679 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 34 | 452 1 0 | 186 10 2 | 265 14 8 | 387 | 4,268 6 3 | 921 10 2 | 3,073 6 1 | 421 | 3,339 4 9 | |

*Return showing enhancement of Rent payable by Tenants with Rights of Occupancy under Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868, in the Settlement Courts of the Punjab.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER OF SUITS DECREED FOR PLAINTIFF. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | | ON GROUND I, SECTION XI. | | | | ON GROUND II, SECTION XI. | | | | ON GROUND III, SECTION XI. | | | | | | |
| SETTLEMENT. | No. of suits filed. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | No. of suits. | Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Former. | Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama. Enhanced. | Suits in which rent has been enhanced. | Enhanced rent. | REMARKS. |
| | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Unah ... ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a)—Only 2 instituted, but none as yet been disposed of as investigation on the spot is necessary to come to an amicable decision with regard to the status of other tenants of the same class. |
| Sháhpúr Kandi ... | 4 (b) | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 59 7 0 | ... | ... | 3 | . | (b).—Four cases filed, 1 decided for defendant and 3 for plaintiff, all the tenants paid in kind where the enhancement was allowed (on appeal) consisted in raising the rate from 1-3rd to 2-5th per cent. |
| Montgomery ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 7 | 107 12 5 | 10 14 7 | 21 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 10 10 5 | |
| D. G. Khán ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Peshawar ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hazára ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | |
| TOTAL . | 13 | ... | ... | ... | . | 7 | 107 12 5 | 10 14 7 | 21 9 0 | 3 | 59 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 10 5 | |

*Minute by the Honorable* R. H. DAVIES, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.*

I HAVE purposely delayed reviewing the report of the Financial Commissioner, dated the 3rd April 1872, as I thought a better opinion could be formed of the working of Act XXVIII of 1868 after longer observation. But the Act having now been in force for six years, a sufficient experience of its operation has probably been obtained.

2. At the revised settlement, commenced in 1863, large numbers of cultivators in the districts of Siálkot, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Lahore and Gujránwálah, recorded as hereditary at the first settlement, were recorded as tenants-at-will. The total number of hereditary tenants originally recorded is not given, but the following is the detail of those restored by revision of the record under the terms of the Act:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Siálkot | ... | 21,897 |
| Amritsar | ... | 11,951 |
| Gurdáspur | ... | 10,578 |
| Lahore | ... | 12,416 |
| Gujránwálah | ... | 6,230 |
| | | 63,072 |

3. The statistics are most complete for the district of Siálkot, where 33,831 tenants were at the first settlement recorded as hereditary. Of these no less than 7,768 had abandoned their holdings previous to the initiation of the second settlement. The remainder, 26,063, were entered as tenants-at-will.

4. The main object of the Act, namely, to set up, in respect of hereditary tenants, the record of the first settlement, was thus by process of summary revision to a great extent secured in the districts where it had been altered. In other districts the record remained intact, but the Act gave to proprietors therein the right to rebut the presumption attaching to the entries of hereditary tenancy.

5. While the Act was under discussion, much apprehension was expressed that this provision would lead to excessive litigation: but this is now proved to have been groundless. A return of the number of suits instituted from 1870 to the close of 1873-74 shows that there were, under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy, 2,907 suits, and of these 2,504 were in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Lahore, where the record had been altered at the second settlement.

6. In contrast to these districts are those of Ambálah, Ludiánah, Jálandhar and Hoshiárpur, where, in the same period, suits under Section 6 numbered only 105.

7. I am personally aware that the entries of hereditary tenancy were, at the first settlement in Jálandhar and Ambálah, made under precisely the same rules as in the Bári Doáb; for I myself obtained from the Settlement Officers, Messrs. Wynyard and Pearson, the vernacular rules by which their establishments were guided, and prescribed them, without variation on this point, for the direction of my own. This course was in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, dated 31st March 1849, prescribing the instructions in force in the North-West Provinces as the "Revenue Code" of the Punjab. I attribute the greater litigation under Section 6 in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Lahore districts, as compared with those on the left banks of the Bias and Satlej, entirely to the modifications made in the tenant entries in the former at the second settlement. It is impossible for me to come to any other conclusion when I learn from the last Revenue Report* that there are in the Jálandhar district alone 18,174 tenants with a right of occupancy, 14,784 of whom pay cash rents fixed for the term of settlement, and thus furnish a strong provocation to the disturbance of their position to landlords really aggrieved by it; and that nevertheless only 14 suits have been instituted by landlords since the passing of the Act for the rebuttal of the presumption created by Section 6.

* "In 1868-69 cultivators with right of occupancy had increased to 18,146, holding about 59,000 acres, and there are now 18,174, holding 59,524 acres, * * * and 3,390 pay a share of the produce, the value of which fluctuates according to the character of the harvest and according to the prices of produce." *Vide* Commissioner's reports, page 23.

8. As the officer who commenced and completed the first and regular settlement, made after the annexation of the Punjab Proper, I endorse as perfectly correct the following statement by Sir James Hogg in his minute, dated 28th October 1869:—

"In 1849 the Punjab was annexed, and a regular settlement was then commenced. A regular settlement is a proceeding of great formality and publicity. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to give notice to all parties interested in the land; besides which, the presence of the Settlement Officer, with his numerous staff in a district is a matter of notoriety, and all his orders are open to inspection. He fixes the amount the villages are to pay to the Government, and examines and records the rights and interests of all concerned. It appears from the proceedings that in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining local usages, the Settlement Officers recorded a tenant who had been in possession 12 years or upwards as entitled to a right of occupancy, thereby declaring that he could not be evicted as long as he paid his rent, and further, that his rent could not be raised, except in a prescribed manner. The question arises why was that course adopted?

"We must look at the state of the Punjab at that time. It was then emerging from anarchy, and during the Sikh rule land was nearly valueless. Proprietors were subject to any exaction the Government chose to impose and were well pleased to get tenants, as the occupant was held liable to the imposition, while tenants subject to such arbitrary exactions attached little value to their holdings. When the rights of both proprietors and tenants were so dubious and insecure, it was not to be expected that they would appear before the Settlement Officers to urge their respective rights. It is stated by all the local authorities that there were special rights and privileges to which many tenants were entitled, under various local usages. Under these circumstances the Settlement Officers, anxious to maintain existing rights, thought that their safest and most equitable course would be to apply to the Punjab the 12 years' occupancy rule, which prevailed in the settled provinces, by express enactment, and the principle of which had been adopted in the settlement of the North-West Provinces; and it is not alleged that any objection to that course was taken during the progress of the settlement. Now when under British rule order and security have been established, and the value of land greatly increased, parties would fain repudiate what they agreed to 15 years ago. I am strongly of opinion that the rights of the parties, as recorded in the first settlement, ought to be maintained. That settlement was made by competent officers with the usual forms and publicity.

"All parties interested had an opportunity of being present if they chose.

"The settlement, when made, was duly approved by the Government."

9. I still regard the procedure followed as that best adapted to the circumstances of the time, and although it was subsequently set aside in the districts north of the Chenáb, it is stated (paragraph 303 of Settlement Report for Ráwalpindi) that after some tentative divergences "the practice at last resolved itself into this, that 12 years' clear occupancy prior to British rule, *i. e.*, A. D. 1848-49, should under any circumstances constitute a title to an hereditary cultivating tenure."

10. I consider it satisfactory that there has been a gradual diminution year by year in the number of suits by landlords under Section 6. The figures are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870-71 ... ... ... | 1,454 |
| 1871-72 .. ... ... | 838 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... | 423 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... | 192 |

11. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the suits by tenants for rights of occupancy under Section 5, attributable to settlements being in progress in several districts:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870-71 ... ... ... | 1,351 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... | 1,451 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... | 1,745 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... | 2,272 |

In his despatch No. 1, dated 28th October 1869, the late Secretary of State wrote—

"I am glad to observe that the clauses providing for augmentation of rent during the period of settlement are such as materially to mitigate the hardship of any mistakes which have occurred in granting rights of occupancy as against the landholder, when none such really existed."

12. On this point Mr. Egerton (paragraph 50 of his Report) observes—

"that the results shown by the statements giving the number of suits for enhancement of rent are not remarkable, but show that in some parts of the country, besides those in which revision of entries has brought the Act to their doors, its provisions in respect to enhancement of rent are not wholly lost sight of by the landlords."

He also thinks that the number of suits does not represent any thing like the number of cases in which enhancement has taken place.

13. The number of enhancement suits for the whole province is here given:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... ... | 109 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... | 638 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... | 555 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... | 461 |
| | 1,763 |

Considering the very prosperous state of the country generally this number cannot be considered large. In his Revenue Report for 1873-74 the Financial Commissioner remarks—

"One of the reasons why suits for enhancement are not more frequent is that the people consider themselves bound to abide by whatever rent was fixed at settlement, whether or no it was entered in the record and attested. Such entries, if made and attested previous to the passing of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1874, have the force of agreements under Section 2 of the Punjab Tenancy Act as regards the rate of rent for the term of settlement."

14. Although the number of enhancement suits is few and declining, the rate of increase on the original amount of rent is high, averaging, during the past year, 162 per cent. It may be inferred that while there exists at present no bitter or widespread contention about rent, landlords have acquired under the Act the power of raising rents in an equitable degree at any time, instead of, as formerly, only on the termination of a settlement.

15. The litigation which has taken place during the past four years under the other sections of the Act does not, as will be seen from the following statement, call for particular notice :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1.) | Suits under Section 5 by tenants for rights of occupancy ... | 6,819 |
| (2.) | Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act ... ... ... ... ... | 938 |
| (3.) | Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy ... ... ... ... | 2,907 |
| (4.) | Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent ... | 1,763 |
| (5.) | Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent ... ... | 272 |
| (6.) | Suits for arrears of rent when remission is allowed under Section 15 ... ... ... | 94 |
| (7.) | Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division or appraisement of produce taken for rent ... ... | 563 |
| (8.) | Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, clause 1) ... | 353 |
| (9.) | Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, clause 2) ... | 233 |
| (10.) | Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy ... ... ... | 2,952 |
| (11.) | Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment ... ... ... ... ... | 498 |
| (12.) | Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment ... ... ... ... | 1,035 |
| (13.) | Suits under other sections ... ... ... | 180 |

Besides the above, 2,968 suits, which have not been classified, were instituted in 1869.

16. In his Revenue Report for 1873-74 the Financial Commissioner states that in his opinion the Punjab Tenancy Act has worked well, and that the excitement which attended the discussion of its provisions six years ago has completely subsided. In this opinion I generally concur.

17. The thanks of the Government are due to the Financial Commissioner and to the officers marginally noted, who, under his orders, superintended the correction of the records.

Kaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Wazír Ali, Ditto.
Agha Kalbabid, Ditto.
Fakir Zahúr-úd-dín, Ditto.
Muhammad Ashruf, Tahsíldár.
Ghulam Nabbi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

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No. 1093, dated the 23rd December 1874.

From—C. J. Lyall, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters* submitting a report by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on the working of Act XXVIII of 1868 (The Punjab Tenancy Act), and a minute recorded thereon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in reply to say that the results appear to be very satisfactory.

* Nos. 584 and 1878, dated respectively the 31st March and 17th November 1874.

2. The papers will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### THE JUTE TRADE AT DUNKIRK.

No. 63 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 26th November 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a report, which has been drawn up by the Vice-Consul at Dunkirk, on the jute trade at that place.

Dated 6th October 1874.

2. You will observe that the Dunkirk spinners desire that the attention of the Indian Government should be called to three special points, *viz.*, the establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, the frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market. I shall be glad to receive your remarks upon these suggestions; but with respect to the first, I must observe that the system of Government marks or brands attached to articles of trade has, in most cases, been found in this country to be inexpedient and not permissible.

3. Your Excellency will, no doubt, take such measures as may be most suitable for drawing the attention of the trade to the other points, which are of great importance.

*A Report on the Jute Trade in the Vice-Consular District of Dunkirk, by Vice-Consul* TAYLOR.

In the year 1845 the firm of Dickson & Co. established the first jute mill in this district, and worked it with a fair amount of success for several years. No statistics of the jute trade in its infancy are in existence, but it is a fact that until the year 1860 the Messrs. Dickson were without a rival. Between 1860 and 1865 no less than eight jute mills were erected in and around Dunkirk, chiefly by the energy and capital of Scotchmen. These mills operated successfully till 1866, when the trade received a very serious check. Two of the mills ceased spinning, and the remaining six suffered severely. In 1867 the trade began to revive, and down to the commencement of the Franco-German war the spinners who survived the disasters of 1866 made fair profits. The war between France and Germany almost completely paralyzed the operations of our jute spinners. At its termination the trade immediately revived again, and it has been fairly remunerative down to the spring of the present year 1874.

The jute imported into Dunkirk comes from London for the most part. The spinners would be glad to import direct from Calcutta if it were possible to do so successfully, but the lack of a sufficient depth of water to admit of the entrance of large vessels into the port of Dunkirk renders direct importation almost out of the question. To pay a ship-owner a fair profit a ship must carry a large cargo of jute, and this of course can be done only in vessels of large tonnage. The difficulty on account of the want of water at the entrance to the port is becoming greater every day, and in consequence ship-owners object strongly to sending vessels laden with jute to Dunkirk. Indeed, it is rapidly becoming the practice to insert the following clause in the charter parties to Dundee: "Available for the same freight as to London from all the ports on the Continent from Havre to Hamburg (*Dunkirk excepted*)." Last year one vessel of considerable tonnage arrived with a cargo of jute from Calcutta, but the experiment is not likely to be repeated until the authorities undertake to improve the condition of the port. They are said to be contemplating taking action in the matter, and we hope to see the entrance to the port deepened, so as to admit vessels drawing twenty feet of water, within a reasonable period from the present time. If this be done, London will cease to be the chief source from which the Dunkirk spinners draw their supplies.

An attempt is being made to establish an emporium for jute at Havre, and our spinners are inclined to look upon this attempt with favour, although the expense of transport from Havre is a little higher than from London. The rates from London are usually ten shillings per ton by steamer, and eight shillings by sailing vessels. Frequently spinners charter small sailing ships, and take the jute direct from the Indian ship in the London docks. From Havre the rates are twelve shillings per ton by steamer, and ten shillings in sailing vessels. The communication between Havre and Dunkirk is excellent, so that there is no difficulty on that score. The spinners cheerfully submit to the freights both from Havre and London, but they complain of being at the mercy of their agents, and this alone is sufficient to make them desire the direct importation of jute from Calcutta.

The imports and exports of jute, as shown in the tabular statement below, have varied considerably during the last ten years. From 1864 to 1866 we observe a fair rate of progress in the imports, whilst in 1865 the exports were almost nil, from which it may be presumed that the French market in that year was unusually good. In 1866 the trade received a serious check, and consequently we find a falling off in both imports and exports in the following year. In 1868 the trade partially revived, and remained fairly remunerative till the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870. Owing to that disastrous struggle, the years 1870 and 1871 were unusually bad. In 1872 and 1873, jute was imported largely, and the trade has been good down to the spring of the present year. The following table shows the imports and exports of jute at the port of Dunkirk during the last ten years:—

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | Kilos. | Kilos. |
| 1864 | 6,059,300 | 45,832 |
| 1865 | 8,357,714 | 405 |
| 1866 | 11,391,455 | 178,435 |
| 1867 | 11,030,150 | 134,824 |
| 1868 | 11,221,188 | 29,593 |
| 1869 | 10,849,384 | 24,555 |
| 1870 | 9,604,737 | 32,846 |
| 1871 | 8,447,449 | 142,503 |
| 1872 | 13,685,260 | 172,157 |
| 1873 | 15,265,140 | 241,576 |
| 1874 | 5,665,812 | 154,675 |

(the first seven months.)

In comparing the first six months of the present year with the corresponding period of 1873, a marked falling off in the imports for the current year is observable. In the first half of the year 1873 the imports were 7,318,020 kilogrammes, whereas up till the end of June of this year the imports did not exceed 5,238,154 kilos.

The jute spinners at the present time complain of a restricted market and a generally depressed state of trade. The depression complained of does not appear to be traceable to any

special cause affecting this branch of industry only. It is so great, however, that one firm has ceased to spin jute, and two others are said to be existing on the profits of former years.

Our spinners are well supplied with capital and machinery, but as regards labour there is much to be desired. The present rate of wages is by no means high, and consequently factory hands are not easily obtained. Those to be had, too, are not of the highest order, possessing neither the intelligence nor the working capabilities of the Scotch labourers of Dundee. Notwithstanding this, the cost of production at Dunkirk compared with that in Scotland is so much lower that our spinners are able to export to Dundee with a small profit. When it can be done to advantage, the Dunkirk spinners readily seek a foreign market in order to keep down the stock and to keep up the prices at home.

The duties on the importation of jute are very trifling, and offer no impediment to the trade. During the government of M. Thiers an attempt was made to impose much higher duties, but it was met with such vigorous opposition on the part of those interested that it failed completely. It is now thought that no change will be made in the import duties until 1877, when the existing treaties with Austria and Italy come to an end. At the present time England enjoys the privilege of the most favoured nation.

Notwithstanding the depression so much complained of by our spinners, there are six jute mills in operation at Dunkirk at the present time. These mills consume on the average about two hundred and twenty-eight thousand kilogrammes (or, say, two hundred and twenty tons) of jute per week. The following table shows the average weekly consumption of each firm :—

| | Kilos. |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Kyd Brothers (two mills) ... ... ... | 92,000 |
| Messrs. Cuenin & Son ... ... ... ... | 40,500 |
| Messrs. Vancauwenbergh & Co. ... ... ... | 36,000 |
| Messrs. Ravineh & Co. ... ... | 33,000 |
| Messrs. Guibet & Co. ... ... ... ... | 27,500 |
| TOTAL ... | 229,000 |

The Messrs. Dickson, who established the first jute mill in Dunkirk, have recently abandoned that branch of their trade, and now confine themselves to the spinning of flax. It may be remarked here that the management of most of these mills is in the hands of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

Messrs. Vancauwenbergh and Messrs. Cuenin are manufacturers as well as spinners.

It cannot be doubted that jute has a great future in store for it in spite of the present unsatisfactory condition of the trade. Every day it is becoming more largely employed in the manufacture of silk, linen, and cloth. Its presence is readily detected in these textiles from its lack of durable qualities, but none the less is it made use of to the great profit of the manufacturer. It is now extensively consumed by carpet manufacturers, who, by its help, are able to produce a cheap, if not a durable, article. At Dunkirk the demand for coarse bags is very considerable, owing to the exportation of beetroot, sugar, and corn in large quantities from this port, and in supplying this demand jute finds its most legitimate employment.

The establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, a frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market, are the three chief points to which the Dunkirk spinners would respectfully call the attention of the Indian Government. There is but one opinion with respect to the innumerable marks or brands employed in the jute trade. New ones appear almost every day, and the result is that even the most experienced persons are unacquainted with the half of those in use. The native merchants find their advantage in the present confusing practice, and tax their ingenuity to discover under how many different brands they can classify their crop. To obviate this difficulty, our spinners suggest that the Indian Government should establish a scale of marks which all the native traders should be forced to adopt. In the Russian flax trade this has already been done with success, and it is thought that a similar system applied to the jute trade would be equally successful. The jute plant is said to be becoming impoverished from the bad system of cultivation pursued by the native cultivators. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the advantages which would result from a frequent change of seed. Again, the colour of the jute sent to market is growing worse and worse every year. This is owing to the careless treatment it receives at the hands of the growers. Apparently, the same water is used throughout the whole steeping process which the jute undergoes, and the result is the bad colour complained of by our spinners. These points are respectfully recommended to the attention of the Indian Government.

HENRY C. TAYLOR.

*Dunkirk, 6th October* 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## SUBSCRIPTION TO BENGAL FAMINE FUND BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN TRINIDAD.

No. 2823.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—dated 31st December 1874.*

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 62, dated 26th November 1874:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 62, dated 26th November 1874.

Dated 2nd November 1874.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, and of a despatch from the Government of Trinidad, announcing a subscription of £62-17-9½ to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund by Indian immigrants in that colony.

2. I am confident that the sympathy evinced by these immigrants towards their countrymen at a period of severe trial will be very gratifying to Your Excellency in Council.

Letter from JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated 2nd November 1874.

No. 206, 8th October 1874.

I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Trinidad, reporting the subscription of a sum of money by the Indian immigrants in that island in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

Despatch from J. SCOTT BUSHE, Esq., to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Carnarvon,—No. 206, dated 8th October 1874.

I have the honor to report for Your Lordship's information that a subscription amounting to £62-17-9½ has been raised among the coolie labourers on 18 estates in the colony for the relief of their suffering brethren in India, and I have instructed the Emigration Agent at Calcutta to pay over this sum (which has been deposited in the treasury here) as a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund.

As an act of generosity the circumstance reflects credit on the individual contributors; while viewed in connection with the working of the immigration system, it is, I think, gratifying to see that these people are not only alive to the necessities of their poorer countrymen, but are also sufficiently sensible of their own bettered condition to be induced to spare something, however small, from their earnings for the relief of those necessities.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have received with much gratification this substantial proof of the sympathy felt by the Indian immigrants in Trinidad for the distress of their fellow-countrymen in India, and are glad to find in it also evidence of the prosperous condition of the donors in the colony where they have settled. As, however, relief operations in Bengal have now closed and no more subscriptions towards the Famine Relief Funds are required, the Governor General in Council will await a reference to the subscribers in Trinidad as to the purpose to which they would wish their charity to be devoted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

C. J. LYALL,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... | A 13 4 | 13 0 | 10 4 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 13 4 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... | B 14 4 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... .. | C 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore.* ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... | D 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | E 13 4 to 21 0 | 13 4 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 to 14 8 | 14 0 to 14 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 1 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 13 0 | 12 12 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 12 8 | ... | 13 5 | E 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 to 26 10 | F 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... | H 12 8 | 13 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... | I 15 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | E 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 5 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 11 8 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 25 0 to 30 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... | 15 0 to 15 12 | 14 4 to 15 0 | 10 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 8 0 to 21 0 | 8 0 to 18 12 | 10 8 | 23 4 to 24 0 | 24 12 | 12 12 to 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... | 12 12½ | 12 12½ | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 6 | 25 9½ | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra .. ... | 12 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 13 12 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Julpigoree† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cooch Behar.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... | K 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... | M 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

† Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 20-12 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 seers, course rice 20 seers, maize 24 seers, and gram 1 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 14-12 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 16-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 26th December* 1874.

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of the year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | | |
| 16 8 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Burdwan. | |
| 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bankoora. | |
| 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 5 | Beerbhoom. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Midnapore.* | |
| 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 0 to 12 0 | 7 0 to 12 0 | Hooghly. | |
| 16 12 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta. | |
| 14 8 | 15 12 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 to 16 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| 20 0 | 18 13 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nuddea. | |
| 13 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jessore. | |
| 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Moorshedabad. | |
| 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dinagepore. | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maldah. | |
| 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 12 12 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajshahye. | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 128 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 4 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | Rungpore. | |
| 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bogra. | |
| 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 0 | ... | ... | 5 8 | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | Pubna. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Darjeeling.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Julpigoree.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cooch Behar † | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dacca.† | |
| 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fureedpore. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Backergunge. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mymensingh. | |

E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, and gram 15-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong*... ... | N 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... | P 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 33 8 | 17 0 |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... | Q 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| 29 | Tirhoot ... ... | R 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun... ... | S 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | 33 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| 32 | Monghyr.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Bhagulpore.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | T 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | E 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 28 14 | 28 14 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... | 15 12 | 14 7 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 18 0 |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 | 44 0 | 29 0 |
| 41 | Singhbhoom ... ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... | U 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 30 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 17 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 28 seers, and common rice 18 to 32 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 21-4 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 15-8 to 24 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16-8 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 26th December* 1874.—(Continued.)

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | DISTRICTS | REMARKS. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | |
| 11 0 | 10 8 | 7 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong. | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Noakholly. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tipperah.† | |
| ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 0 to 7 8 | Patna. | |
| 21 4 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gya. | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | Shahabad. | |
| 26 0 | 26 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tirhoot. | |
| 20 4 | 20 4 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 6 to 10 0 | Sarun. | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 4 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chumparun. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Monghyr.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bhagulpore.† | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Purneah. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| 22 5 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack.* | |
| 19 0 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pooree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Balasore.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | |
| 15 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 180 0 | 168 0 | 168 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 10 to 9 6 | Lohardugga. | |
| 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Singbhoom. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Manbhoom. | |

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 38 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 21 to 50 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 14 to 45 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-12 to 19 seers, barley 15 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 24 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 21 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, maize 31-4 to 44 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 14 to 26 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, maize 36 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 14 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1968 AND 1969 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | Rice. Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | |
| | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | |
| H. A. Districts. Secunderabad ... | 18 5 | 16 6 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 9 9 | 9 7 | 14 2 | 15 2 | 13 3 | 37 8 | 37 7 | 25 7 | 33 9 | 31 7 | 23 4 | 39 3 | 37 8 | 31 0 | 18 0 | 15 3 | 18 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 3 | 10 1 | 10 0 | |
| Bolarum | 17 8 | 15 7 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 4 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 12 7 | 37 3 | 37 2 | 25 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 15 9 | 14 5 | 15 2 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 11 3 | 9 8 | 9 9 | |
| Chadarghat . | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 .0 | 7 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 38 0 | 17 0 | 35 0 | 38 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 15 0 | 14 5 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 10 2 | 10 0 | 11 0 | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## No. XLIII OF 1874.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 31st October 1874. | For week ending 1st November 1873. | Total from 1st January to 31st October 1874. | Total from 1st January to 1st November 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19th Dec. 1874 | East Indian, Main | 4,51,623 | 5,70,510 | 2,97,11,957 | 2,18,63,172 | 78,48,785 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore | 31,297 | 36,416 | 21,68,223 | 15,33,006 | 6,35,217 | .. |
| 19th ditto .. | Eastern Bengal ... | 52,180 | 57,154 | 30,58,420 | 25,55,447 | 5,02,973 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhund ... | 49,543 | 27,187 | 15,75,710 | 8,60,809 | 7,14,901 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,23,266 | 1,54,409 | 63,69,644 | 47,09,709 | 16,59,935 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Madras ... | 40,368 | 1,10,192 | 47,76,218 | 56,31,478 | ... | 8,55,260 |
| 12th ditto ... | South Indian | 17,735 | 15,854 | 7,94,646 | 9,43,449 | ... | 1,48,803 |
| 19th ditto ... | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 3,26,326 | 3,45,957 | 1,63,18,719 | 1,53,21,488 | 9,97,231 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ... | 95,134 | 1,06,161 | 46,73,931 | 45,36,114 | 1,37,817 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 11,87,472 | 14,23,840 | 6,94,47,468 | 5,79,54,672 | 1,14,92,796 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 12th Dec. 1874 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,388 | 2,647 | 84,038 | 85,710 | ... | 1,672 |
| 21st Nov. 1874 | Nulhattee ... | 1,243 | 1,473 | 71,627 | 69,548 | 2,079 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1874 | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 6,747 | 4,650 | 2,12,699 | 72,795*a* | 1,39,904 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 12,193 | 1,895 | 2,05,652 | 2,869*b* | 2,02,783 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1874 | Holkar ... | 4,372 | ... | 68,447*c* | ... | 68,447 | ... |
| | Khamgaon *d* ... | ... | ... | 23,989*e* | 15,324*f* | 8,665 | ... |
| | Oomraotee *g* ... | .. | ... | 26,306*h* | 19,833*k* | 6,473 | ... |
| Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874 | Wardha Valley *d* ... | ... | ... | 17,244 *l* | ... | 17,244 | ... |
| 14th Nov. 1874 | Nizam's ... | 8,457 | ... | 24,929*m* | ... | 24,929 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 35,400 | 10,665 | 7,34,931 | 2,66,079 | 4,68,852 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL .. | 12,22,872 | 14,34,505 | 7,01,82,399 | 5,82,20,751 | 1,19,61,648 | ... |

*a* Total receipts from 1st April to 1st November 1873.
*b* Total receipts from 20th October to 1st November 1873.
*c* Total receipts from 1st February to 31st October 1874.
*d* Closed from 15th June 1874.
*e* Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
*f* Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
*g* Closed from 1st October 1874.
*h* Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
*k* Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
*l* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
*m* Total receipts from 9th to 31st October 1874.

## No. XLIV OF 1874.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 7th November 1874. | For week ending 8th November 1873. | Total from 1st January to 7th Nov. 1874. | Total from 1st January to 8th Nov. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19th Dec. 1874 | East Indian, Main... | 5,66,713 | 5,95,977 | 3,02,78,670 | 2,24,59,149 | 78,19,521 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore | 40,967 | 42,712 | 22,09,190 | 15,75,719 | 6,33,471 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Eastern Bengal .. | 56,536 | 53,240 | 31,14,956 | 26,08,687 | 5,06,269 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 48,075 | 38,276 | 16,23,785 | 8,99,084 | 7,24,701 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,40,609 | 1,15,607 | 65,10,253 | 48,25,317 | 16,84,936 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Madras .. | 93,693 | 1,21,550 | 48,69,911 | 57,53,028 | ... | 8,83,117 |
| 12th ditto .. | South Indian ... | 18,848 | 16,247 | 8,13,494 | 9,59,697 | ... | 1,46,203 |
| 19th ditto ... | Great Indian Peninsula .. | 3,44,803 | 3,58,572 | 1,66,63,522 | 1,56,80,060 | 9,83,462 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda & Central India . | 82,088 | 1,00,578 | 47,56,019 | 46,36,692 | 1,19,327 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 13,92,332 | 14,42,759 | 7,08,39,800 | 5,93,97,433 | 1,14,42,367 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 12th Dec. 1874 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,442 | 1,923 | 85,479 | 87,633 | ... | 2,154 |
| 21st Nov. 1874 | Nulhatee ... | 1,331 | 1,479 | 72,958 | 71,027 | 1,931 | .. |
| 5th Dec. 1874 | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 6,480 | 4,755 | 2,19,179 | 77,551*a* | 1,41,628 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 13,305 | 1,517 | 2,18,956 | 4,386*b* | 2,14,570 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1874 | Holkar ... | 4,852 | . | 73,299*c* | ... | 73,299 | ... |
| | Khamgaon *d* ... | .. | .. | 23,989*e* | 15,324*f* | 8,665 | ... |
| | Oomraotee *g* ... | ... | ... | 26,306*h* | 19,833*k* | 6,473 | ... |
| Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874 | Wardha Valley *d* ... | ... | ... | 17,244*l* | ... | 17,244 | ... |
| 14th Nov. 1874 | Nizam's .. | 8,843 | ... | 33,772*m* | ... | 33,772 | ... |
| | TOTAL .. | 36,253 | 9,674 | 7,71,182 | 2,75,754 | 4,95,428 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL .. | 14,28,585 | 14,52,433 | 7,16,10,982 | 5,96,73,187 | 1,19,37,795 | ... |

*a* Total receipts from 1st April to 8th November 1873.
*b* Total receipts from 20th October to 8th November 1873.
*c* Total receipts from 1st February to 7th November 1874.
*d* Closed from 15th June 1874.
*e* Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
*f* Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
*g* Closed from 1st October 1874.
*h* Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
*k* Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
*l* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
*m* Total receipts from 9th October to 7th November 1874.

No. XLV of 1874.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received | Railways. | For week ending 14th Nov. 1874. | For week ending 15th Nov. 1873. | Total from 1st January to 14th Nov. 1874 | Total from 1st January to 15th Nov. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19th Dec. 1874 ... | East Indian, Main... | 4,93,813 | 6,32,871 | 3,07,72,483 | 2,30,92,020 | 76,80,463 | .. |
| 19th ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore... | 36,846 | 44,992 | 22,46,036 | 16,20,711 | 6,25,325 | ... |
| 19th ditto .. | Eastern Bengal ... | 56,898 | 50,686 | 31,71,855 | 26,59,373 | 5,12,482 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 47,506 | 27,728 | 16,71,292 | 9,26,812 | 7,44,480 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi | 1,16,091 | 1,27,882 | 66,26,344 | 49,53,198 | 16,73,146 | .. |
| 5th ditto ... | Madras ... | 92,840 | 1,22,648 | 49,62,751 | 58,75,676 | ... | 9,12,925 |
| 12th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 13,745 | 15,810 | 8,27,239 | 9,75,508 | .. | 1,48,269 |
| 19th ditto ... | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 2,70,206 | 4,38,766 | 1,69,33,728 | 1,61,18,826 | 8,14,902 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ... | 74,069 | 1,04,021 | 48,30,088 | 47,40,714 | 89,374 | .. |
| | TOTAL ... | 12,02,014 | 15,65,404 | 7,20,41,816 | 6,09,62,838 | 1,10,78,978 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 12th Dec. 1874 ... | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,282 | 1,811 | 86,761 | 89,444 | .. | 2,683 |
| 21st Nov. 1874 .. | Nulhattee ... | 1,112 | 1,449 | 74,070 | 72,476 | 1,594 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1874... | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 5,196 | 4,676 | 2,24,375 | 82,226*a* | 1,42,149 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 11,932 | 2,008 | 2,30,888 | 6,394*b* | 2,24,494 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1874... | Holkar ... | 3,662 | ... | 76,961*c* | .. | 76,961 | .. |
| | Khamgaon *d* ... | ... | ... | 23,989*e* | 15,324*f* | 8,665 | .. |
| | Oomraotee *g* ... | ... | .. | 26,306*h* | 19,833*i* | 6,473 | ... |
| Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874 | Wardha Valley *d* ... | ... | .. | 17,244*j* | ... | 17,244 | ... |
| 14th Nov. 1874... | Nizam's ... | 5,922 | ... | 39,693*k* | ... | 39,693 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 29,106 | 9,944 | 8,00,287 | 2,85,697 | 5,14,590 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL .. | 12,31,120 | 15,75,348 | 7,28,42,103 | 6,12,48,535 | 1,15,93,568 | ... |

*a* Total receipts from 1st April to 15th November 1873.
*b* Total receipts from 20th October to 15th November 1873.
*c* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th November 1874.
*d* Closed from 15th June 1874.
*e* Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
*f* Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
*g* Closed from 1st October 1874.
*h* Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
*i* Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
*j* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
*k* Total receipts from 9th October to 14th November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in fair quantity in the southern districts of Madras: slight showers are reported from the Southern Mahratta Country, Coorg, and parts of the Punjab and Oudh: it is much wanted in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in the districts of the Punjab where none has fallen, and in the North-Western Provinces. Prospects however continue generally good. In Bengal the rice harvest progresses as before, and the spring crops are flourishing.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Kistna (31st) | ... | No rain; canal supply sufficient—4 feet 3 inches of water over anicut; later dry crops alone suffering from grub and insufficiency of water in parts; paddy being cut; cholum produced ½ in Repalee taluk; prices stationary; mild small-pox and fever prevalent—the latter fatal in the jungle taluks; cattle healthy except in three taluks; pasture sufficient; markets well supplied locally. |
| Trichinopoly (30th) | ... | Favourable rain throughout the river-valley; no other change of importance. |
| Malabar (31st) | 2·05 | Season favourable for second crop cultivation; supply of grain sufficient from local and foreign sources; slight fever and small-pox—the former in hilly tracts; cattle healthy; pasture good; prices stationary. |
| Tanjore ,, | 0·07 at Nagapatam, elsewhere very slight. | Freshes in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; no water over upper and lower anicuts; cultivation of wet and dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; a few dry and wet crops yield a fair harvest; pasture sufficient; prices stationary; markets well supplied; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; one death from cholera in Negapatam taluk; cattle disease in Tanjore taluk—some loss. |
| Kurnool ... | . | No report received. |
| **Bombay—** (Dec 31st) | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Young wheat and other rabi crops healthy; rabi sowings still continue; all kharif harvesting over, save cotton, which is being picked; fever abating; weather colder; cattle disease continues. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | Weather mild and cloudy; kharif harvest completed; wheat and barley still being sown. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Severe frosts, but no damage reported; crops healthy; weather cloudy; rain expected. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | Rabi tolerably well; fever in Pardee. |
| Broach ... | ... | Kharif crops mostly harvested; no change in the state of rabi crops; weather cold; health generally good. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Crops, weather and health good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Rabi crops withering in some talukas for want of moisture; cotton brisk—rate 43: cattle disease and fever prevailing in some talukas. |
| Nasik ... | ... | No change since last report. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather cool; public health good; fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, Moorbaur, Kalian and Bhewndi talukas; cough in Wada taluka; rabi crop good in Moorbaur, Bassein and Bhewndi talukas; middling in Shapur and Kalian talukas, but not good in Kurjut taluka, and has slightly suffered in Wada taluka. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Standing rabi crop doing well, excepting in Bhimthadi, where it is dying for want of moisture in many places; a fall of rain has been very anxiously looked for in almost all the talukas; a few cattle died in a village in Bhimthadi; climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Crops withering for want of rain, and have suffered in some places from severe cold; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Cotton, toor and rabi crops generally damaged by cold weather everywhere, especially in Kurmala and Sangola; rain wanted; health good. |
| Satara ... | .. | Early crops nearly all harvested; late crops promise average harvest for want of rain; weather cloudy and warm; slight fever and bowel complaint in Walwa, and ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ·5 | Rabi crops thriving; fever in Sumpgaon, Gokak and Uthni; cattle disease in some parts of Uthni. |
| Dharwar ... | ·35 | No change. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi crops middling, except jowari, which is slightly blighted in Bijapur, Sindgi and Bagewari; eleven deaths from fever in Judi taluka. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of second crop satisfactory; fever, small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops promising; weather cold; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather cloudy; a few drops of rain fell on Saturday last; health indifferent; cattle disease in Luctor taluka; state of crops the same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton and rabi prospects good, but will partially suffer from cloudy weather during the week; public health good. |
| Karachi ... | ... | Kharif crops almost all harvested; late rabi sowings continue as flooded lands dry up; fever and colds prevalent; cattle disease in some talukas, but nothing serious. *General Remarks.*—Rabi prospects good, except in the Deccan, where rain is much wanted. |
| **Bengal**— (Dec. 29th) | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Slightly cloudy; weather warmer. Late rice nearly harvested. Prospects of spring crops good. |
| Bankura ... | " | Weather cool and dry. Haimunta, or late rice, almost all reaped. Winter crops generally doing well. |
| Beerbhoom ... | " | Weather milder than last week. State and prospects of crops good. Harvest nearly home. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Midnapore ... | " | Weather clear and cold. Harvest of late rice still progressing. No change since last report. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Weather clear throughout. Wind from north. Prospect of rice where planted out is good; that of cold-weather crops very good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather dry and cool. The harvest of the late rice continues. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Nuddea ... | " | Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory. |
| Moorshedabad ... | " | Seasonable weather. Wheat wants rain; other crops going on well. |
| Dinagepore ... | " | Bright and cold weather. An excellent winter crop is being cut; prospects of other crops are good. |
| Maldah ... | " | Weather fair. The reaping of the late rice is still going on. Mustard has begun to ripen. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good. |
| Rajshahye ... | " | Fine weather, cold with north wind. State of the crops generally unchanged. The cold-weather sowings have been completed. Sugarcane and kalai pulse are being cut with good results. The fall in prices continues. |
| Rungpore ... | " | Weather generally clear and seasonable. Rice harvest is going on well. The general outturn is expected to be good. Cold-weather crops have already been sown. |
| Bogra ... | " | Weather same as last week. No change in the prospects of the crops. |
| Pubna ... | " | Fine, clear, cold, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of amun, or late rice, and moong pulse nearly finished; and that of kalai and arahur pulses commenced. The prospects of matore and khesari pulses, &c., good. |
| Dacca ... | " | Seasonable weather. State of crops very favourable. |
| Patna ... | " | Weather seasonable. Rice crop has been nearly harvested, and the prospect of the cold-weather crop is excellent. |
| Gya ... | " | Cold and seasonable weather. The harvesting of the aghani, or late rice, is almost completed; the outturn has been a full sixteen annas. The prospects of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, continue good. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Weather cool and fair. Aghani, or late rice, all reaped. Rabi, or cold-weather crop, very promising. |
| Tirhoot ... | " | Fine weather. There is no material change in the prospects of crops since last report. Price of food grain continues to fall. |
| Sarun ... | " | Weather seasonable and cold, with westerly wind. The aghani, or late rice, has been harvested, and the new rice is coming into the markets in small quantities. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. Rain is wanted. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crops. Poppy plant is everywhere very forward, and is looking very well. Prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Chumparun .. | *Nil.* | Weather continues fine and cold. Rabi, or cold-weather crops, coming up very well; also opium. No lack of moisture at present. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Very cold, with westerly wind. State of crops everything that can be desired. |
| Bhágalpur ... | " | Nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, and the outturn of the aghani, or late rice crop. |
| Purneah ... | " | Seasonable weather. Present harvest and prospects of the mustard crop as good as can be wished. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Fine weather. Winter paddy three-fourths cut; outturn very good. Mustard crop unusually good. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather continues fine and dry. Harvesting of the sarud, or late rice crop, occupies all available labourers. General prospects of crops satisfactory. |
| Lohardugga ... | " | Bright and cold weather. The reports from all parts of the district are good; and the outturn of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, is expected to be large. |
| Maunbhoom ... | " | Weather fair and set. Nothing to add to remarks of last week. The rice harvest all but completed. Outturn good. Cold-weather crops good. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in Thannahs Bhongar, Mathoorapore, Dehepore, and Kalaroa; fever has somewhat abated at Barripore. Moorshedabad: cholera still present in a slight degree. Rajshahye: little or no sickness reported. Pubna: fever continues. Furreedpore: public health steadily improving. Chittagong: cholera continues to rage, mostly in the Sudder station. Patna: health good. Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Lohardugga: general health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The prospects of the rice crop continue favourable all over the country. Harvesting is progressing with very good results, and is nearly complete in several districts. Sugarcane and certain of the pulses are also being harvested in places, with good results. All cold-weather crops are doing well. Here and there rain would be desirable. |
| **N. W. P.**— (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Meerut (Dec. 30th) | ... | Weather cloudy; no rain; prospects unchanged. |
| Agra ... | ... | No report received. |
| Allahabad (Dec. 30th) | ... | No change since last report; everything promises well. |
| Bareilly " | ... | Rain needed for rabi crops. |
| Benares " | ... | Clouds have cleared away without rain having fallen; otherwise no change. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Weather cloudy, and prospect of rain which is urgently required for rabi crops. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Delhi (Dec. 30) ... | ... | Slight drizzle of rain; health good. |
| Hissar " .. | .. | Ditto ditto; crops progressing favourably, but rain wanted; health good. |
| Umballa " .. | ·2 | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur " ... | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Lahore " ... | .. | Rain urgently wanted; health good. |
| Mooltan " ... | ... | Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevails, otherwise health good. |
| Rawul Pindi " ... | ... | Rain wanted; prospects fair; health good. |
| Peshâwar ... | ... | Ditto; slight fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Usual rain much wanted; health of province generally good |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Dec. 30th) | *Nil* | Prospect of crops good; weather clear; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | Slight. | |
| **C. Provinces** | ... | No report received. |
| **B. Burma**— (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Arakan . | ... | Harvesting commenced; public health good. |
| Pegu .. | ... | Health good; harvest progressing. |
| Tenasserim ... | ... | Health good; crops flourishing. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health and crops satisfactory. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**—(Dec. 31st)— | | |
| Coorg ... | ·75 in Coorg. | Crops good; harvesting almost completed in Mysore; cattle disease continues in parts of four districts; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam**— (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Gauhâti .. | *Nil* | Days clear, with cool wind; sky occasionally overcast; fogs in the mornings less dense; nights clear and cool, with heavy dews; prospects of crops favourable; public health good. |
| Sylhet (Dec. 31st) | ... | Reaping of winter rice nearly completed, outturn very good; transplanting of burra spring rice commenced; cholera and small-pox prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | |
| Umraoti (Dec. 31st) | *Nil* | Kharif cutting approaching completion; rabi crops in good condition. |
| **Rajpootana**— (Dec. 31st) | | |
| Dedee (Dec. 26th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health good. |
| Serohee (21st) | ... | Good supply of water in wells; health very good; prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Meywar (25th) | ... | Plenty of water; health and prospects good; weather cloudy. |
| Marwar (19th) | ... | Water in wells sinking deeper daily; health good; prospects promising; weather cloudy during the week. |
| Harowtee (26th) | ... | Wells and tanks full as usual; health and prospects good. |
| **Central India**— | | |
| Indore (Dec. 30th) | | |
| Rutlam " | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Neemuch " | | |
| Baghelkund (Satna) ... | | |
| **Nepal** .. | ... | No report received. |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE ALLEGED NANA DOONDHOO PUNT, OF BITHOOR.

Dated Fort William, the 15th December 1874.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.
To—ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the receipt of your No. 1393, dated 11th ultimo, I proceeded immediately to Cawnpore and subsequently went on to Gwalior with a view to investigating the case of Jumna Dass, the man supposed to be the Nana, and his attendant Pemraj.

2. As the charge against both the accused rested entirely on the allegation that the former was in fact the Nana Doondhoo Punt, it seemed clear that it was to the question of his identity with that person I ought first to apply myself, and I accordingly at once entered upon it with the very able assistance of Mr. H. Goad, the police officer specially deputed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this matter.

3. The result of the inquiry we have made, shortly stated, is that the attempt to identify the prisoner Jumna Dass with the Nana has utterly failed, and that in consequence I have felt it to be my duty to advise Mr. Goad to apply for the discharge of both the prisoners. This he did on the 10th instant, and his application was at once acceded to by the Magistrate (Mr. Clarmont Daniell).

4. As matters have turned out there has been, contrary to what was at first apprehended, so little in the way of conflict in the evidence, that I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any minute discussion of it, and shall accordingly confine myself to the following brief remarks.

5. Not one of the witnesses examined has positively declared the man Jumna Dass to be the Nana.

Colonel Mowbray Thomson.
Baba Aptieh.
Unna Bhut.
Dada Bhut.

The nearest approach to an identification is to be found in the statements of the persons named in the margin.

6. The statement of Colonel Mowbray Thomson is of course above suspicion; but it must be remembered that celebrated as Colonel Thomson's name is in connection with the Cawnpore rebellion, he appears to have seen the Nana but twice; and I may add that his recollection of that person was so faint in the year 1862 that he then wrote to the Magistrate of Cawnpore saying that he did not think he could recognize the Nana if put before him. This being so, it is no matter for surprise that Colonel Thomson should decline, as he does, to express any positive opinion.

7. The circumstance that Colonel Thomson found on the prisoner a mark which he had before seeing him stated that he would expect to find on the Nana would undoubtedly be one of great importance if the other evidence in the case left room for any doubt, but in the face of the evidence to which I shall presently refer it cannot be looked upon as anything more than an accidental coincidence.

8. Baba Aptieh, though he positively identified the prisoner as the Nana before Colonel Osborne, has since considerably modified his statement. He now can say no more than that the prisoner *appeared to him* to be the Nana, and he explains his former positive assertion by saying that he saw the prisoner only from a distance and was ill at the time.

9. Unna Bhut has completely withdrawn the positive statement he made before Colonel Osborne. He now goes no farther than to say that the prisoner is like the Nana, particularly about the forehead.

10. As for Dada Bhut, he clearly desires to convey the impression that he believes the prisoner to be the Nana, but all attempts to get a direct statement from him on the point have failed. For reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble you here, I regard the evidence of this witness with much suspicion.

11. Any account of the evidence bearing in favour of the identity would be incomplete if it omitted to notice the so-called identification by the Maharaja Scindiah which has been so much dwelt on, especially in the newspapers; but the truth is His Highness has never professed to recognize the prisoner as the Nana. All he has said amounts only to this, that from the knowledge displayed by the prisoner of the circumstances of an interview which took place between the Nana and the Maharaja before the mutiny of 1857, and in particular from the prisoner's being aware that a sword of a peculiar description (termed a "Sosun putta") was presented to the Nana at that interview, he "*infers* that the prisoner *must be*" the Nana. But such facts, though useful auxiliaries to other evidence leading the same way, do not of themselves warrant the inference drawn. The circumstance of a sword of the description referred to having been presented must of necessity have been known to several persons besides the Nana, and any one designing to personate the Nana would have little difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of it.

12. I may add that since an interview he had with the prisoner in our presence on the first instant, at a time when the case was much more developed, the Maharaja has been much shaken and seems to admit that he was misled.

13. In concluding my remarks on this part of the case, I ought to mention that two witnesses named Roshun Khan and Mahomed Mookeem examined by Colonel Osborne, and who may be termed witnesses in favour of the identity, were unfortunately forgotten when we were at Gwalior, and we accordingly had not the advantage of hearing their statements from their own mouths; but as neither of them professed actually to identify the prisoner as the Nana, it did not, seeing the absolutely conclusive nature of the other evidence, seem worth while to delay the application for discharge by sending for them to Cawnpore.

14. Such is the evidence that might be adduced in favour of the identity. Against it we have the evidence of the twenty-seven witnesses named in the margin, almost all of whom seem highly competent to speak on the point. Some of these witnesses say the prisoner is like the Nana, others say he is not, but all agree in declaring most positively that he is not the man.

J. N. Tresidder, Deputy Surgeon General.
John Power, Judge of Moradabad.
Mussamut Adla.
Suddack Wrestler.
Nana Narain Rao.
Mundey Gunga Poote.
Kesho Rae Baid.
Cheddie Mistree.
Sarasheo Shastree.
Jogul Kishore.
Hoormusjee Bazoon Moodi.
Jewan Singh.
Hillalloodeen.
Noor Mohummud.
Deen Mohummud.
Ruggoonundun Sehae.
Ram Newaz.
Luchmun Singh.
Buldeo Singh, Ressaldar.
Gunput Rao.
Ram Chand.
Dada Bhut.
Ruggonath Rao.
Govind Pundit.
Ruggonath, son of Balkishen.
Dada Mahajun.
Buldeo Singh, son of Esaree Singh.

We considered the evidence of the first eighteen of these witnesses amply sufficient. The remaining nine were subsequently examined at the request of the Maharaja.

15. The conclusion at which I have arrived on the evidence of these witnesses is strongly confirmed by the circumstance that, while the Nana ought now to be over 50 years of age, the prisoner is, in the opinion of Dr. Norman Chevers and the other Medical Officers who have examined him, not more than about thirty-five, forty-five being the utmost limit which any of them think it within the range of possibility that he could have attained.

16. This conclusion is further confirmed by the following circumstances:

*1stly.*—That the Nana is clearly shown to have worn an ear-ring of the description termed *bhik balee* which the medical officers are unanimously of opinion must have left a mark in the upper rim of his ear, while no trace of such a mark can on the most minute examination with lenses be detected on the prisoner.

*2ndly.*—That Kesho Rae Baid states that the Nana had sustained a considerable loss of tissue by sloughing from a virulent disease, while the prisoner shows no sign of having suffered in this way.

17. Finally, notwithstanding what has been said by some persons to the contrary, the prisoner's entire appearance, bearing and mode of speaking are unmistakeably those of a person of a very low rank of life. I myself was quite startled on first going into his cell at finding the sort of person I had before me, and I subsequently observed the same effect produced on General Daly when he first saw him. Mr. Goad, who is as competent to form an opinion on a matter of this sort as a Native would be, assured me that from the first moment he met the prisoner on his way up from Gwalior he felt satisfied that he could not be the man: I may add that Mr. Goad judged from his accent that he was a native of the country about Benares, and this he has since declared himself to be.

18. Under the circumstances, I have deemed it unnecessary, for the purposes of the question we are now considering, to institute any special enquiry as to the Marathi signature affixed to the letter which the prisoner sent to the Maharaja; but I may mention that Nana Narain Rao, when shown that signature, stated without one moment's hesitation that it was not the hand-writing of the Nana; and indeed any person can see for himself that it is altogether of a different character from the signatures of the Nana on the Government Promissory Notes produced from the Loan Department. The prisoner, I may add, states that he can neither read nor write the Marathi character.

19. In conclusion, I have only to say that the prisoner (Jumna Dass) has entirely withdrawn the statement he originally made before Colonel Osborne, and has given us a detailed history of his life which he describes as having been from his eleventh year that of a wandering fakeer of the most ordinary description. I await the instructions of the Governor General in Council as to any further enquiries regarding him that it may be deemed advisable to make.

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No. 1648, dated Fort William, the 31st December 1874.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—D. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant, reporting the result of your investigation into the case of the man arrested at Gwalior as the Nana Doondhoo Punt, of Bithoor, and of Pemraj, his attendant.

2. The Government of India entirely concur in your conclusion that the man is not the Nana.

3. The report of your proceedings will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information. And I am desired to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the care you have taken in conducting the investigation. I am further to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, particularly Mr. C. Daniell, Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and also of Dr. Chevers who was specially deputed from Calcutta to aid you in your enquiries.

4. Instructions will be given as to the disposal of the prisoner as soon as the Government of India receive a reply to a communication which they have addressed to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia upon the subject.

*Printed and published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Panjáb Laws Amendment Bill.

Native Soldiers' rights and liabilities Bill.

Further Report of Select Committee and Amended High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 28th December* 1874.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to grant to Mirza Furreeddoon Kudr Huzubr Ali, Bahadoor, the privilege of the Private Entrée at Government House, Calcutta.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 3.—Mr. D. W. Marsden, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 12.—Mr. F. G. Millett, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

*No.* 13.—The services of Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 17.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the under-mentioned officers with the powers of a munsif within the limits of the districts to which they are respectively attached:—

Babu Gunga Nath Surmah, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the District of Goalpara.

Babu Huro Kanto Surmah, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the District of Kamrup.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—The services of the Reverend W. Ayerst and of the Reverend J. Spear, Chaplains in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 4.—The services of the Reverend T. Moore, a Chaplain in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

*No.* 7.—The services of the Reverend C. R. Tollemache, Chaplain of Rangoon Town, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—STATISTICS.

*Fort William, the 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—It is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that the spelling of the names of the more important places in the Punjab and its Dependencies has been fixed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and approved by the Government of India, as shewn in the list given below, and should be strictly adhered to in future.

A. O. HUME,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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LIST SHEWING THE NATURAL DIVISIONS, NOTEWORTHY MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS, NATIVE STATES, AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND PLACES OF THE PUNJAB.

*Names that have acquired* fixed spelling.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab. | Delhi. | Leiah. |
| Himalaya. | Gurgaon. | Jullundur. |
| Indus. | Hissar. | Mooltan. |
| Jhelum. | Sirsa. | Meean Meer. |
| Chenab. | Subáthu. | Umballa. |
| Beas. | Lahore. | Ferozepore. |
| Sutlej. | Moodkee. | Phillour. |
| Jumna (Jamuna). | Ferozshah. | Jutogh. |
| Leh. | Murree. | Nowshera (Cantonment). |
| Jummoo. | Attock. | |

*Natural Divisions of the Country.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deraját. | Rachna Doáb. | Cis-Sutlej States. |
| Sindh Ságar Doáb. | Bári Doáb. | Delhi territory. |
| Chaj Doáb. | Jullundur Doáb. | |

*Mountains and Hills.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nanga Parbat. | Shekh Budín. | Sufedkoh. |
| Pír Panjál. | Káfirkot. | Arvali Range. |
| Siwáliks. | Balút. | |
| Chicháli Range. | Sulemán Range. | |

*Rivers.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ravi. | Baháwalpur. | Rámpur. |
| Jhelum. | Jínd. | Chini. |
| Kabul. | Sangrúr. | Hindúr (Nálagarh). |
| Swat. | Dádri. | Keonthal. |
| Kurram. | Nábha. | Loháru. |
| Márkanda. | Báwal. | Dujána. |
| Ghaggar. | Kánti. | Baghát. |
| Sursati (Saraswati). | Kapurthala. | Bághal. |
| Soán. | Phagwára. | Jubbal. |
| Nainsukh. | Máler Kotla. | Kumhársain. |
| Kashmir. | Faridkot. | Bhajji. |
| Srinagar. | Kot Kapúra. | Mailog. |
| Gilghit. | Chamba. | Balsan. |
| Gulmarg. | Suket. | Dhámi. |
| Ladakh. | Kalsia. | Kuthár. |
| Kishtwár. | Basi. | Kunhiár. |
| Púnch. | Chachrauli. | Mángal. |
| Bhimbar. | Pataudi. | Bíja. |
| Patiála. | Mandi. | Darkuti. |
| Rájpura. | Sirmúr (Náhan). | Taroch. |
| Bhadaur. | Kahlúr (Biláspur). | Sángri. |
| Nárnaul. | Bashahr. | Ratesh. |

## DELHI DIVISION.

### *Delhi District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sonepat. | Rai. | Pulbudhia. |
| Farídabad. | Majhaoli. | Mahldár Khan. |
| Ballabgarh. | Chaesa. | Makbarah Paik. |
| Najafgarh. | Basant. | Sanghola. |
| Alipur. | Tihár. | Dhoj. |
| Larsauli. | Indarpat. | Kimáshpur. |
| Mahrauli. | Fatahpur. | Múrtal. |
| Okhla. | Safdarjang. | Garhi Kalla. |
| Pahárganj. | Sarai Sítarám. | Páli. |
| Mundka. | Sikri. | Náthupur. |
| Badarpur. | Kishandás-ka-Talao. | Bar-kí-Chauki. |

### *Gurgaon District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rewári. | Nagína. | Jánt. |
| Palwal. | Shahjahánpur. | Sikandarpur. |
| Farukhnagar. | Punahána. | Kúndal. |
| Firozpur. | Játusána. | Kirúri. |
| Sohna. | Tauru. | Dhánawás. |
| Hodal. | Khol. | Bighola. |
| Bádshahpur. | Khohri. | Nagli. |
| Nuh. | Dháruhera. | Ináyatpur. |
| Bahora. | Pirthala. | Goraora. |
| Guriáni. | Bichor. | Garhi Harsaru. |
| Hasanpur. | Jauri. | Bhúndsi. |
| Hattín. | Hárka. | Siláni. |

### *Karnál District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Karnál. | Púndri. | Uchána. |
| Pánipat. | Allupur. | Mírán Gháti. |
| Kaithal. | Sanbhálkha. | Pul Bádshahi. |
| Sewan. | Naisang. | Jhíl. |
| Kunjpura. | Asandh. | Barauli. |
| Arnauli. | Rájaund. | Sewa. |
| Sidhwál. | Gohela. | Karhans. |
| Batána. | Budhláda. | Kaliána. |
| Gharaunda. | Samána. | Machrauli. |
| Indri. | Tikhána. | |
| Naultha. | Shiámgarh. | |

## HISSAR DIVISION.

### *Hissar District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bhiwáni. | Barwála. | Raudha. |
| Hánsi. | Kairu. | Bámla. |
| Bálsamand. | Bhal. | Denaud. |
| Fatahabad. | Agroha. | Bhattu. |
| Sewáni. | Bás. | Ládwi. |
| Toshám. | Khot. | Kúri. |
| Tohána. | Bajína. | Mundáhal. |
| Rattia. | Sungarpur. | Basána. |

### *Rohtak District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rohtak. | Bádli. | Bohar. |
| Jhajjar. | Baráhi. | Madána. |
| Beri. | Kharkhauda. | Dolhra. |
| Májra. | Sálháwás. | Dobaldhan. |
| Gohána. | Sámpla. | Láhli. |
| Mahm. | Sawánamál. | Kheri. |
| Bahádurgarh. | Lákhanmájra. | Khark. |
| Kalánaur. | Parnála. | Bhímwála. |
| Butána. | Cháh Sikandar. | Baháli. |
| Baroda. | Jákhauda. | Ánwal. |
| Sánghi. | Mándauthi. | Basána. |
| Mundlána. | Gándhra. | |
| Sisána. | Kulháwar. | |

### *Sirsa District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fázilka. | Malaut. | Sohuwála. |
| Ellenabad. | Chautála. | Lambi. |
| Ránia. | Narel. | Awadhán. |
| Rori. | Usmánkhera. | Darbi. |
| Dabwáli. | Jamál. | Jodhka. |
| Abohar. | Arniwála. | |

## UMBALLA DIVISION.

### *Umballa District.*

Shahabad.
Jagádhri.
Sádhaura.
Rúpar.
Búriya.
Thánesar.
Manimájra.
Ládwa.
Pihewa.
Chappar.
Barára.
Kharar.
Kuráli.
Manauli.
Mulána.
Morinda.
Naraingarh.
Pípli.
Radaur.
Rori.
Shahzádpur.
Chandigarh.
Biláspur.
Chamkor.
Raepur.
Sanghaur.
Morni.
Patwi.
Ghaggar.
Dhúlkot.
Shahpur.
Jarbari.
Khoda.
Maheshpur.
Khánpur.
Mubárakpur.
Akbarpur.
Bukanheri.
Teora.
Dhantauri.
Garhikotaha.
Ghanauli.
Bunga.
Kandhaula.
Sohána.
Mánakmájra.
Chuni Machli Bhareli.
Pabhát.
Maloha.
Rámgarh.
Kharíndwa.
Kotla Nihang.
Thol.
Thangor.
Mustafabad.
Leda.
Diálgarh.
Purkháli.
Miánpur.
Sikandra.
Dhín.
Siálba.

### *Ludhiána District.*

Ludhiána.
Raekot.
Jagraon.
Máchiwára.
Dehlon.
Khanna.
Rámgarh.
Sánahwál.
Samrála.
Talwandi.
Bhattián.
Dhindári.
Pawa.
Wazírawáli.
Doráha.
Theh Mandála.
Gaggar Májra.
Allaur.
Mejarwáli.
Badowál.
Panohar.
Dákha.
Morkarimán.
Mán.
Aligarh.
Ghálib.
Kohára.
Aliwál.
Rámpur.
Malaudh.
Ber.
Bágarián.
Ladhrán.
Bhari.

### *Simla District.*

Simla.
Kasauli.
Kalka.
Dagshai.
Kotgarh.
Chota Simla.
Boileauganj.
Kakkarhatti.
Mahásu.
Kot Khái.
Sanáwar.

## JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

### *Jullundur District.*

Ráhon.
Kartárpur.
Nakodar.
Basti Shekh.
Núrmahal.
Bilga.
Jandiála.
Mahatpur.
Malsián.
Rurka Kalán.
Aláwalpur.
Ádampur.
Banga.
Nawashahr.
Shahkot.
Kutbiwál.
Goháwar.
Atári.
Maksudán.
Lidhrán.
Dokoha.

### *Hoshiárpur District.*

Hoshiárpur.
Urmar.
Hariána.
Miáni.
Anandpur.
Garhshankar.
Tánda.
Dasúya.
Mukerián.
Una.
Garhdiwála.
Baláchor.
Hájipur.
Máhilpur.
Núrpur.
Mubárakpur.
Parwain.
Gagret.
Achintpurni.

### *Kángra District.*

Kángra.
Núrpur.
Jawálamukhi.
Dharmsála.
Sultánpur.
Pálampur.
Bawárna.
Baijnáth.
Dera Gopipur.
Haripur.
Kotla.
Sujánpur Tíra.
Hamirpur.
Barsar.
Plách (in Kullu).
Sorarwán.
Ránitál.
Shahpur.
Bhágsu.
Triloknáth.
Manikarn.
Dankar (in Spiti).
Lingti (in Láhul).
Nádaun.
Síba.
Lambagraon.
Goler.
Kutlehr.
Láhul.
Kailáng.

## AMRITSAR DIVISION.

### *Amritsar District.*

Amritsar.
Jandiálah.
Majítha.
Rámdás.
Bundála.
Tarn Táran.
Ajnála.
Vairowál.
Chamyári.
Chabhál.
Dhàrmkot.
Kathunangal.
Lopoke.
Naushahra.
Rájasánsi.
Sarai Amánat Khan.
Sarháli.
Atári.
Wazír Bhullar.
Gharenda.
Cháhkanjri.
Káhngarh.
Kathánián.
Said Mahmúd.
Sultánwind.
Begewál.
Malián.
Govindgarh.
Mochal.
Fattowál.
Chápewáli.
Khasa.

### *Gurdáspur District.*

Gurdáspur.
Batála.
Dínanagar.
Dera Nának.
Srígovindpur.
Kalánaur.
Sujánpur.
Dalhousie.
Pathánkot.
Mádhopur.
Bahrámpur.
Bakloh.
Chamál.
Doda.
Dorángla.
Fatahgarh.
Gharúta.
Kádián.
Káhnuwán.
Naina Kot.
Narot.
Rania.
Shahpur.
Shakargarh.
Vadála.
Sukhuchak.
Parmánand.
Shahgharib.
Dunera.
Mundikhel.
Bidhipur.
Naushahra.
Gillánwáli.
Sarna.
Jhanda.
Chákholáhri.
Moman.
Dhár.
Timmon.

### *Siálkot District.*

Sialkot.
Pasrúr.
Zafarwál.
Kila Sobha Singh.
Chawinda.
Nárowál.
Daska.
Bajwát.
Dharmkot.
Jámki.
Kotli Lohárán.
Kalálwála.
Miáni.
Phillora.
Phukalián.
Raya.
Sambriál.
Satráh.
Kullowál.
Bhallowáli.
Chaprár.
Ghuínki.
Badiána.
Tatli.

## LAHORE DIVISION.

### *Lahore District.*

Kasúr.
Muzang.
Chunián.
Patti.
Khem Karn.
Ichra.
Shahdara.
Chúng.
Bhái Pheru.
Kána Kácha.
Kanganpur.
Mángtánwála.
Munánwán.
Murídke.
Naulakha.
Sarai Mughal.
Sharakpur.
Valtoha.
Luliáni.
Ráewind.
Ganda Singhwála.
Khudián.
Nankána.
Harikè.
Hanjarwál.
Halla.
Wán Rádharám.
Chánga Mánga.
Amarsidhu.
Ásal.
Bhallo.
Mán.
Gulábibágh.
Devipura.
Hándugujjar.
Dogra.
Diál.
Wágha.
Firoz.
Dargáhigil.
Kála Shahkáku.
Cháh Nau.
Nangal.
Khori.
Barki.
Jallo.
Bhaddarkáli.
Bágbánpura.
Rám Thamman.

### *Gujránwála District.*

Gujránwála.
Wazirabad.
Rámnagar.
Eminabad.
Akálgarh.
Háfizabad.
Shekhupura.
Butála.
Baddoke.
Ghakkhar.
Kámonke.
Khángah Dográn.
Kila Didár Singh.
Pindi Bhatián.
Sohdra.
Shamír.
Vanike.
Sukheke.
Chuharkána.
Naushahra.
Nangal Dunna Singh.
Mánánwála.
Sáhdoke.
Manhes.
Kámoke.
Khoth.
Atáwa.
Dhillánwáli.
Kangniwála.
Lohiánwála.
Talwandi.
Siránwáli.
Aujla.
Kot Khizri.
Abruwála.
Jalálpur.
Chak Bhatti.
Jandiála Sher Khán.
Gondlánwála.
Kila Mihán Singh.
Dhaunkal.

*Ferozepore District.*

Dharmkot.
Muktsar.
Zíra.
Mamdot.
Bágha parána.
Ghal.
Moga.
Mohanka.
Nathána.
Makhu.
Kot Bhai.
Bagheki.
Mallánwála.
Nihál Singhwála.
Kulghari.
Lalla.
Dárapur.
Bughipura.
Dagru.
Killi.
Piárána.
Talwandi.
Jogewála.
Mahna.
Ghal khurd.

RÁWALPINDI DIVISION.

*Ráwalpindi District.*

Rawalpindi.
Pindigheb.
Hazro.
Hasan Abdál.
Chauntra.
Fatahjang.
Gujar Khan.
Játli.
Kahuta.
Kot Fatah Khan.
Kallar.
Makhad.
Mandra.
Saidan Baoli.
Tret.
Riwát.
Pind Sultáni.
Sangjáni.
Narái.
Bhárakau.
Dewal.
Kotli.
Karor.
Baghám.
Jand.
Hárún.
Missadácra.
Chihári.
Bantelián.
Khurtána.
Lawrencepur.
Campbellpur.
Soán.
Chúhar.
Chelojhangi.
Tarnaul.
Márgalla.
Sarai Kála.
Baoli Losar.
Wáh.
Chablát.
Fatahulla.
Haro.
Maira.
Saidan.
Baoli sufed.
Gondal.
Jabbar.
Síla.
Choi.
Chauki jadíd.
Lammi Dhan.
Kheora.
Háji Shah.
Láluban.

*Jhelum District.*

Pind Dádan Khán.
Chakwál.
Láwa.
Talagang.
Choya Saidan Shah.
Dína.
Dalwál.
Haranpur.
Jalálpur.
Khewra.
Kallar kahár.
Sohâwa.
Domeli.
Tamman.
Dúman.
Ahmadabad.
Níla.
Ráthián.
Búra jangal.
Ratiál.
Chakoha.
Dhok Mochián.
Pind Matte Khan.
Shah Muhammad Wáli.
Rotás.
Katás.

*Gujrát District.*

Gujrát.
Jalálpur.
Kunjáh.
Dinga.
Kádirabad.
Kariánwála.
Kathála.
Kuthiála Shekhán.
Lála Músa.
Naurangabad.
Páhriánwáli.
Phália.
Khárián.
Kálra.
Dheru Gunna.
Khúni chak.
Panjan.
Jandánwála.
Banhi.
Pabbi.
Karyála.
Aurangabad.

*Shahpur District.*

Shahpur.
Bhera.
Sáhiwál.
Khusháb.
Miáni.
Mitha Tiwána.
Sakesar.
Kot Moman.
Naushahra.
Miána Gondal.
Bhágtánwála.
Chak Rámdás.
Jháwarián.
Kund.
Mithalak.
Núrpur.
Midh.
Dharema.
Laksín.

## MOOLTAN DIVISION.

### *Mooltan District.*

Shujabad.
Kahror.
Adamwáhan.
Kalluwála.
Lodhrán.
Luddan.
Mailsi.
Sarai Sidhu.
Talamba.
Jalálpur.
Mitru.
Sher Shah.
Gawen.
Shíhni.
Kuraishiwála.
Aliwála.
Basti Malúk.
Dunyapur.
Soru.
Nawábpur.
Pakhi Mián.
Mattitál.
Fázil Shah.
Adhi Bágh.
Lár.
Farídkot.
Makhdúm Rashíd.
Tibba.
Ránwán.
Makhdúmpur.
Paujkoha.
Kabírwála.
Pír mahal.
Narol.
Rajghát.
Tátipur.
Khánewál.
Kacha khúh.
Channu.
Kíkri.
Karmpur.

### *Jhang District.*

Jhang
Chiniot.
Maghiána.
Kádirpur.
Shorkot.
Atháránhazári.
Bhawána.
Ghapni.
Khorariánwála.
Lálián.
Massan.
Garh Mahárája.
Samundri.
Ahmadpur.
Nalera.
Borála.
Baghri.
Roránwáli.
Khiwa.
Bukhári.
Shekhán.
Káim.
Chúnd.
Kot Isa Shah.
Toba Tek Singh.
Dichkot.
Kándiwál.
Shahkot.
Raokhanwála.
Lodhrawála.
Peruána.
Baráná.

### *Montgomery District.*

Montgomery.
Gugera.
Pákpattan.
Kamália.
Dipálpur.
Hujra.
Chíchawatni.
Fatahpur.
Haveli.
Sayadwála.
Tibbi.
Chochak.
Harappa.
Bucheke.
Báhlak.
Killiánwála.
Atári.
Kaure Shah.
Jamlera.
Shekh Fázil.
Dhaular.
Kabír.
Satghara.
Muháránwála.
Mírak.
Doburji.
Rajána.
Okára.
Shahámad.

### *Muzaffargarh District.*

Muzaffargarh.
Parhár.
Kuraishi.
Alípur.
Daera Dínpanáh.
Jatoi.
Khangarh.
Khairpur.
Kot Adu.
Sítpur.
Rangpur.
Kínjar.
Sinánwán.
Rohilánwáli.
Shahr Sultán.
Mahmúd Kot.
Múnda.
Dháka.
Sámti.
Langar Sarai.
Phulan.

## DERAJAT DIVISION.

### *Dera Ismail Khan District.*

Dera Ismail Khan.
Kuláchi.
Takwára.
Karor.
Bhakkar.
Paniála.
Tánk.
Dera Fatah Khan.
Darában.
Pahárpur.
Chaudhwán.
Jalowáli.
Míran.
Mahbal.
Mankera.
Chunda.
Kot Zafar Khan.
Luni.
Vihoa.
Angra.
Jandánwála.
Haidarabad.
Chaubára.
Kot Sultán.
Kallúrkot.
Girni.
Baín darra.
Ama Khel.
Mullazai.
Kot Nasrán.
Kot Khirgi.
Tittor.
Dabra.
Jatta.
Mánjhi.
Murtaza.
Zarákni.
Shah Alam.
Kot Tagga.
Gurwáli.
Daulatwála.
Zám.

### *Dera Gházi Khan District.*

Dera Gházi Khan.
Jámpur.
Choti.
Dájal.
Rojhán.
Rájanpur.
Mithankot.
Kot Chutta.
Sanghar.
Taunsa.
Harrand.
Fázilpur.
Yáru.
Bruce-abad.
Tibbi.
Mangrotha.
Drigri.
Sharwála.
Umarkot.

*Dera Ghází Khan District,*—continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shahwáli. | Núrpur. | Toziáni. |
| Fatahpur. | Bátil. | Dilbar. |
| Lund. | Vidor. | Bandowála. |
| Sakhi Sarwar. | Ganehar. | Shekhwáli. |
| Vihowa. | Muhammadpur. | Asni. |
| Jhok Bodo. | Rúmka Thúl. | Lálgoshi. |
| Mahoi. | Sabzalkot. | |

*Bannu District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edwardes-abad. | Sarai Naurang. | Piplán. |
| Kálabágh. | Darra Pezu. | Haved. |
| Isa Khel. | Shekh Budín. | Shamúni Khatak. |
| Wánbhachrán. | Darra Tang. | Jáni Khel. |
| Bhangi Khel. | Dhak. | Kurram. |
| Nammal. | Bergi. | Adhammi. |
| Laki. | Jand. | Gumatti. |
| Múch. | Manjíwála. | Barán. |
| Miánwáli. | Gambíla. | Tochi. |
| Ghoríwála. | Ghazni Khel. | Burji. |
| Mírián. | Shahbáz Khel. | Khairu Khel. |
| Músa Khel. | Sherighásha. | Tajori. |
| Darra Bain. | Darakka. | Latammar. |
| Azím. | Kamarmasháni. | |

PESHÁWAR DIVISION.

*Peshávar District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peshávar. | Matanni. | Burj Kúnd. |
| Tangi. | Aimal Chabútra. | „ Páoka. |
| Chársadda. | Ispar Sang. | „ Mián Isa. |
| Nowshera. | Sarai Nazarbágh. | „ Shigi. |
| Mardán. | Shankargarh. | „ Garhi Bábu. |
| Hoti. | Jamrúd. | „ Regi. |
| Akora. | Burj Hari Singh. | „ Bára Khushk. |
| Badhber. | „ Ghora Shah. | „ Bára Tar. |
| Khairabad. | „ Garhi Sirdar. | „ Jangli. |
| Kátlang. | „ Bára. | „ Ladaur. |
| Nawákila. | „ Pabbi. | „ Shamshattu. |
| Rustam. | „ Dheri. | „ Nihangán. |
| Shabkadar. | „ Baoli. | Hashtnagar. |
| Sawábi. | „ Pír Piái. | Daudzai. |
| Táru. | „ Katti Khel. | Yusafzai. |
| Matta. | „ Wattar. | Khálsa Khattak. |
| Mathra. | „ Bangla. | Doaba. |
| Mián Khel. | „ Dangarzai. | Takhta Bai (in Yusafzai). |
| Khazána. | „ Saidu. | |
| Fort Bára. | „ Nihálpura. | |

*Hazára District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbott-abad. | Gházi. | Chamba. |
| Haripur. | Turbela. | Hattár. |
| Mánsahra. | Kirpilián. | Swábi Maira. |
| Garhi Habíbulla. | Lora. | Dungagali. |
| Ughi (Agror). | Kohála. | Thandiáni. |
| Shinkiári. | Kháki. | Nathiagali. |
| Bálakot (in Kághán). | Mángal. | Dhamtaur. |
| Shirwan. | Tawi. | Mirpur. |
| Nára. | Dalmohat. | Mángli. |
| Bakot. | Srikot. | Amb. |
| Khanpur. | Thapla. | |

*Kohát District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kohát. | Kachai. | Níla. |
| Hangu. | Gumbat. | Kotal. |
| Gandiaur. | Khushálgarh. | Fort Garnett. |
| Lukha talao. | Tatkai. | Muhammadzái. |
| Teri. | Gáru. | Gadda Khel. |
| Bahádur Khel. | Khuza Khel. | Láchi. |
| Shakar darra. | Ziárat Shekh Alahdád. | Bánda. |
| Maraí. | Shádipur. | |

## SURVEYS.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 6.—Mr. Richard Lydekker, B. A., who has been nominated, on probation, as a 3rd Grade Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, by the Secretary of State, joined his appointment on the morning of the 26th November 1874.

*The 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 9.—In supersession of the terms on which sick leave was granted in Notification No. 704, dated the 25th November 1874, to Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, Deputy Superintendent of the Topographical Survey, 3rd Grade, he is allowed, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, to take the leave under the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to the Uncovenanted Servants enumerated in Section 1 (*b*) of the Code.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief

Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the powers lately vested in, or exercisable by, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under Act III of 1864 B. C. (the District Municipal Improvement Act) as amended by Bengal Acts VII of 1867, II of 1868 and II of 1873.

### EMIGRATION.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 4.—Under the provisions of Section 56 of Act VII of 1871 (The Indian Emigration Act) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Captain A. D. Taylor's edition of Horsburgh's India (Sailing) Directory, Part I, shall form part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels sailing from the ports of Calcutta and Madras, and as such be added to the list of books specified in Schedule A of the rules relating to emigration from these ports published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873 and 14th November 1874, respectively.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 58*P*.—In recognition of the good services rendered to Government by Ressaldar Urbel Singh, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the tiltle of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

### GENERAL.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 27*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Dr. Cunningham, on furlough.

*No.* 28*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1754P of the 14th August last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Richard Macallister as Deputy Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

*No.* 30*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and is posted to Rajpootana as Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, *vice* Lieutenant Elliot.

*No.* 31*G*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Alexander Izat, Executive Engineer, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as defined in Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [Act X of 1872]; the same to be exercised within the limits of the Holkar State Railway.

*No.* 32*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 2011G. of the 25th September 1874, Surgeon G. Waters, Civil Surgeon at Bushire, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the 18th November last.

*No.* 33*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, in British Burmah, to officiate as Superintendent of the Hill Tracts in Northern Arakan, *vice* Captain Hughes, on furlough.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 2nd January* 1875.

*No.* 18.—The following Report and Resolution are published for general information:—

No. 160, dated 1st December, 1874.

From—H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Comptroller General,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the working of the Money Order Department during the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. The appendices which have hitherto accompanied this report have not been submitted this year in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your No. 3600, dated 15th December 1873.

3. The total number of offices open during the year under report was 307, *viz.*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower Provinces of Bengal | 59 |
| North-Western Provinces | 37 |
| Oudh | 12 |
| Punjab | 34 |
| Central Provinces | 20 |
| British Burmah | 13 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India | 8 |
| Bombay | 36 |
| Madras | 69 |
| Berar | 11 |
| Mysore | 8 |
| TOTAL | 307 |

4. At the close of last year there were 300 offices open; seven more were added during the year under report, *viz.*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tura | in Bengal. |
| Balaghat | in Central Provinces. |
| Mozuffergurh | in the Punjab. |
| Erode, Tindivanum, Badagara, and Juggiapettah | in Madras. |

Of the above, Tura, Mozuffergurh, Badagara, and Juggiapettah are re-opened offices, the others are new.

5. Fourteen offices were closed, *viz.*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deoghur and Rajmehal | in Bengal. |
| Borhanpore | in Central Provinces. |
| Malligaum | in Bombay. |
| Chiploon | |
| Dissa | |
| Mhow | |
| Nundgaum | |
| Rajahpore | |
| Vingorla, and | |
| Hooblee | |
| Arrungabad | in Berar. |
| Jaulnah | |
| Linsoogoor | |

Two hundred and ninety-three offices therefore remained open at the close of the year.

6. The reduction is due to the small amount of business transacted and to the want of proper facilities at sub-treasuries.

7. The following is a summary of transactions during the year:—

| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Offices open during the year ... | 366 | 307 |
| No. of orders issued | 2,69,435 | 2,45,879 |
| Amount of ditto | 1,29,21,632 | 1,07,20,239 11 4 |
| No. of orders paid | 2,68,268 | 2,45,685 |
| Amount of ditto | 1,29,37,545 | 1,07,65,722 4 10 |
| Commission | 1,46,462 | 1,23,151 |
| Lapsed orders | 8,784 | 10,304 |
| Changes | 87,719 | 66,769 |
| Profits | 67,612 | 66,825 |

8. The falling off is probably attributable to the greater use by the public of currency notes which are now more easily procurable than they used to be in all parts of India, and which are used, it is believed, to a considerable extent for remittance purposes by all classes of the population.

9. The following table shows the increase or decrease in the number of orders issued and paid, as compared with last year:—

| | | Issues. | | Payments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 10,960 | 6,04,827 | 13,897 | 8,54,178 |
| North-Western Provinces | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 1,481 | 2,42,323 | 2,363 | 3,82,527 |
| Oudh | Increase | ... | ... | 4,759 | 89,150 |
| | Decrease | 1,747 | 1,53,545 | ... | ... |
| Punjab | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 313 | 1,42,984 | 1,205 | 1,76,025 |
| Central Provinces | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 1,776 | 2,27,839 | 433 | 38,120 |
| British Burmah | Increase | 401 | 19,806 | 99 | ... |
| | Decrease | ... | ... | .. | 2,289 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India | Increase | 886 | ... | 257 | 16,270 |
| | Decrease | ... | 8,797 | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 2,430 | 2,91,286 | 4,364 | 4,00,402 |
| Madras | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 2,568 | 2,35,343 | 2,907 | 2,40,604 |
| Berar | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 1,878 | 2,58,816 | 932 | 1,27,779 |
| Mysore | Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Decrease | 1,690 | 55,436 | 1,597 | 55,318 |

10. The total numbers and values of orders issued and paid have already been shewn in para. 7; the following statements give the detailed results for a series of years:—

No. I.

*Number of orders issued.*

| | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal | 65,328 | 57,117 | 50,219 | 39,259 |
| North-Western Provinces | 39,250 | 41,483 | 44,076 | 42,595 |
| Oudh | 12,956 | 13,994 | 13,390 | 11,643 |
| Punjab | 28,611 | 30,588 | 33,910 | 33.597 |
| Central Provinces | 16,315 | 18,212 | 17,880 | 16,104 |
| British Burmah | 8,715 | 9,140 | 10,798 | 11,199 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India | 3,460 | 7,024 | 9,939 | 10,825 |
| Bombay | 24,832 | 25,938 | 29,350 | 26,920 |
| Madras | 27,196 | 27,621 | 30,086 | 27,518 |
| Berar | 6,180 | 10,409 | 19,683 | 17,805 |
| Mysore | 9,859 | 9,687 | 10,104 | 8,414 |
| TOTAL | 2,42,702 | 2,51,213 | 2,69,435 | 2,45,879 |

## No. II.

*Values of orders issued.*

| | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... | 38,46,506 | 30,35,893 | 24,98,031 | 18,93,203 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... | 17,19,836 | 16,68,292 | 16,69,480 | 14,27,157 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | 6,51,770 | 6,51,025 | 5,69,533 | 4,15,988 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 13,23,558 | 13,62,027 | 14,14,678 | 12,71,694 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 9,22,346 | 9,84,206 | 8,85,398 | 6,57,558 |
| British Burmah... ... ... ... | 5,26,443 | 5,31,659 | 6,07,712 | 6,27,518 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... ... ... ... | 1,63,015 | 3,15,738 | 4,28,490 | 4,19,694 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 16,76,277 | 15,31,561 | 16,20,771 | 13,29,484 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 13,70,797 | 13,65,671 | 13,31,163 | 10,95,820 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 3,38,784 | 6,24,439 | 14,93,688 | 12,34,872 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... | 5,16,592 | 4,43,604 | 4,02,688 | 3,47,251 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,30,55,924 | 1,25,14,115 | 1,29,21,632 | 1,07,20,239 |

## No. III.

*Commission realized.*

*a*=1st Commission. *b*=2nd Commission.

| | | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... | *a* | 41,786 | 33,413 | 27,742 | 21,158 |
| | *b* | 810 | 610 | 516 | 412 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | *a* | 19,632 | 19,285 | 19,503 | 17,086 |
| | *b* | 399 | 349 | 284 | 267 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | *a* | 7,282 | 7,349 | 6,524 | 4,943 |
| | *b* | 124 | 148 | 122 | 88 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | *a* | 15,071 | 15,560 | 16,331 | 14,898 |
| | *b* | 241 | 256 | 261 | 201 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | *a* | 10,013 | 10,745 | 9,783 | 7,476 |
| | *b* | 192 | 126 | 130 | 96 |
| British Burmah... ... ... | *a* | 5,697 | 5,789 | 6,625 | 6,840 |
| | *b* | 48 | 59 | 62 | 46 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... ... ... | *a* | 1,824 | 3,546 | 4,816 | 4,806 |
| | *b* | 32 | 56 | 88 | 84 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | *a* | 17,825 | 16,536 | 17,656 | 14,666 |
| | *b* | 307 | 318 | 290 | 218 |
| Madras ... ... ... | *a* | 15,151 | 15,134 | 15,025 | 12,573 |
| | *b* | 249 | 203 | 227 | 153 |
| Berar ... ... ... | *a* | 3,726 | 6,784 | 15,770 | 13,056 |
| | *b* | 69 | 35 | 80 | 107 |
| Mysore ... ... ... | *a* | 5,647 | 4,935 | 4,580 | 3,933 |
| | *b* | 79 | 51 | 47 | 44 |
| TOTAL | *a* | 1,43,656 | 1,39,076 | 1,44,355 | 1,21,435 |
| | *b* | 2,550 | 2,211 | 2,107 | 1,716 |

## No. IV.

*Numbers of orders paid.*

| | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... | 84,187 | 78,553 | 68,908 | 55,011 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... | 46,778 | 51,627 | 56,012 | 53,649 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | 15,820 | 20,412 | 27,158 | 31,917 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 22,187 | 23,991 | 25,327 | 24,122 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 5,002 | 5,036 | 5,411 | 4,978 |
| British Burmah... ... ... ... | 2,222 | 2,471 | 2,729 | 2,828 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... ... ... ... | 482 | 1,142 | 1,223 | 1,480 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 22,696 | 23,986 | 30,404 | 26,040 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 32,263 | 32,885 | 38,940 | 36,033 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 1,530 | 2,662 | 3,252 | 2,320 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... | 8,001 | 7,976 | 8,904 | 7,307 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,41,168 | 2,50,741 | 2,68,268 | 2,45,685 |

No. V.

*Values of orders paid.*

| | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... | 47,00,124 | 41,19,340 | 33,88,078 | 25,33,900 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... | 23,70,149 | 24,74,494 | 25,52,807 | 21,70,281 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... | 7,43,397 | 8,78,288 | 10,25,466 | 11,14,616 |
| Punjaub ... ... ... ... | 12,63,042 | 13,11,607 | 12,94,210 | 11,18,185 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 2,57,065 | 2,47,111 | 2,74,032 | 2,35,912 |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... | 1,40,705 | 1,63,831 | 1,81,958 | 1,79,668 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... ... ... ... | 33,164 | 84,816 | 74,177 | 90,448 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 15,15,330 | 13,63,852 | 19,44,061 | 15,43,659 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 15,28,871 | 14,01,179 | 16,35,995 | 13,95,390 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 93,473 | 1,98,326 | 2,40,026 | 1,12,247 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... | 3,52,297 | 3,14,643 | 3,26,735 | 2,71,416 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,29,97,617 | 1,25,57,487 | 1,29,37,545 | 1,07,65,722 |

11. The average amount of each Money Order issued in each province during the past three years is given below :—

| | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... ... | 53 | 49 | 44 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... ... | 40 | 38 | 33 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... ... | 46 | 42 | 35 |
| Punjaub ... ... ... ... ... | 44 | 41 | 37 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... ... | 54 | 49 | 40 |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... ... | 58 | 56 | 56 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... | 45 | 43 | 39 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | 59 | 55 | 49 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | 49 | 44 | 39 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 76 | 69 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... ... | 46 | 40 | 41 |

12. The average is in one case more, in one case equal, and in all the others less than in the previous year, which shews that money orders are being less and less used for large remittances. The high average prevailing in Berar last year has somewhat fallen. Its existence is probably due to the almost total want of notes in the Province, which compels officials and others to use money orders for the remittance of their savings, &c., to places where Banks exist.

13. The amount of orders lapsed to Government during the year is detailed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 1,674 |
| North-Western Provinces... ... ... ... ... | 1,904 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,001 |
| Punjaub ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,895 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... ... | 966 |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... ... | 564 |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... ... | 572 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,165 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 284 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... ... ... | 211 |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... ... ... | 68 |
| TOTAL ... | 10,304 |

14. The statement given below shows the excess of receipts or payments in each province :—

| | Excess of receipts over payments. | Excess of payments over receipts. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lower Provinces, Bengal ... ... ... ... | ... | 6,40,695 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... ... | ... | 7,43,124 |
| Oudh ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 6,98,628 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... | 1,53,509 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... ... | 4,21,646 | ... |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... ... | 4,47,849 | ... |
| Political and other Treasuries under Government of India ... | 3,29,246 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,14,175 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,99,571 |
| Berar ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,22,625 | ... |
| Mysore ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75,835 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 25,50,710 | 25,96,193 |

15. The excess of payments over receipts in so many provinces is due to the falling off of the general business of the department in those provinces.

16. The following statement shows the annual progress of transactions since the institution of the Department, the annual charge on superior and inferior establishments being retrospectively added to column 10, as requested in Financial Resolution on last year's report :—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR. | Number of Orders issued. | Amount. | Number of Orders paid. | Amount. | First and second commission on Orders issued. | Lapsed Orders. | Total Receipts, columns 6 & 7. | Charges. | Additional Charges at 25 & 12 per cent. on superior & inferior Establishment, respectively. | Total Charges. | Surplus or Profit. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1862-63 | 12,187 | 7,43,969 | 11,110 | 6,91,465 | 7,995 | ... | 7,995 | 3,232 | 687 | 3,919 | 4,076 |
| (From Nov.) 1863-64 | 27,819 | 15,83,554 | 28,849 | 15,67,513 | 17,284 | ... | 17,284 | 8,837 | 1,459 | 10,296 | 6,988 |
| 1864-65 | 37,187 | 21,21,088 | 36,738 | 21,15,275 | 23,207 | 3,080 | 26,287 | 9,574 | 1,397 | 10,971 | 15,316 |
| 1865-66 | 39,258 | 20,33,900 | 38,482 | 20,23,115 | 22,534 | ... | 22,534 | 10,698 | 1,489 | 12,187 | 10,347 |
| 1866-67 | 38,978 | 20,60,846 | 38,122 | 20,39,080 | 22,752 | 5,146 | 27,898 | 15,163 | 2,237 | 17,400 | 10,498 |
| (11 months.) 1867-68 | 1,20,107 | 68,16,294 | 1,16,835 | 66,30,466 | 76,056 | 4,203 | 80,259 | 63,467 | 9,016 | 72,483 | 7,776 |
| 1868-69 | 1,65,959 | 95,48,433 | 1,62,135 | 94,54,041 | 1,06,224 | 9,821 | 1,16,045 | 69,587 | 10,225 | 79,812 | 36,233 |
| 1869-70 | 2,10,781 | 1,16,63,338 | 2,08,352 | 1,15,91,497 | 1,30,286 | 7,956 | 1,38,242 | 68,708 | 8,640 | 77,348 | 60,894 |
| 1870-71 | 2,42,702 | 1,30,55,924 | 2,41,168 | 1,29,97,617 | 1,46,206 | 8,615 | 1,54,821 | 82,491 | 7,439 | 89,930 | 64,891 |
| 1871-72 | 2,51,213 | 1,25,14,115 | 2,50,741 | 1,25,57,487 | 1,41,321 | 7,813 | 1,49,134 | 82,954 | 8,163 | 91,117 | 58,017 |
| 1872-73 | 2,69,435 | 1,29,21,632 | 2,68,268 | 1,29,37,545 | 1,46,547 | 8,784 | 1,55,331 | 87,719 | 9,225 | *96,944 | 58,387 |
| 1873-74 | 2,45,879 | 1,07,20,240 | 2,45,685 | 1,07,65,722 | 1,23,290 | 10,305 | 1,33,595 | 56,656 | 10,114 | 66,770 | 66,825 |
| TOTAL... | 16,61,505 | 8,57,83,333 | 16,46,485 | 8,53,70,823 | 9,63,702 | 65,723 | 10,29,425 | 5,59,086 | 70,091 | 6,29,177 | 4,00,248 |

* Inclusive of commission Rs. 22,880 paid to Agents.

17. The total cash receipts of the department, exclusive of Money Order receipts during the year, amounted to ... Rs. 133,595
Total cash payments ... „ 66,770

Difference or Profit ... Rs. 66,825

18. The following comparative statement shows the increase or decrease of charges in all presidencies and circles :—

| | 1872-73. | | | 1873-74. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| BENGAL—(includes N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Government of India.) | | | | | | |
| Assistant to Comptroller General's salary ... ... ... | 9,519 | 10 | 10 | 11,211 | 0 | 3 |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 19,987 | 15 | 6 | 19,173 | 6 | 1 |
| Service postage ... ... ... | 3,700 | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Seals ... ... ... | 130 | 10 | 0 | 106 | 2 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous contingencies ... ... | 1,879 | 15 | 6 | 895 | 0 | 9 |
| Printing ... ... ... | 5,862 | 4 | 6 | 3,968 | 11 | 3 |
| Stationery ... ... ... | 3,232 | 8 | 8 | 1,872 | 2 | 6 |
| Loss written off under Government Orders ... ... | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 14 | 9 |
| Service bearing postage ... ... | 787 | 3 | 0 | 56 | 10 | 6 |
| Second commission refunded ... ... | 18 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Commission paid to Agents : ... ... | 15,907 | 2 | 0 | ... | | |
| Lapsed Orders refunded ... ... | 477 | 10 | 0 | 482 | 4 | 0 |
| Additional charges at 25 and 12 per cent. on superior and inferior establishment respectively ... ... | 6,672 | 12 | 2 | 7,319 | 8 | 11 |
| TOTAL ... | 69,736 | 0 | 2 | 47,565 | 1 | 0 |
| BOMBAY— | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 4,441 | 7 | 0 | 5,025 | 6 | 4 |
| Service labels ... ... ... | 810 | 0 | 0 | 634 | 12 | 6 |
| Seals ... ... ... | 28 | 12 | 0 | ... | | |
| Printing ... ... ... | 396 | 8 | 9 | ... | | |
| Stationery ... ... ... | 47 | 7 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| Postal charges ... ... ... | 1,155 | 10 | 9 | ... | | |
| Service bearing postage ... ... ... | ... | | | 60 | 1 | 0 |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 425 | 14 | 10 | 472 | 4 | 2 |
| Second commission refunded ... ... | 11 | 2 | 0 | ... | | |
| Commission payable to Agents ... ... | 2,129 | 1 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 7 |
| Fixed allowance payable to Agents ... ... | 113 | 0 | 0 | ... | | |
| Lapsed Orders refunded ... ... | 346 | 8 | 0 | 67 | 11 | 0 |
| Additional charges at 25 and 12 per cent. on superior and inferior establishment respectively ... ... | 1,074 | 7 | 8 | 1,220 | 7 | 6 |
| TOTAL ... | 10,979 | 15 | 10 | 7,538 | 7 | 7 |

| | 1872-73. | | | 1873-74. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P |
| **MADRAS—** | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 3,990 | 3 | 2 | 4,008 | 0 | 0 |
| Commission paid to Agents ... .. | 2,143 | 14 | 6 | ... | | |
| Contingencies, postal charges, and service labels .. | 2,347 | 6 | 11 | 1,789 | 1 | 8 |
| Seals ... ... ... | 49 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional charges at 25 and 12 per cent. on superior and inferior establishment respectively ... ... | 960 | 1 | 9 | 957 | 3 | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 9,490 | 10 | 4 | 6,789 | 5 | 4 |
| **BERAR—** | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 1,370 | 1 | 7 | 1,395 | 14 | 5 |
| Postage ... ... ... | 143 | 12 | 6 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Seals ... ... ... | 55 | 0 | 0 | ... | | |
| Service bearing postage ... ... ... | 64 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Petty contingencies ... ... ... | 194 | 13 | 2 | 213 | 2 | 7 |
| Lapsed Orders refunded ... ... ... | ... | | | 442 | 0 | 0 |
| Commission paid to Agents ... .. | 1,792 | 7 | 0 | 129 | 12 | 3 |
| Second commission refunded ... ... | ... | | | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| Half-share of net profits to Mysore State from 1867-68 to 1871-72 | 131 | 4 | 4 | 84 | 1 | 9 |
| Additional charges at 25 and 12 per cent. on superior and inferior establishment respectively ... ... | 331 | 9 | 7 | 338 | 0 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,083 | 6 | 8 | 2,691 | 3 | 10 |
| **MYSORE—** | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 729 | 4 | 7 | 1,060 | 0 | 0 |
| Seals ... ... ... | 7 | 0 | 0 | ... | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 256 | 15 | 11 | 44 | 10 | 0 |
| Commission paid to Agents ... ... | 722 | 11 | 6 | ... | | |
| Contingencies of Agents ... ... ... | 173 | 0 | 7 | ... | | |
| Fixed allowance to Agents ... ... | 72 | 0 | 0 | ... | | |
| Service postage ... ... ... | ... | | | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| Second commission refunded ... | ... | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Stationery ... ... ... | ... | | | 90 | 4 | 8 |
| Service bearing postage ... ... ... | ... | | | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Pay of a clerk employed at the Bangalore Treasury ... | 30 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount due to Government of India for half the net profits accrued on Money Orders drawn by Mysore ... ... | 476 | 10 | 8 | 489 | 15 | 8 |
| Additional charges at 25 and 12 per cent. on superior and inferior establishment respectively ... ... | 185 | 14 | 8 | 278 | 5 | 7 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,653 | 9 | 11 | 2,185 | 7 | 5 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 96,943 | 10 | 11 | 66,769 | 9 | 2 |

19. It will be seen that the charges of 1873-74 are less than those of 1872-73 by Rs 30,174. Against this saving, however, must be set the additional cost of extra clerks allowed to certain treasuries which amounted during the past year to Rs. 3,660.

20. The cash profits of the year are Rs. 8,438 in excess of last year, Rs. 58,387 net having been received in 1872-73, against Rs. 66,825 in 1873-74. The figures shewn for the year 1872-73 in last report were inclusive of Rs. 9,225 which should have been deducted on account of percentages for pension on superior and inferior establishments. The curtailment of departmental expenditure and the discontinuance of payment of commission to agents ought to have produced better results, but against this saving must be set the great decrease in receipts for commission, no less than Rs. 23,311 having been short credited on this account in 1873-74.

21. The losses written off during 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 62 only. Next year a heavier charge is anticipated, as several long pending cases have lately received the final orders of Government.

22. There has been but one case of embezzlement in the year under report, involving a loss to Government of Rs. 1,300 by means of skilfully forged orders presented at the Calcutta Office, the details of which were fully reported in my No. 152, dated 19th September last.

23. Endeavours are now being made to reconcile the difference between the balance of money orders outstanding as per departmental registers and the balance as per imperial books alluded to in para. 38 of last year's report. There is still an excess of Rs. 60,000 shewn by the Money Order Office returns, the figures being—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total receipts as per money order journals from 1862-63 | ... | Rs. 8,57,83,333 |
| Total payments as per money order journals from 1862-63 | ... | „ 8,53,70,823 |
| Outstanding balance as per money order registers | ... | 4,12,510 |
| Balance as per imperial books of 31st March 1874 | ... | 3,52,078 |
| Difference | ... | Rs. 60,432 |

The details of the book balances are now being thoroughly examined by two clerks deputed from the Money Order and Central Accounts Offices. The result will be duly reported.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Money Order Offices in active operation decreased during the year from 300 to 293. The reduction is due to closure of offices where the business was insignificant, or where proper facilities could not conveniently be arranged.

The number of orders issued (245,879) fell below the number issued last year (269,435) by 23,556 (8·7 per cent.), and the amount of such orders, Rs. 1,07,20,240) fell below the amount of orders issued last year (Rs. 1,29,21,632) by Rs. 22,01,393 (17 per cent.)

The number of orders paid (245,685) was less than the number paid last year (268,268) by 22,583 (8½ per cent.), and their amount (Rs. 1,07,65,722) less than the amount paid last year (Rs. 1,29,37,545) by Rs. 2,17,21,823 (16·8 per cent.)

The revenue of the Department (Rs. 1,33,595) was less than the revenue last year (Rs. 1,55.331) by Rs 21,716 (14 per cent.) The expenditure, including percentage for pensions and furlough allowances and extra allowances to clerks (Rs. 70,430), was less than the like expenditure in 1872-73 (Rs. 96,944) by Rs. 26,514 (27 per cent.), and the net profits (Rs. 63,165) exceeded the net profits of the foregoing year (Rs. 58,337) by Rs. 4,828 (8¼ per cent).

The profits shown for the year 1872-73 in the 7th paragraph of the report (Rs. 67,612) differ from those entered in the table contained in the 16th paragraph and used in the foregoing comparison (Rs. 58,387) by Rs. 9,225 the amount of the percentage chargeable in 1872-73 for pensions and furlough allowances. Again, to the charges for 1873-74 entered in paragraphs 7 and 16 of the Comptroller General's report (Rs. 66,720) the sum of Rs. 3,660 has been added, being the amount paid to clerks in the interior for money order duties during the year. Both these discrepancies are explained in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report, but it would have been better if they had been eliminated from the tabular comparisons which, as they stand, are vitiated.

The profit of the year is larger than it has been in any year excepting 1870-71, and the charges are less than they have been since 1866-67. This is owing to the discontinuance of the payment of commission to the agents in the interior. In other respects, however, the transactions of the Department show a considerable retrogression—the number and value of orders issued and paid being much less than during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73. This is attributed to the free general supply of currency notes to the public which was practicable while the cash balances were high. When currency notes are available for remittances, people prefer to use them rather than pay commission for money orders. In harmony with this explanation is the fact that the value of the transactions of the Department has decreased much more than their number—the average value of each order issued having decreased from Rs. 48 to Rs. 43½. This is so far satisfactory; the Money Order Department is designed to facilitate petty remittances, not to supersede mercantile methods of remitting large sums.

The decrease in the business of the Department and in the average value of each order appears to be general in all provinces. The average value in Berar (Rs. 69) continues much in excess of that in any other province. The explanation given (the comparative absence from Berar of currency notes) hardly seems sufficient to account for this; the transactions in the province are, however, unimportant.

The statement contained in paragraph 16 shows a net profit of Rs. 4,00,248 upon the entire operations of the Department since the year 1862-63. But, as remarked last year, nothing is debited to the Department for rent of Government buildings, interest on capital employed in the business, superintendence, and the movement of funds.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to value these items in figures, and it has not been thought worth while hitherto to attempt it. But the real profit of the Department is probably very small, too little indeed to warrant the maintenance of the Department except for the convenience that it affords to the public.

It is satisfactory to learn that there has been only one instance of embezzlement this year.

The Governor General in Council is glad to know that the differences between the imperial books and those of the Department have been reduced to only Rs. 60,000. Efforts must not be relaxed until the remaining differences are thoroughly accounted for.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 20.—Mr. T. W. Biss, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General, is allowed furlough for two years with the usual subsidiary leave.

*The 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 135.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of the Government of India, in this Department, No. 7120, dated the 9th ultimo, for "H. G. H. Keene," read *T. Krishna Murtti Iyengar.*

*The 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 152.—Mr. T. H. Biggs is appointed to be an Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 170.—The Governor General in Council has received information from the Secretary of State for India in Council that he has invited tenders for bills upon India, for seventy lakhs of rupees, to be opened at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

It is the present intention of the Secretary of State in Council to invite tenders for the same amount (seventy lakhs of rupees) on the first and third Wednesdays of each succeeding calendar month.

But the Secretary of State in Council reserves to himself full liberty to make any change in the arrangement thus notified that he may consider expedient in the interests of the public service.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 78.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a Civil Officer of Government on leave out of India is detained on duty, his allowances during the period of such detention shall not exceed two-thirds of his pay in India.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following form for form M. in the appendix to the Civil Leave Code :—

*Obverse.*

No.

Last Pay Certificate of
of the proceeding to
to join the appointment of to
officiate as on duty

He has drawn pay as
at the rate of Rs. per month and acting allowance as at the rate of Rs. per month, less the deductions shown below up to the . He made over charge of the office of on the noon of the of

No recoveries (*or* the recoveries noted on the reverse) are to be made from the pay of this Officer.

Deductions.

Rs. A. P.

*Acctt.* (*or Depy. Acctt.*) *Genl.*

*Reverse.*

*Details of recoveries.*

Nature of recovery

Amount Rs.

How to be recovered (in one sum or in what instalments)

## MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 51.—Surgeon Major P. F. Bellew, Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, is allowed privilege leave for sixty-seven days.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 165.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

| DATE. | Circles of Issue. | Currency Notes in Circulation. | Silver Coin Reserve. | Silver Bullion Reserve. | Gold Bullion Reserve. | Reserve in Government Securities. | Total Reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | Calcutta ... ... ... | 4,74,84,220 | 1,28,40,855 | 54,37,488 | 72,495 | 2,56,74,402 | 4,40,25,240 |
| | Madras ... ... ... | 93,40,465 | 38,17,089 | 3 | ... | 56,28,463 | 94,45,555 |
| | Bombay ... ... ... | 3,21,89,220 | 1,11,12,922 | 44,74,689 | ... | 1,58,85,209 | 3,14,72,820 |
| | Allahabad ... ... ... | 82,22,865 | 66,90,719 | ... | ... | 30,03,291 | 96,94,010 |
| | Lahore ... ... ... | 57,52,275 | 43,31,743 | ... | ... | 32,00,037 | 75,31,780 |
| | Calicut ... ... ... | 22,47,890 | 13,23,776 | ... | ... | 10,00,059 | 23,23,835 |
| | Coconada ... ... ... | 9,64,250 | 3,98,701 | ... | ... | 6,00,059 | 9,98,760 |
| | Nagpore ... ... ... | 11,05,245 | 4,43,183 | ... | ... | 7,47,902 | 11,91,085 |
| | Kurrachee ... ... ... | 19,27,925 | 16,65,899 | ... | ... | 8,00,106 | 24,66,005 |
| | Akola ... ... ... | 15,77,675 | 12,62,940 | ... | ... | 4,00,000 | 16,62,940 |
| | TOTAL ... | 11,08,12,030 | 4,38,87,827 | 99,12,180 | 72,495 | 5,69,39,528 | 11,08,12,030 |

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 77.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 4 under Section 41 of the Civil Pension Code:—

4. When an Officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an Officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention counts.

The Governor General in Council also directs that the following be inserted as (*g*) under Section 2 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code, and as (7) under (*a*) in Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code, respectively:—

Period of absence from India in the case of an Officer deputed out of India on duty. Also, when an Officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 86.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following rule be added as Section 7 A to the Civil Pension Code:—

7A. Two Officers may not count service for pension simultaneously in respect to one office.

*Example.*—An Officer appointed to an office substantively *pro-tempore* in place of an Officer deputed temporarily to fill a non-pensionable office, may not count his service in such appointment for pension, unless the deputed Officer vacates for the time his claim to pension in respect to his own office.

## SEPARATE REVENUE—CUSTOMS.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 67.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Maclean, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to be Secretary to the Committee now sitting in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. A. Money, C. B., for the revision of Customs Tariff.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 166.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1874-75:—

| PRESIDENCY. | LATEST MONTH. | | | TEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND NINE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bengal ... | 421,875 | 468,453 | 46,578 | 4,218,750 | 4,525,512 | 306,762 |
| Bombay .. | 246,577 | 304,920 | 58,343 | 1,789,332 | 2,192,640 | 403,308 |
| TOTAL . | 668,452 | 773,373 | 104,921 | 6,008,082 | 6,718,152 | 710,070 |

## SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 47.—Mr. J. Macfarlan made over charge of the office of Post Master General of Bombay to Mr. A. M. Markham on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 2 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 22nd December 1874, the services of Surgeon C. J. McKenna, of the Medical Department, late Officiating Resident Physician, Calcutta Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th October 1874.

*No.* 3 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel William Bolton Girdlestone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 24th January 1875.

*The 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 4 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the five right flank cells of the garrison prison at Aden shall be deemed and taken to be a military prison under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1004, dated the 18th October 1870.

*No.* 5 *of* 1875.—Serjeant James Peutland, to officiate as Sub-Conductor in the Army Commissariat Department, from the 12th December 1874, during the absence on leave of Sub-Conductor M. Kelly, or until further orders.

*No.* 6 *of* 1875.—The appointment of Ram Singh as a Jemadar in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 1055 of 1874, will be held to have effect from the 11th December 1874.

*The 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 7 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private Henry Sorge, a pensioner from the 101st Foot,—rate of pension, 9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, paid up to the 30th September 1874. Date of expiration of pension, 14th June 1877.

*No.* 8 *of* 1875.—Bullock Driver Dabie, attached to E Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date he may have been struck off the strength of the Battery.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 9 *of* 1875.—Jemadar of Syces Shere Mahomed and Syce Abdoolla, lately attached to the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 764 of 1871, with effect from the date they may have been struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipends will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 10 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1874.

Major T. W. Rutherfurd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1874.

Major C. J. Hughes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th December 1874.

Captain L. F. Jamieson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Doing Duty Officer, Stud Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 1st February 1874.)

Captain T. R. Cowie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh,—date of arrival at Fort William, 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant F. R. C. Voyle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th December 1874.

*No.* 11 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Serjeant Arthur Owen, late of the 65th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* and 11*d.* (one shilling and eleven pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

*No.* 12 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel John Francis Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 26th December 1874, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 13 *of* 1875.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1067, dated the 13th November 1874, appointing Captain L. C. de L. Daniell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, after the words "and Wing Officer," insert "*in addition to his other duties.*"

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 14 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*3rd Cavalry.*

Lieutenant F. Mardall, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on probation, to be Squadron Subaltern on probation, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

*No.* 15 *of* 1875.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 211, dated the 29th October 1874, is published for general information :—

*Para.* 11.—Captain B. Lovett, Royal Engineers, C. S. I., has studied at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, from the 1st April to the 30th September 1874, under the terms of G. O. No. 249 of 1873, and has obtained a certificate of proficiency.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 16 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Brigadier General M. A. S. Biddulph, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, Commanding the Sialkot Brigade,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874.

*No.* 17 *of* 1875.—Brigadier General M. A. S. Biddulph, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, Commanding the Sialkot Brigade, is allowed an extension of leave from the 25th to the 28th November 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the sick leave to Europe granted him by G. G. O. No. 588 of 1874.

*No.* 18 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

*Permanent.*

Colonel G. S. Macbean, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissary General,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McKenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Colonel H. Mills, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Major N. R. Burlton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (on furlough), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Captain W. R. Bunbury, Sub Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Captain C. E. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Major R. S. Graves, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 1st January 1875, in suc-

cession to Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, retired.

Lieutenant R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, —from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, retired.

Lieutenant J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from 1st January 1875, in succession to Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, retired.

*Temporary.*

Lieutenant Colonel J. Keer, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—with effect from 1st January 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, —with effect from 1st January 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Major R. S. Graves, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—with effect from 1st January 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Captain A. R. Badcock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—with effect from 1st January 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—with effect from 1st January 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

*No.* 19 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain George Logan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1012 of the 23rd October 1874.

*No.* 20 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the order of merit on their late husbands for three years, commencing from the date of casualty :—

| Name. | Rank, name and corps of deceased. | Date of admission. | Class of order or merit. | Circle of payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunno ... | Jemadar of Gun Lascars Shaick Khodabux, of the 4th Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery. | 6th February 1874. | 3rd Class... | Presidency. |
| Haliman ... | Naick Jehangeer Khan, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force. | 28th December 1873. | 3rd Class... | Punjab. |

*No.* 21 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 524 of 1874, for Lascar "Kundhye" of the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, read Lascar *Kunhaie.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 22 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

*11th Bengal Lancers.*

Havildar Hurdutt Singh, to be Ressaidar from the 7th December 1874, *vice* Ressaidar Mohamed Afzul Khan, "Khan Bahadoor," appointed Woordie Major.

*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Ajmere Khan, to be Jemadar from the 1st May 1874, *vice* Khajan Singh, promoted in G. G. O. No. 690 of 1874.

The promotion of Narain Singh to the rank of Jemadar in the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, notified in G. G. O. No. 690 of 1874, will be held to have effect from the 13th December 1874, *vice* Nihal Singh, promoted by transfer to the rank of Subadar in the 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 944 of 1874.

*No.* 23 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel John Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps,—1st January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Manning Eliott, Madras Staff Corps,—1st January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Charles Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Langford Brown, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st January 1875.

*No.* 24 *of* 1875.—The following promotion by Brevet is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry,—1st January 1875.

*No.* 25 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of

G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Richard Fisher Angelo,—4th January 1875.

Captain Andrew Robert Loughnan,—4th January 1875.

*No. 26 of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 13th, 17th and 24th November 1874, pages 5345, 5408, 5409, 5606 and 5607, are published for general information:—

*London Gazette of the 13th November* 1874, *page* 5345.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*The 13th November* 1874.

BREVET.

* * * * * *

Senior Apothecary John Tyrrell, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon, on his retirement from the service. Dated 14th November 1874.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer to have the honorary rank of Ensign:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Busher, Bengal Establishment. Dated 4th September 1874.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Robert St. John, Bombay Infantry, on the 9th October 1874:—

Major General Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 10th October 1874.

*London Gazette of the 17th November* 1874, *pages* 5408-9.

INDIA OFFICE,
*The 13th November* 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry. Dated 29th June 1874.

* * * *

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Major.*

Captain George Frederick Marrie Phillips. Dated 15th July 1874.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta de St. Laurent. Dated 8th July 1874.

* * * *

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Captain.*

Captain John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 31st December 1872.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Henry Edwin Hayter Collen, R. A. Dated 1st July 1863.

Lieutenant Francis Grant Maltby, 105th Regiment. Dated 18th May 1869.

Lieutenant Archibald Mungo Muir, 4th Hussars. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter, 1st Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant John Edmund Mein, 96th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

INDIA OFFICE,
*The 16th November* 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

Captain John Macgregor Kerr to be Major, in succession to Major General Sir James Duncan Macpherson, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 30th May 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major Frederick William Dunbar. Dated 1st August 1874.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Frederick John Keen. Dated 4th August 1874.

Captain William Wheler Hume. Dated 5th August 1874.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Henry Mackesy. Dated 11th August 1874.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Jacob Peter Deneys Vanrenen. Dated 8th August 1874.

*London Gazette of the 24th November* 1874, *pages* 5606-7.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*The 24th November* 1874.

* * * *

The following promotions to take place in accordance with the provisions of the 27th clause of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870:—

* * * *

Major General Henry Joseph Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 10th October 1874.

Major General James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser Tytler, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 10th October 1874.

Major General Robert Romer Younghusband, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 10th October 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Major Generals.*

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Charles Adlam, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Russell Eliott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John William Bristow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Unwin, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Frederic Smith, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Elphinstone Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henley Thomas Bartlett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Skene Row, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Stephen Fowle, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Delane, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry John Templer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Miles, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Duncan Twysden, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles John Bradley, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Mitchell Haultain, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Dacres Stanley, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lumley Hodgson Huskisson Holland, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Orr, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Thomas Harkness, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Sidney Smith Mulcaster, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Sage, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Henry Lyte Kerr, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Horatio Edward Walpole, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Osbaldiston Lukin, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Paxton, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Pulley, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Cannan, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Samuel Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ross Balfour Moore, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Burdon Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Henry Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Black, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Abercrombie Dick, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Montriou, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th November 1874.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant Colonel Clements Thomas Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Procter Bailey, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel John Duval, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

*To be Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major James Stuart Tighe, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1874.

*To be Surgeons General.*

Deputy Surgeon General Duncan McRae, Bengal Army. Dated 25th November 1874.

Deputy Surgeon General George Saunders, Bengal Army. Dated 25th November 1874.

*No.* 27 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cavalry | Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Rochfort Snow. | Colonel with Colonel's allowance. | 6th Jan. 1875. | Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in Government General Order No. 869 of 1862. |
| | Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Osborn Wilkinson. | Lieutenant Colonel. | 6th Jan. 1875. | Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. R. Snow, promoted. |
| Cadre of the late 4th E.L.C. | Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) T. B. Harrison. | Major ... | | |

*No.* 28 *of* 1875.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General T. F. Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 30th August 1874, the name of—

Major General R. Shubrick, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals; that of—

Colonel J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals; and that of—

Major W. Blakeney, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Colonels, on the Indian Gradation List.

*No.* 29 *of* 1875.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General R. St. John, Bombay Infantry, on the 9th October 1874, the name of—

Major General J. W. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps (deceased), is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals; that of—

Colonel H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals; and that of—

Major A. A. Currie, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

*No.* 30 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

| Rank, names and corps. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In succession to |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, Madras Cavalry. | Major .. | 31st August 1874. | Lieutenant General T. F. Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. |
| Captain Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry. | Major | 10th October 1874. | Lieutenant General R. St. John, Bombay Infantry, deceased. |

*No.* 31 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Balaghat District, Officiating 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 32 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Surgeon G. Griffith, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1190 of 1874,—*Meinam*, 22nd December 1874, from Calcutta.

Captain T. T. Carter, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1077 of 1874,—*Geelong*, 4th January 1875, from Bombay.

*No.* 33 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*Corps of Guides.*

Captain W. Battye, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, during the period Captain G. Stewart may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and until the return from furlough to Europe of Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, or until further orders.

Captain A. J. Nicholson, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on special duty of Captain C. E. Hunter, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 8th January* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 19th December 1874 to 8th January 1875:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Invalid Establishment. | Captain T. Hutton* | Dec. 19, 1874 | Rajpore.. | Testate. |
| Bengal Staff Corps | Colonel T. James, C. B. | „ 25, 1874 | Nuddea. | |

* Widow administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 1 *of* 1875.—The following notice received from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo, is published for general information and guidance:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given of the existence of a coral reef and rock on the west coast of Ceylon, which are not marked on the Admiralty Chart. Particulars as follows:—

*Reef.*—About ¾ of a mile long running parallel with the shore, and ¼ mile broad, with soundings on it of 3½, 4, 4½, and 5½ fathoms, 8½ fathoms close in shore of it, and 9 fathoms close outside of it. The 3½ fathoms patch, which is on its southern end, bears from Kalutara Fort W. ¼ S. distant 2¼ miles.

*Rock*—lies 2¼ miles from Barberyn Island, with 3½ fathoms water on it, and 13 fathoms close to it. From it Barberyn Island bears E 22° S, and Beach hill E 34° N.

JAMES DONNAN,
*Master Attendant.*

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
*Colombo, 9th November* 1874.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 2 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment in the Marine Department as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 4th January 1875:—

Mr. R. B. Yates, Officiating Extra Assistant Master Attendant, and Agent for Transports, and Agent for Government Consignments, to officiate as 1st Assistant Master Attendant in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain F. Warden, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 2nd January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Mr. W. E. Meares is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

*No.* 2.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 666 of the 18th December 1874, for "from 10th September 1874" read "from 26th September 1874."

*No.* 3.—Mr. (late Sergeant) A. Brandon, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 24th April 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

*No.* 4.—Lalla Tulsi Ram, having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to the Punjab, Provincial Establishment.

*No.* 5.—J. W. S. Ricks, Accountant, 1st Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to British Burmah.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 6.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 184, dated 31st March 1874, for "Corporal T. Fitzpatrick" read "Sergeant T. Fitzpatrick."

*The 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 7.—Mr. W. Becker, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 24th September 1872.

*The 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 8.—Sergeant T. Fitzpatrick, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal, to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

*No.* 9.—Mr. T. W. Rossenrode, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, British Burmah (Rangoon and Irrawaddy Railway), is confirmed in his appointment.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 11.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Engineer Apprentice, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1874.

*No.* 12.—Nazimoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

*No.* 13.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from Central India to British Burmah :—

Sergeant W. T. Tobin, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Luchmun Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 14.—Mr. T. Mullins is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

*No.* 15.—Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for one month on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 566 of the 13th October 1874.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 16.—Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1860 (being an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India) the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council hereby declares that Sections 5, 6, and 9 to 22, inclusive (with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last named Section) of the said Act, shall be applicable to the Telegraphs worked by the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company and to all persons using the same or employed in connection therewith.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 4th January* 1875.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. William Edwardes Henniker Forsyth, Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Crown for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the Criminal Sessions, *vice* Mr. C. C. Macrae, resigned.

C. T. DAVIS,
*Offg. Registrar.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Gwalior, the 29th December* 1874.

*No.* 40*P*.—Captain G. R. Peart, Officiating 2nd in Command of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days from the date in January on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Governor General, for Central India.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd December* 1874.

*No.* 148.—Mr. G. de la Hoyde, Accountant, 4th Grade, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 14th December 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 23rd December* 1874.

*No.* 149.—Mr. W. Eckstein, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 30th November 1874.

*The 30th December* 1874.

*No.* 150.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 658, dated 15th December 1874, Mr. J. H. Trott, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival in the II Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 14th November 1874.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.*

#### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Cancels Clause two of Notification No. 33 of 16th November 1874, transferring Mr. J. Hogan, Engineer Apprentice, from the Saugor Division, Military Works, to the I Allahabad Division, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

#### 7th Circle.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 25.—Cally Prosono Mozumdar, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the 7th Circle on the 16th December 1874, and is posted to the II Raneekhet Division, which he joined on the 28th idem.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.*

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 45.—Mr. G. Gough, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for twelve days under Section 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1875, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from leave on private affairs.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 31st December* 1874.

*No.* 124.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 28th October and at Agra for duty on the 2nd November 1874, and is granted five days' subsidiary leave from the former date.

*No.* 2.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are permanently transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Tirhoot State Railway, to which they are now temporarily attached :—

Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. W. Balmé, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

*No.* 3.—Mr. T. Flintoff is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1875, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

*No.* 4.—Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 12*E.*—Mr. M. S. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Delhi Division to the Jumna Bridge Division of the Rajpootana State Railway, joined the latter on the forenoon of the 27th December 1874.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Lahore, the 2nd January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Lalla Harri Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of the Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 166, dated 21st November 1874, on the forenoon of the 18th December 1874.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore, the 30th December* 1874.

*No.* 51.—With reference to Northern Bengal State Railway Notification No. 47, dated 19th December 1874, Overseer B. W. Batchelor reported his arrival at Indore on the forenoon of the 29th December 1874. Mr. Batchelor is posted to the 1st Division.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 5-23rd Brigade of Royal Artillery, dated at Agra, this 1st day of January* 1875.

Number, Rank and Name—747, Gunner James Geoghegan.
Age—25 years 9 months.
Size—5 feet seven and one-eighth inches.
Color of—
Complexion, Fresh; Hair, brown and turning gray; and Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—29th December 1874.
Place of Desertion—Agra.
Date of Enlistment—28th March 1867.
At what Place enlisted—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born—Birr, Kings Co., Ireland.
Marks—*Nil.*
Trade—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket—Blue Serge Tunic (Artillery).
Waistcoat—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trowsers—Blue Cloth (Artillery).

HUGH BENT, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.,*
*Col. Commanding R. A., Agra.*

*Report of a Deserter from the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Foot, dated at Agra, Bengal, this 1st day of January* 1875.

Number, Rank, and Name,—891, Private Patrick Roorke.
Age—29 years.
Size—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained—Marked with the letter D.
Date of Desertion—27th December 1874.
From whence deserted—Fort Agra.
Date of Enlistment—15th December 1866.
Place of Enlistment—Athlone, Ireland.
Parish where born—Nenagh.
County—Tipperary, Ireland.
Former Trade or Occupation—Shoemaker.
Dress at the time of Desertion—
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals, Serge Clothing and Forage Caps.

J. de MONTMORENCY, *Colonel,*
*Commanding 59th Regiment.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1-3rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 6th day of January* 1875.

Number, rank, and name—2047, Private Patrick Burns.
Age—19 years 10 months.
Size—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of desertion—1st January 1875.
Place of desertion—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of enlistment—20th July 1871.
At what place enlisted—Seetapore, Bengal, India.
Parish and county in which born—Warley, Essex.
Marks—Small white scar under right eye, vaccination cicatrices on right arm.
Trade—None.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimental.

F. MORLEY, *Major,*
*1-3rd (The Buffs) Regiment.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dec. 28th, 1874... | 2,860 | 2,524 | 3,122 | 34,574 | 57,37,487 |
| " 29th, " ... | 2,300 | ... | 5,422 | 44,919 | 56,37,487 |
| " 30th, " ... | 3,36,163 | ... | 3,41,585 | 54,937 | 56,37,487 |
| " 31st, " ... | 2,14,879 | ... | 5,56,464 | 61,807 | 54,37,487 |
| Jan. 1st, 1875... | Holiday. | | | | |
| " 2nd, " ... | ... | 1,083 | 5,55,425 | 62,756 | 54,37,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 4th Jan.* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Mint Master.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1874.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 5 per cent Loan. | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | 4 per cent. Bombay Book Debt Loan of 1865. | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25 | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | of 1870. | of 1871. | of 1872. | | 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | | |
| Balance of 15th December 1874 ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,66,827 | 31,77,300 | 1,66,00,800 | 1,11,03,000 | 1,26,62,900 | 1,16,100 | 37,82,300 | 2,46,000 | 3,28,68,400 | 5,19,81,300 | 34,56,000 | 35,29,000 | 29 | 14,11,81,075 |
| *Add*— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | 27,700 | ... | ... | ... | 37,700 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,34,600 | ... | ... | ... | 1,34,600 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,600 | 6,500 | 38,800 | ... | ... | ... | 4,400 | 12,04,400 | 95,000 | 50,000 | ... | 14,48,700 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,66,827 | 31,77,300 | 1,66,50,400 | 1,11,09,500 | 1,27,01,700 | 1,16,100 | 37,82,300 | 2,46,000 | 3,28,82,800 | 5,33,48,000 | 35,51,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 14,28,02,075 |
| *Deduct*— Amount written off in the London Registers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,500 | 1,65,600 | 6,000 | 1,18,600 | ... | 24,600 | ... | 2,05,000 | 18,55,400 | 95,000 | ... | ... | 24,81,700 |
| Balance on 31st December 1874 ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,66,827 | 31,65,800 | 1,64,84,800 | 1,11,03,500 | 1,25,83,100 | 1,16,100 | 37,57,700 | 2,46,000 | 3,26,77,800 | 5,14,92,600 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 14,03,20,375 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1874, enfaced from India 2,064 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,979 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 1st November | 1874 | to 15th | Nov. | „ | „ | „ | 12 | „ | „ | „ 9 „ |
| „ | 16th „ | „ | to 30th | „ | „ | „ | „ | 0 | „ | „ | „ 4 „ |
| „ | 1st December | „ | to 15th | Dec. | „ | „ | „ | 11 | „ | „ | „ 17 „ |
| „ | 16th „ | „ | to 31st | „ | „ | „ | „ | 16 | „ | „ | „ 24 „ |
| | | | | | | | | 2,103 | | | 2,033 lakhs. |
| | | | | | | | | 2,033 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Balance against India ... | 70 | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 4th January 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1874.

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | BALANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount, Principal. | Amount, Interest. | |
| | | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Bengal and Assam ... | 52 | 1,256 | 1,19,083 8 5 | 803 | 1,04,318 2 3 | 663 12 2 | 6,75,538 7 10 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... ... | 30 | 1,033 | 69,010 4 9 | 235 | 30,529 13 11 | 186 9 8 | 2,56,187 1 2 |
| Punjab ... ... | 20 | 268 | 25,923 3 6 | 100 | 23,635 7 7 | 254 1 11 | 1,82,523 3 1 |
| Oude ... ... | 12 | 176 | 15,139 2 6 | 64 | 11,102 7 0 | 104 2 11 | 1,30,960 13 4 |
| Central Provinces ... | 15 | 185 | 10,971 10 9 | 68 | 10,088 11 4 | 57 8 5 | 1,12,455 11 10 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 11 | 159 | 13,575 7 8 | 91 | 17,755 10 5 | 243 14 1 | 77,641 1 1 |
| Berar ... ... | 2 | 55 | 4,152 11 3 | 9 | 1,005 4 0 | 0 14 9 | 34,044 14 6 |
| India ... ... | 4 | 159 | 11,053 10 11 | 89 | 11,656 13 6 | 191 7 8 | 65,658 2 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 146 | 3,291 | 2,68,909 11 9 | 1,459 | 2,10,092 6 0 | 1,702 7 7 | 15,35,009 7 6 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 2nd January* 1875.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

## ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*No.* 10.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st December* 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Bengal, for Port Blair. | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 12, 1874 |
| 2 | Do., Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Do. 14, „ |
| 3 | Do., Hyderabad | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 4 | Do., Hyderabad, for Berars. | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 5 | Do., Oudh ... | Ditto ... | Do. 19, „ |
| 6 | Do., Central Provinces. | Ditto ... | Do. 21, „ |
| 7 | Do., Military Works. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 8 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 9 | Do., Bombay ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 10 | Do., N. W. Provinces. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 11 | Do., British Burmah. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 12 | Do., Mysore, for Coorg. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 13 | Do., Central India | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 14 | Do., Mysore ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 15 | Do., Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 30, „ |
| 16 | Depy. Contlr., Assam | Sept. 1874 | Nov. 20, „ |
| 17 | Contlr., Bengal ... | Ditto ... | Dec. 8, „ |
| | TELEGRAPHS. | | |
| 18 | Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph. | Sept. 1874 | Dec. 9, 1874 |
| 19 | Do. do., for Indian Telegraph. | Ditto ... | Do. 18, „ |

IRRIGATION.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Central Provinces. | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 21, 1874 |
| 2 | Do., Rajpootana | Oct. 1874 | Do. 1, „ |
| 3 | Do., B Burmah | Ditto ... | Do. 4, „ |
| 4 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 5 | Do., N. W. P. ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 6 | Do., Bombay ... | Ditto ... | Do. 29, „ |
| 7 | Do., Bengal ... | Ditto ... | Do. 31, „ |
| 8 | Do., Madras ... | Sep. 1874 | Do. 7, „ |
| 9 | Do., Mysore ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| | GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | | |
| 1 | Contlr., Central Provinces ... | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 22, 1874 |
| 2 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 3 | Do., Bombay ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 4 | Do., Oudh ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 5 | Do., Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 30, „ |
| 6 | Do., Bengal ... | Ditto ... | Do. 31, „ |

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Sindia ... | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 21, 1874. |
| 2 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 3 | Do., Western Rajpootana Survey. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 4 | Do., Wurdah Valley. | Oct. 1874 | Do. 9, „ |
| 5 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 6 | Do, Hyderabad | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 7 | Do., Bengal, for Store-keeper, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Do. 18, „ |
| 8 | Do., Punjab Northern. | Ditto ... | Do. 21, „ |
| 9 | Do., Tirhoot ... | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 10 | Depy. Contlr., Neemuch. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 11 | Do. Holkar ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 12 | Contlr., Hooblee and Carwar. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 13 | Do., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 14 | Do., Northern Bengal. | Sep. 1874 | Do. 8, „ |
| 15 | Do., Nizam's ... | Ditto ... | Do. 9, „ |
| 16 | Do., Indus Valley | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| | STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE). | | |
| 1 | Contlr., Wurdah Valley. | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874. |
| 2 | Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern | Oct. 1874 | Nov. 30, „ |
| 3 | Do, Nulhatee | Ditto ... | Dec. 4, „ |
| 4 | Contlr., Khamgaum | Ditto ... | Do. 14, „ |
| 5 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do 22, „ |
| 6 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 7 | Do. Holkar ... | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 7th January* 1875.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

### FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Das, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Basu, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 3 | Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| 4 | Chakravarti, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 5 | Mohan Lal | ... | Delhi College. |
| 6 | Bagchi, Brajagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| 8 | Thomson, W. H. | .. | Hooghly College. |
| 9 | Bandyopadhyay, Harinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lalchand | ... | Lahore College. |
| 11 | Nag, Haradhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 13 | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 14 | Das, Ramsaran | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 15 | Sen, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Molakram | ... | Delhi College. |
| 17 | Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 18 | Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

### SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Bisveswar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | Saugor High School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Sasisekhar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Barál, Nilmani | ... | Presidency College. |
| Barkatulla Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Basu, Asminikumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Biharikrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Navagopal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Lalvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Meghnath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bhaumik, Dinavandhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bisvas, Amritalal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Chakravarti, Byomkes | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Sripati | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Dammilal | ... | Agra College. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Dhan Sing | ... | Delhi College. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Dutt, William | ... | Teacher. |
| Fariduddin Ahmed | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ghosh, Haradhan | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Nityananda | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gosvami Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnadhan | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Guruprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Isvardas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Jagannath | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta | ... | Ditto. |
| Kanhyalal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ramkumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Loos, A. B. | ... | Teacher. |
| Majumdar, Kunjavihari | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Mallik, Prasaddas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Rammohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitter, Charles Hiralall | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Moffet, G. E. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Murlidhar | ... | St. John's College. |
| Nag, Syamakanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Sambhuchandra | ... | Teacher. |
| Ramsaranlal | ... | Patna College. |
| Ray, Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Navadvipchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sailendravandhu | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Syamaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ugrakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Sahay, Bhagvan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sanvardas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sarkar, Jagat Narayan | ... | Patna College. |
| Scott, G. W. | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Hem Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Raj Krishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Pramatha Krishna | ... | Ditto. |
| 77 Som, Sri Lal | ... | Hooghly College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acharyya, Kedaresvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Ahmed Beg | ... | Delhi College. |
| Azam Ali Khan | ... | Patna College. |
| Baishnava, Brajanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Guruprasanna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Medical College. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Amarchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Atulkrishna | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Tarakchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Brajvallabh | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Chakravarti, Damodar | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Pratapchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Teacher. |
| Dám, Kasinath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Dás, Jogeschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Kamalanath | ... | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Maheschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Datta, Mohinimohan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| De, Advaityaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Deviprasad | ... | L. M. School, Mirzapore. |
| Dikshit, Harprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Gangopadhyay, Devendranath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Gauridayal | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Ghosh, Prasannakumar | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Saratchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Hardeo Prasad | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Jagnesvar Dayal | ... | Patna College. |
| Karmakar, Hariprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| Kshetri, Lakshminarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Kuar Bahadur | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kulliram | ... | Agra College. |
| Madan Gopal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Mahbub Ahmed | ... | Patna College. |
| Majumdar, Avinaschandra | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Chandicharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kripanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Makkar, Gostavihari | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Manna, Umeschandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Mitra, Krishnakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Krishnaprasanna | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Mohammed Yusaf | ... | Benares College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Hariprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sarvesvar | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Satunath | ... | Ditto. |
| Murlidhar | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Nandi, Rasvihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nasrat-uddin Ahmed | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Páin, Isvarprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Pál, Janakinath | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| Panioty, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Pragdas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Raghonath Rao Chandorekar | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Raghunandan Prasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Raghunath Prasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Rakshit, Mahendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ramlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Ramratanlal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Rango Amritsant | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Ray, Gnaradaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Makundanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Sitanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sivaprasad | ... | St. Xavier's College |
| „ Syamakanta | ... | Teacher. |
| Sanyal, Nrityagopal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sarkar, Nalinvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramnarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Bakhaldas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Srikanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sulapani | ... | Ditto. |
| Shilstone, N. A. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sinha, Brahmaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Jaynathpati | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Makhanlal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sohanlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Thakur Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| Todar Mal | ... | Agra College. |
| Umrao Singh | ... | Bareilly College. |
| 97 Venkaya, B. | ... | Saugor High School. |

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Bari, Syed | ... | Commillah School. |
| Abdul Halim | ... | Calcutta Mudrassa. |
| Abdul Wahab | ... | Ditto. |
| Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sabhan | ... | Ditto. |
| Alder, A. L. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Amar Nath | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Anderson, G. | ... | Private Student. |
| Bagchi, Kalikrishna | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Bampton, P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Anandakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Avinas Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Avinas Chandra | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Ooterpara School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Konnugger School. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Radha Charan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Rames Chandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Upendra Nath | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Banerjee, A. N. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Basil, M. | ... | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| Basu, Akshay Kumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Avinas Chandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Basanta Kumar | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Bhupendra Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Bijay Gopal | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Braja Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Devendrabijay | ... | Bullagurh School. |
| „ Dina Nath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jotendra Nath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| „ Kritanta Kumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Kusamkumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Lolitmohan | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Narayanchandra | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Noacolly School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Govindachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rammay | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Biswas, Baikunthanath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Chaki, Benimadhav | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Chakravarti, Nisakanta | ... | Hindu School. |
| Channon, F. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Anantalal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Anukulchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Bhagavaticharan | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| „ Bhutnath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | Jonye Training School. |
| „ Digamvar | ... | Bancoorah School. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | Kuchiakole Rajgram School. |
| „ Manmatha | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Pankajakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Ramkali | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Hindu School. |
| Damodar Das | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Das, Jagadis Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Datta, Chandra Kumar | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Jadav Krishna | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | ... | Noacolly School. |
| „ Jay Gopal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Sanskrit College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Mahendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Naphar Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Narayan Das | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narendra Krishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Navin Chandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Upendra Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Davidson, T. | ... | Doveton College. |
| De, Narendra Lal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Rama Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Denial Tamizuddin Ahmed | ... | Hare School. |
| DeZylva, E. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Dufour, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Durgasankar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Foy, W. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| French, G. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kedar Nath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narayan Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Pran Chaitanya | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Ramottam | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Umes Chandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Gosvami, Navakrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Trailokya Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Govinda Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Gurulal | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Matilal | ... | Hare School. |
| Holmes, G. P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Jordar, Radha Nath | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Kar Gaurkisor | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Kennedy, R. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Kshetri, Srikrishna | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Le Franc, P. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Maiti, Rudranarayan | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Maitra, Hiramvachandra | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Rajendralal | .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Majumdar, Bhavanikisor | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Hridaynath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Mallik, Hiralal | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Hare School. |
| Massa, L. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Misra, Dulichand | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mitra, Amulyakrishna | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Birajacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Girishchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Nagendrachandra | ... | St. Stephen's Mission School, Nyehati. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mohammad Hasan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Mohinta, Purnachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Adhar Chandra | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Bhutnath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Devendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Kisari Mohan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Krishnadhan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Narottam | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Phakir Chandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Phanibhushan | ... | Barrackpore School, |

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|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Santosh Prasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Nág, Abhay Charan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Páin, Priya Lal | ... | Hindu School. |
| Pál, Srinath | ... | Hare School. |
| Palit, Syama Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Palmer, C. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Pereira, C. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Raushan Lal | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ray, Atul Krishna | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nandagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nikunja Vihari | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Phatik Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajani Kanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ram Charan | ... | Noral School. |
| Read, A. H. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Howrah School. |
| Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jaganmohan | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Khagendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Prankrishna | .. | Hindu School. |
| Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| Set, Hridaylal | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| Sinha, Bansilal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Thaddeus, A. M. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Vyasa, Jaykrishna | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Wenat, H. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| 168 Young, G. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Gafur I | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Abdul Gafur II | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Abdul Hakim Sheikh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Acharyya, Panchanan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Achhruram | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Adhikari, Sashibhushan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| Adhya, Girischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Alahi Baksh | ... | Serampore College. |
| Alay Mohammed, Syed | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ali Bahadur, Syed | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Ali Mohammed | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Amvika Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Ankurnath | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Atmaram Garota | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Awadkisor | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Babbu Singh | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Badri Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhav | ... | Unao High School. |
| „ Nawulvihari | ... | Futtehgurh High School. |
| Baksi, Navagopal | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| Baldev Dass | .. | London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore. |
| Baldeo Singh | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Anukul | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Apurvachandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Bankavihari | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Chunilal | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| „ Haripada | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Sibpore Institution. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| Bankevihari | ... | Bharaich School. |
| Bansilal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Baptiste, E. | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Baqr Ali, Syed | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Baral, Gopalchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Basak, Chandrakanta | ... | Pubna Government School. |
| „ Krishnalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Syamsundar | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Bhavanicharan | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Chintamani | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Dwarkanath | ... | Noakholly School. |
| „ Gangadas | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Gurucharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| „ Jagadisvar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Jognesvar | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Nrityagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Srigopal | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Private student. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhagwan Das | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Bhagwant Roy | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Bhairav Datta | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Bhan Madhav Barde | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Bhar, Nilmani | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhattacharyya Bipinvihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore. |
| „ Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kalisundar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Kapilesvar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Makundachandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Navinkrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | ... | Navadwip E. School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ramaprasad | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Sadhanchandra | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Bhyron Prasad | ... | Mooradabad Zillah School. |
| Biharilal | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Bisvas, Jadunath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| „ Sastivar | ... | London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Bisvesvar Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Bodhraj | ... | Gujrat School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Brindavan Das | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Bryan, J. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Carbery, S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Chakravarti, Banesvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Indranarayan | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | Lahore Medical School. |
| ,, Navin Chandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | Harinavi Anglo Sanskrit School. |
| Chart Singh | ... | Sealkote Scotch Mission School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Bholanath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Krishnakumar | ... | Jubbulpore High School |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | Ranaghat School. |
| ,, Nivaranchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Upendrakumar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijay Govinda | ... | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Bipinchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Dwarkakanta | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Haradhan | ... | Hamilton's English School, Tumlook. |
| ,, Harasankar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Makhanlal | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Raghunath | ... | Balasore School. |
| ,, Ratanmani | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Chongdar, Asutosh | .. | Howrah School. |
| Choprah, Tirathram | ... | Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Copeland, J. | ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Das, Anandachandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Baradakanta | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Govindachandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haraprasanna | ... | Searsole School. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Krishnasundar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Maheschandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Navakisor | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| ,, Ramankrishna | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Datta, Amvikacharan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Baikunthanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bamdev | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| ,, Brajavallabh | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Dharmadas | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Gangadas | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Burrisaul School. |
| ,, Krishnalal | ... | Noral School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Piyarinath | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... | Calcutta School. |

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| Datta, Tarakchandra | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| De, Akhilchandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Piyaricharan | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramapati | ... | Hare School. |
| Dev, Raghunath | ... | Ditto |
| Deva Dutt | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| Devidin | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Deviprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Dharam Narayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| „ Jaydev | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Dindayal | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Dube, Murlidhar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Erasmus, J. D. | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Farid-ud-din Ahmad | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra | ... | Digapotia School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Jyepore Moharaja's College. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Ghazanfur Ali, Mir | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Ghosh, Abhay Kumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Sarun School. |
| „ Bhuvanesvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Govindalal | ... | Kandee School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Goberdangah School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Narendranath, Maulik | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Nisikumar | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Ghoshal, Aghornath | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| „ Syamapada | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Golam Qudir, Syed | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Gomes, N. | ... | St. Chrysostom's School. |
| Gorak Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Gosvami, Kisarikisor | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| Govinda Vaman Kadbe | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guin, Dinanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Gundaya, T. | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guni, Srinibas | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Gupta, Gaurisankar | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Jaysankar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Kaisikicharan | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Hazareebagh School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Gurdayal | ... | St. John's College. |
| Haldar, Gopallal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Harijahnavi | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Paresnath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Private Student. |

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| Hanuman Prasad | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Harikisan Das | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Harnam Sewak | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Harriott, G. | .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Harris, B. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Hemhat Ali Khan | ... | Coomercolly School. |
| Heysham, H. R. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hiralal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Hoole, R. A. | ... | Kandy Collegiate School. |
| Iqtidar-ud-din | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Jagannath Godi Ruthekur | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Jai Singh | ... | Rawulpindee Mission School. |
| Jausz, C. A. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Jewell, H. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jyotirbid, Jwala Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Srikrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Kalicharan Lal | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Kalika Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Kalyan Singh | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Kar, Purnachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Rajmohan | ... | Mogultuli E. School. |
| Karamat-ullah | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Keshwa Nand | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Kuljas Ray | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Labha Mal | ... | Ditto. |
| Lachman Ganesh Navlekar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Lackersteen, A. M. | ... | Bengal Academy. |
| Laek, Rajnarayan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Laha, Chandicharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nalinimohan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Srihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Lakshmi Chandra | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Lakshmiram | ... | C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Madan Singh | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi |
| Madhar Rao Dinkar | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mahadev Pande | ... | Benares College. |
| Mahes Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Maitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Asminikumar | ... | Jessore School. |
| ,, Kailashchandra | ... | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Hare School. |
| Mandal, Biharilal | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| Manikchand | ... | Benares College. |
| Manuel, D. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Masaddar Ali | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Mathradas | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Matthews, C. | ... | Armenian Ph. Academy. |
| Maulik, Harischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| McGee, S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Miran Baksh | ... | Umritsur C. M. School. |
| Mitchell, W. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Khagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Lalvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Nripendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Konnaggar School. |

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| Mitra, Rajanikanta | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | .. Konnaggar School. |
| „ Saratchandra (Junior) | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sarvesvar | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Sivadacharan | .. F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Suratlal | .. Hare School. |
| Mohammed Hanif | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Ismael | .. Arrah School. |
| „ Mirza | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Mobhem | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Serajuddin | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Sujad Hossien | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Syed Alam | .. Roy Bareilly High School. |
| Montgomery, R. P. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhaya Charan | .. Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Amritalal | .. Barrackpore School. |
| „ Anukulchandra | .. Burdwan English School. |
| „ Asutosh | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Atulchandra | .. Cuttack High School. |
| „ Binadlal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| „ Girischandra | .. Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gyanendranath | .. Konnaggar School. |
| „ Harendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | .. Kassipore Kasinath School. |
| „ Jogendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Kalidas | .. Sridharpore School. |
| „ Kalikumar | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Kantichandra | .. Amta School. |
| „ Lalitmohan | .. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Manindranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Nidhiram | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | .. C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| „ Purnachandra | .. Ditto Ditto. |
| „ Ramgopal | .. Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | .. Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Sastivar | .. Goburdangah School. |
| „ Sidhesvar | .. Moharanee Sarnamoyee's School. |
| „ Surendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Syamacharan | .. Bankoora School. |
| Mumford, W. | .. St. Xavier's College. |
| Munilal | .. Patiala School. |
| Munnalal | .. Allygurh Zillah School. |
| Munnalal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Munsi, Gurunath | .. Beauleah High School. |
| Murray, E. R. | .. Mussooree School. |
| Nag, Haradayal | .. Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Priyanath | .. Bullagurh School. |
| Nandan, Kanailal | .. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Nandi, Baninath | .. Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bankavihari | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Gaganchandra | .. Silchar Government School. |
| Narayandas | .. Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Narayan Prasad | .. Agra Collegiate School. |
| Nehaluddin Ahmed | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Nurul Huda, Syed | .. Doveton College. |
| Ockleton, C. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Oliver, G. T. | .. Ditto. ditto. |
| Pain, Syamlal | .. Serampore College. |
| Pal, Akshay Kumar | .. Hare School. |
| „ Harimohan | .. Commillah School. |
| „ Janakinath | .. Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Maniklal | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Nripendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Saratchandra | .. Hindu School. |
| „ Umeschandra | .. Garden Reach School. |
| Pande, Sivdatta | .. Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Parsons, E. R. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Pathak Gangaprasad | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Pereira, J. C. W. | ... St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Pigot, E. S. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Piyarilal | .. St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |

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| Powell, L. P. | .. | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Raghuvir Narayan Sukul | .. | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Raj Bahadur Pandit | .. | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| Rajaram Chitambar | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Rajaram Gangadhur Despanday | .. | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Raja Prasad | .. | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Ram Bahadur | .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ram Bhullabh | .. | Sultanpore School. |
| Ramchandra Rao | .. | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Ramesvarprasad Bhagran | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School |
| Ray, Abhaya Charan | .. | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Baikuntha Chandra | .. | Barrisal School. |
| ,, Bisvambhar | .. | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Bisveswar | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Devendranath | .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Durgadas | .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| ,, Gopimohan | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Govinda Chandra | .. | Calcutta School. |
| ,, Gurbaksh | .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| ,, Harinath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Isanchandra | .. | Benares College. |
| ,, Lakshminarayan | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Navakumar | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Phakirdas | .. | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | .. | Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | .. | Noral School. |
| ,, Rishikes | .. | Fureedpore School. |
| ,, Sarutchandra | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Sasadhar | .. | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Sasikumar | .. | Commillah School. |
| ,, Satinath | .. | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Syamacharan | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Taraknath | .. | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Upendranath | .. | Intally Institution. |
| ,, Bharilal, Chaudri, | .. | Burrisa School. |
| Sadat Ali Khan | .. | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Saha, Adhar Chandra | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Harilal | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalvihari | .. | Ditto, Chinsurah. |
| Sankar Ramchandra Kolti | .. | Nagpore City School. |
| Sankey, W. H. T. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sanwaldas Ramsanahei | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sanyal, Jogeschandra | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Sarkar, Avinaschandra | .. | South Baharoo School. |
| ,, Bholanath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Biharilal | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Brajendralal | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Devendranath | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Harinath | .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Ramdas | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| Sarma, Tarakisor | .. | Sylhet Government School. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Bamacharan | .. | Bankoora School. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chandrakanta | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | .. | Bauleah High School. |
| ,, Jadunath | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Jivankrishna | .. | Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Kalikrishna | .. | Barisa School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | .. | Noral School. |
| ,, Mathuranath | .. | Abdool Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Saradakumar | .. | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | .. | Commillah School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Monghyr School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Umeschandra | .. | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Set, Kirtichandra | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Set, Munnalal | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Sheonarayan | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Sil, Biharilal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Durgadas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Sinaes, M. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Sinha, Amritalal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Haralal | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Harinath | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| Sirajuddin | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Sitaram | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Sivapratap | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Smith, W. H. | ... | Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Srikhandi, Govinda Rao | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Stowell, G. F. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Sujan Singh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Sundarlal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sur, Sasibhusan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Surnden, F. A. | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Syamprakas | ... | Arrah School. |
| Tejray | ... | Teacher. |
| Thomson, C. W. | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Tiwari, Bhagwan Din | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| „ Chandrasekhar | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gajadhar | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Van Gunster, G. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Vindheswariprasad Lala | ... | Benares College. |
| Vindheswariprasad Pande | ... | Do. Do. |
| Vithal Waman Páge | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| 484 Wahid Baksh | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Jalil | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Abdur Rahim | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Acharyya, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Navadwipa English School. |
| Ajodhyanath | ... | Ajmere College School. |
| Ameer Ali | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Anantaram | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Atmárám Bhugwant | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Badri Prasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Badri Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Bandyopádhyáy, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Atulchundra | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Benimadhab | ... | Gossydurgapore School. |
| „ Bidubhusan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Kanchrapara School. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Khetramohan | ... | Piljung School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | St. John's College. |
| „ Nanilal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Ramratna | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Umadas | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Banerjee, D. N. | ... | Teacher. |
| Banwarilal | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Basu, Avinaschandra | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Ekadanta | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... | Metropolitan School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sriramchandra | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| „ Syamachara | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhadra, Krishnakumar | ... | Commillah School. |
| Bhagwanchand | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bhakta, Hiralal | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| Bhanja, Kedarnath | ... | London Mission Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bhatta, Gadádhar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra | ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Jogneswar | ... | Navadwipa English School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Nilratan | ... | Joynarian's College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Horinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Ramendra | ... | Muragacha School. |
| ,, Rasaraj | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | Noral School. |
| Bhaumik, Kedarnath | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Biharilal | ... | London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Bijaylal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Bisvas, Girischandra | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| ,, Suryyakanta | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| Brahmanand | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Chakravarti, Abhay Chandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Anandagopal | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Jessore School. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Seminary. |
| ,, Bhagwanchandra | ... | Local Mission School, Midnapore. |
| ,, Girishchandra | ... | Bauleah School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| Chandulal | ... | Patiala School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Dasurati | ... | Serampore College. |
| ,, Heramvalal | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Kalachand | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Kirtichandra | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rashmohan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Chiranjilal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Chaudhuri, Aghornath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Sridharpore School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| ,, Upendralal | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| D'Souza, G. E. | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Das, Amvikacharan | ... | Serampore College. |
| ,, Balmokund | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| ,, Banarasi | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bishan | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| ,, Bolaki | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Gopal | ... | Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | Gowhatty High School. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | ... | Commillah Zillah School. |
| ,, Phalaram | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| ,, Rajendrachandra | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| ,, Rajkumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Datta, Amritalal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Amvikacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Isananda | ... | Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| ,, Krishnakinkar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| ,, Sasadhar | ... | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Daw, Bipinchandra | ... | Commillah Zillah School. |
| De, Gangacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Krishnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Dindayal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Ditmal | ... | Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| Donnithorne, G. S. | ... | Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Private Student. |
| Durgasahay | ... | Mozufferpore School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Edwards, A. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Faiz Bakhsh | ... | Church Mission School, Umritsar. |
| Fitzsimons, A. | ... | La Martinecre College, Lucknow. |
| Ganeshilál | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Saradaprasad | ... | Free Church Branch School, Culna. |
| Garurram | ... | Benares College. |
| Gaurisankar | ... | C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Geasiram | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Ghatak, Nivaranchandra | ... | Goburdangah School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Hemnath | ... | Jounpore Mission School. |
| „ Isanchandra | ... | Bankoora School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| „ Mathuramohan | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| „ Probhatchandra | ... | Nizamut School. |
| „ Rajnath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Metropolitan Seminary. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Ghoshal, Prasanhacoomar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Gopalganes Parbhuni | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Goswami, Batekrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Radhikamohan | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Govinda, Balkrishna Patwardhan | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Govindarao | ... | Benares College. |
| Guha, Dinanath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Iswarchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Navakanta | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| Gulalchand | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Gupta, Kaminikanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Panchanan | ... | Kandee School. |
| „ Tarakisar | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| Haldar, Ganapati | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| Hamid Hossain | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Harbhagman | ... | Guzrat School. |
| Hariharprasad | ... | Monghyr School. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Gya Zillah School. |
| Hiralal | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Hurst, J. H. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Jagannath | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Jasadalal | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Jhá, Girijadatta | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Jogmani | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| „ Parmeswaridatta | ... | Private Student, |
| Kanhayalál | ... | Balrampore School. |
| Kar, Biharilal | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Karmakar, Amvikacharan | ... | Noral School. |
| Kisarilál | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Krishnachandra | ... | Benares College. |
| Kundanlal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kundu, Gaurchandra | ... | Albert Institution. |
| Laha, Binadvihari | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Bholanath | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| „ Radhikaprasad | ... | London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Lakshmanprasad | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Lakshminarayan | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| Lal, Gurucharan | ... | Ranchee Government School. |
| Madhavo Ramchundra Bobade | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Madhavrao | ... | Benares College. |
| Madhoram | ... | Lahore Zillah School. |
| Mahanti, Ananda Chandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Prabhakar | ... | Ditto ditto |
| Maiti, Mahendra Nath | ... | Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... | Hardui Zillah School. |
| Majumdar, Ramrup | ... | Dinagepore School. |
| Mangaprasad | ... | Barabanki High School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Mirza Mohommed Wally | ... | Private Student. |
| Misra, Matilal | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Mitra, Bisveswar | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Harivar | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Indubhusan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kaminikanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | Amta School. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| Mohallanavis Ram Krishna | ... | Mymensingh Zillah School. |
| Mohammed Abdullah | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mohanlal | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Mohavirprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Moreshwarkhandu | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Anudaprasad | ... | Bhavanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Oonao High School. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Kantichandra | ... | London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Bauleah School. |
| „ Ramranjan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Sarvanicharan | ... | Ranchee School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| Mukund Govind Pavnasker | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mulchand | ... | Delhi College. |
| Mulraj | ... | Private Student. |
| Munshee Guruprasanna | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Nanda, Bhagavat | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Nandi Brajendrakumar | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Nag Purnachandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Nathulal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Nathuram | ... | St. John's College. |
| Niogi Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| Pain, Gopalchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Gostavihari | ... | Serampore College. |
| Pal, Bipinchandra | ... | Sylhet Government School |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Palit, Chandranath | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Panday, Nandakisar | ... | Private Student. |
| Pandit, Surajnarayan | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Phillips, F. W. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Phukan, Jadunath | ... | Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| Raghunath Madhoo Despanday | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Rameswarprasad | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| Ray, Brajanath | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Chaitanyaprasad | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Durgaprasanna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Moharanee Surnomoy's School. |
| „ Gopallal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Baluti School. |
| „ Indranarayan | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Gopalnogur School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Kustea School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Satyendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Ruknuddin | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Saha, Prasannakumar | ... | Pakoor School. |
| „ Radharaman | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |

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|---|---|---|
| Saha, Rajanikanta | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Sahay, Brajanandan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Narasinha | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Sant Sing | ... | Church Mission School, Amritsar. |
| Sanyal, Bishnu Chandra | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Rungpore Zillah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Piyari Mohan | ... | Putea School. |
| Sarkar, Annada Prasad | ... | Deogurh School. |
| „ Gopal Chandra | ... | Dighapatia School. |
| „ Krishna Kanta | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Sarma, Betharam | ... | Tezpore School. |
| „ Dambharudhar | ... | Debroogurh School. |
| „ Mohima Chandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| Sen, Binad Bihari | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Hari Mohan | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Karuna Sindhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Pranhari | ... | Mogultoli School. |
| „ Ras Bihari | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Satya Charan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Dum-Dum School. |
| „ Umasankar | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Sheik Bahngan | ... | Balasore School. |
| Shewraj Bahadur | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Singh Arjun | ... | Guzrat School. |
| „ Hardayal | ... | Delhi College. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| „ Syam | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| „ Thakur Prasad | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Sinha Grish Chandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gour Gopal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Krishna Narayan | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Kulada Prasad | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Raghuvir | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sivadhyan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sivaram | ... | Bhastara School. |
| „ Trisuldhari | ... | Moradpore School, Bankipore. |
| Sitaram | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Sitaram | .. | Gya Zillah School. |
| Sivnarayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Sohanlal | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Sundarram M. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Syamlal | ... | Behar English School. |
| Syamvihari | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Syed Aboo Jafar | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Mohommed Ruffiq | ... | Baptist Mission School, Monghyr. |
| „ Mohommed Sharfuddin | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Uddin Ahmed | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Yehyah Hossain | ... | Patna College School. |
| Takurta, Binadlal | ... | Barrisal School. |
| Thakur, Brajendra Sundar | ... | Kandee School. |
| Varijanabhudu, P. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Yecknath Shraven | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| 303 Zahural Hossain | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 28th December* 1874.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

The result of the examination held at Colombo is not included in the above list.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7479 | L 50—81825 | 100 | Babu Baikunto Nath Banerjee. |
| 7487 | L 37—27491 | 20 | The Supdt., Travelling Post Office, Bengal Division, Howrah. |
| 7489 | L 17—33863 | 5 | The Officiating Post Master General, Punjab. |
| 7491 | L 50—91960 | 100 | Babu Gopaul Chunder Buxy. |
| | „ —91961 | 100 | |
| 7500 | L 17—18706 | 5 | The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7507 | L 50—94342 | 100 | A. G. Hailes, Esq. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7501 | L 36—36912 | 20 | Babu Kader Nath Mullick. |
| 7502 | L 35—83004 | 10 | Hassambhye Cassim. |
| 7503 | L 45—75676 to „ —75680 | 20 each | |
| 7504 | L 8—13106 | 100 | Sodagur Mull Nanick Ram. |
| | L 19—07093 | 50 | |
| | „ —14539 | 50 | |
| | A 92—70140 | 50 | |
| | „ —27014 | 50 | |
| 7505 | A 77—55188 | 10 | Ranchoor Dass Coonjlall Bijnath. |
| | „ —55187 | | |
| 7506 | L 41—72192 | 10 | Babu Jankypersad Mookerjee. |
| 7508 | L 37—01141 | 20 | Bettunlall and Kissenlall. |
| 7480 | L 39—45739 | 10 | Babu Umes Chunder Mookerjee. |
| 7481 | L 2—93529 | 10 | Babu Parbutty Churn Biswas. |
| | „ —93528 | | |
| 7482 | L 1—37696 | 10 | Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt. |
| | „ —37693 | | |
| 7483 | L 40—46982 | 10 | Babu Sreepuddo Bhuttacharjee. |
| 7484 | L 12—18963 | 20 | Captain P. W. Powlett. |
| | L 19—34791 | 50 | |
| 7485 | A 62—37826 | 10 | Babu Hurry Narain Misser. |
| | A 98—62023 | 10 | |
| 7490 | L 50—36522 | 100 | Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co. |
| | „ —49374 | 100 | |
| | „ —49450 | 100 | |
| 7492 | L 39—71907 | 10 | Bomanjee Bestanjee. |
| 7493 | L 17—10422 | 5 | Babu Ram Chunder Das. |
| 7494 | A 93—52120 | 20 | Babu Gobind Chundra Mohapatra. |
| 7495 | L 17—63161 | 5 | The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal. |
| 7496 | L 45—16318 | 20 | E. T. Hanby, Esq. |
| | „ —16315 | | |
| | L 15—49422 | 5 | |
| | „ —84497 | | |
| 7497 | L 11 - 65047 | 5 | Babu Munmuth Nath Chuckerbutty. |
| 7498 | L 50—06837 | 100 | B. O'Brien, Esq., M. D. |
| 7499 | L 45—71000 | 20 | Golam Nubbee. |
| | L 40—29031 | 10 | |
| | „ —29033 | 10 | |
| | „ —29044 | 10 | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 8th January* 1875.

L. BERKELEY.
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency*

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### Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1 | E 5—51585 | 20 | Kaloo Mull Bazaz, Anarkullee, Lahore. |
| | E 6—76668 | 10 | |
| 2 | E 7—29719 | 5 | The Post Master General, Panjab. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 170 | E 5—53798 | 20 | Sirdar Ram Singh, Rawul Pindi. |
| 178 | E 7—10733 | 5 | Sirdar Jodh Singh Kole, Rawul Pindi. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 2nd January* 1875.

I. C. BOSE
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## NOTICE.

The Committee appointed for the revision of the Tariff, will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 9-45 A. M., and will be glad to receive any suggestions or information relating to the subject under their consideration.

Any gentleman wishing to appear personally before the Committee, is requested to put himself in communication with the Secretary to the Committee, who will inform him on what date the Committee will be able to see him.

24, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, *7th January* 1875. } J. D. MACLEAN, *Secy., Tariff Committee.*

## WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

## WANTED

A Draftsman for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, on the permanent establishment. Salary rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. None but thoroughly competent Draftsmen, who can draw from rough sketches, and have a sufficient knowledge of English to copy headings, &c., written in English, need apply.

Applications to be accompanied by copies of testimonials. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

Applications to be made to Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works.

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 8th January* 1875.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Java*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar* and *Thales*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per (P. and O.) Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th January 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. S. SULLEN,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**Published by Authority.**

*Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.*

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*In two vols., foolscap folio.*

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

*Just published.*

**Army List—New Number.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

**The older Statutes in force in India,** edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

**A collection of Statutes relating to** India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

**The Acts of the Government of India** from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

*Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 80 per copy; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, annas 10 extra.*

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Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

*Just published.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8.*

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs. 3; postage 8 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3.*

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing beween the undersigned, and carried on under the Firm of PLAYFAIR, DUNCAN & Co., ceases this day by effluxion of time, owing to the retirement of the subscriber, Patrick Playfair.

PATRICK PLAYFAIR.
WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA,
*The* 31*st December* 1874.

With reference to the above, the Business of the said Firm will from this date be carried on by the undersigned under the Firm of DUNCAN BROTHERS & Co., who will collect all the outstandings, and meet all the obligations of the late Firm.

WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA,
*The* 1*st January* 1875.

### NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. C. F. Burgett in our firm, ceased on 31st December 1874.

Mr. James Lyall, Junior, is admittted a partner from this date.

CALCUTTA,
1*st January* 1875. LYALL, RENNIE & Co.

Letters of Administration to the estate of Peter Drummond, late a Colonel on the Retired List of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, who died at Seronge in Central India, on the eighth January last, have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta to Colonel Henry Drummond, R. E., Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the brother and one of next-of-kin of the deceased.

All persons having claims against or indebted to the said estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Hastings Street, on or before the first day of March next, after which date the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had to those claims only of which notice shall then have been received.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
*Attorneys for the Administrator Col. H. Drummond.*

*The* 16*th November* 1874.

Probate of the Will of Christopher Lea, late of Modopee Tea Estate, in the District of Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, has been granted by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Assam to Richard Lea, of Tezpore, Assam, the sole executor named in the said Will.

All persons having claims against or indebted to the said estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Hastings Street, on or before the first day of March next, after which date the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, and regards had to those claims only of which notice shall then have been received.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
*Attorneys for the Executor Richard Lea.*

### ESTATE OF RICHARD CLARKE BELL, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, late a Tea Planter, who died at No. 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, on the 16th April 1873, and Probate of whose Will was duly granted to Frederick John Fergusson, of Calcutta, Barrister-at-law, Esquire, sole Executor of the deceased, on the 6th May 1873, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the

undersigned, the solicitors of the said Executor, No. 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th April 1875, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the Estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the Executor has then had notice. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the Executor shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Executor.*

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, which last stood in the name of Nowbutroy Jowalanath :—

No. 13788 of 40164, of the five per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 3,000.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT,
*Attorney-at-Law.*

### Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 005806 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for Rs. 700, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Lilladhur Juvarechund, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

LILLADHUR JUVARECHUND.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 18 OF 1874.

*A Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and thereby to provide for the establishment of Rural Police and for the more efficient administration of law in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1874:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof:

Construction.

And it shall be read with and taken as part of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Addition to Act IV of 1872.

2. The said Panjáb Laws Act shall be read as if the following sections were inserted next after section thirty-nine thereof:—

Power to establish village-watchman system and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration and not comprised within the limits of a municipality, and in furtherance of this object may from time to time make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(a) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(b) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(c) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(d) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(e) the conferring upon them and the exercise by them of any powers and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force;

(f) the performance by them of such duties as to the Local Government may seem fit, whether duties of the nature ordinarily imposed by law on police officers, or duties connected with the public health or the collection of information in any branch of administration;

(g) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen, by the headmen of the villages comprised in their respective beats;

(h) the performance, by the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of or substitution for such watchman;

(i) the exercise, by such village-headmen, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman for the purposes referred to in clauses (g) and (h) of this section;

(j) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or

grain to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in or resorting to such villages or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same;

(*l*) the efficient working of the village-watchman system generally.

"Provided—

*1st.*, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the village comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by such rules,

*2ndly*, that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section shall include provisions for ascertaining and placing on record, and, as far as conveniently may be, giving effect to, the views and opinions of the headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman or village headman discharging the duties of a police officer under the rules made hereunder all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police officer or by any village-headman or watchman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

"39 C. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police service of any town or village not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section thirty-nine A, should be performed by police officers enrolled under Act V of 1861, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the said service shall be so performed and that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

Issue of notice of taxes proposed to be levied.

"39 D. When the Local Government has, under section thirty-nine C, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

Objections to taxation.

"Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

Procedure thereon.

"After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit to the Local Government a report of the proposal made by him, the objections (if any) urged thereto and his opinion on such objections, and no such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

Power to fix rates of tax.

"39 E. When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

Power to make rules for collection of taxes.

"39 F. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

Indemnity-clause.

"39 G. All taxes and collections which have been hitherto levied for the purposes of village and town police shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law."

Substitution of new section for section 50.

3. Section 50 of the said Panjáb Laws Act is repealed and in lieu thereof there shall be read the following:—

Power to make rules regarding matters mentioned in sections 43 to 49.

"50. The Local Government may issue rules as to the matters mentioned in sections forty-three to forty-nine inclusive, and may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

"All existing rules upon such matters shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise direct, be deemed to have been issued under and in conformity with this section.

Conditions of validity of rules made under this Act.

"50 A. No rules made by the Local Government under any power conferred by this Act shall be valid unless—

(*a*) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the Panjáb;

(*b*) they are published in the Local Gazette;

(*c*) previous to such publication they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Penalties for breach of such rules.

"50 B. The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment on conviction before a Magistrate not exceeding six months' imprisonment or 300 rupees fine, or both."

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

From correspondence which has recently taken place between the Government of India and the Government of the Panjáb, it has become apparent that the position of the village chaukídár in the Panjáb, as regards his duties, powers, pay, appointment, dismissal and punishment, rests upon practice and that there is no sufficient legal power to mould the system according to the exigencies of time and place.

The main object of the present Bill is to place on a legal basis a system which has existed and has in the main worked efficiently, and to the satisfaction of all concerned from our first occupation of the province.

The definition of the position and functions of the village-watchman involves of necessity the definition of the police-duties of the village-headman, whose nominee and servant he virtually is, and in subordination to whom, if the village-police system is to be efficient, he must always work.

The duties which the present Bill goes to impose on village-headmen are, perhaps, in some particulars more extensive than those which at this moment can legally be required of them; but they are, it is believed, little, if at all, in excess of what the general opinion of the country would expect from men in their position, and what, as a matter of fact, the best of them at this moment undertake.

The present opportunity has been taken to provide for the raising of funds to defray the charges of police in certain *kasbahs* or towns which have outgrown the village-system, and yet are not sufficiently advanced to be formed into municipalities.

Here, again, the Bill does no more than put an existing and long-established system on a legal footing.

A. HOBHOUSE.

*The 23rd April* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 19 OF 1874.

*A Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognised by the orders and customs of the service.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has lately been discovered that certain men now serving in the Native Army were not duly attested on enlistment, and doubts have consequently been raised as to their rights and liabilities.

The present Bill, which is framed on the model of section 59 of the English Mutiny Act, has accordingly been prepared. It simply declares that every soldier who has for six months received pay and been borne on the rolls, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested.

H. W. NORMAN.

*The 10th December* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January 1875:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction was referred, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and we have the honour to present this further report.

From C. C. Macrae, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, dated 24th March 1874.
„ Home Department, No. 453 J, dated 25th March 1874, and enclosures.
„ Acting Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 31st March 1874, and enclosures.
„ Financial Department, No. 2170, dated 31st March 1874, and enclosures.
Minute by Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 28th March 1874.
Ditto by Mr. Justice Marriott, dated 31st March 1874.
Note by J. Pitt Kennedy, Esq.
From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 6th April 1874, and enclosures.
Opinion by Mr. Justice Markby, dated 1st June 1874.
From Pitt Kennedy, Esq., dated 15th June 1874.
„ Government, Panjáb, No. 2535, dated 6th July 1874, and enclosure.
Note by Chief Justice Sir R. Couch, dated 11th July 1874.
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 918 A, dated 16th July 1874.
„ Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1113 A, dated 15th July 1874, and enclosures.
„ Government, Madras, No. 1510, dated 15th August 1874, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 147 J, dated 21st September 1874, forwarding memorial from British Indian Association.
From Government of Bombay, No. 7082, dated 14th December 1874, and enclosures.

2. In compliance with the wishes of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Bombay, we have reproduced in the Bill itself the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to which as introduced it merely referred. We have thus, we hope, made the Bill a complete Code of that branch of the law to which it relates. The Bill as now amended is divided into sixteen chapters, relating respectively to the following subjects:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.
„ II.—Of Sessions.
„ III.—Of Procedure on Commitments.
„ IV.—Of the Commencement of the Trial.
„ V.—Of Juries.
„ VI.—Of the Trial.

CHAPTER VII.—Of Evidence.
" VIII.—Of the Charge to the Jury.
" IX.—Of the Verdict and the Discharge of the Jury.
" X.—Of the Sentence.
" XI.—Of Previous Convictions or Acquittals.
" XII.—Of Criminal Lunatics.
" XIII.—Of Prosecutions in certain Cases.
" XIV.—Of Bail.
" XV.—Of Security for keeping the Peace.
" XVI.—Miscellaneous.

In Chapter I, we have defined "Advocate General" to include a Government Advocate, and we have added definitions of 'Prosecutor,' "European British subject" and "Offence." We have also declared that words referring to acts done shall include illegal omissions.

In Chapter III, we have empowered the Court to amend the charge on the application of the prosecutor.

We think that irregular commitments should not be validated when, during the enquiry, the prosecutor has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate.

We think that the person committed should not be entitled to a copy of the depositions unless he demands it a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial.

In Chapter V, Section 36 (as to the trial of European British subjects and Natives jointly charged), we have provided that the Native shall be committed only when the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried.

We have declared (in accordance with Act X of 1872, Section 407) that in the Presidency towns no person shall be summoned as a juror more than once in six months, unless the number cannot be made up without him. And we have provided for summoning supplemental jurors when, during the continuance of the session, it appears that a sufficient number has not been summoned. We have, we hope, made it clear that the total number of peremptory challenges on behalf of the accused shall never exceed eight, whatever may be the number of persons charged. We have required the foreman to ask from the Court information required by any juror.

We have empowered the High Court to make rules as to locking-up juries, and provided that, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer or allowed to return to their respective homes.

We think that the jury should decide all questions which according to law, whether written or unwritten, are questions of fact, and we have altered accordingly the clause of the Bill which corresponds with section 257 of the Code.

In the section relating to the issue of commissions to take evidence, we have supplied a defect in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which does not provide for the case of the witness being in a Native State.

In the clause relating to the conviction of the accused on his own admission, we have provided that such conviction may be had, whether the offence admitted is the offence charged or not.

We have omitted the direction that the Court shall question the accused after the close of the case for the prosecution.

We have endeavoured to make the section of the Bill, which corresponds with the section of the Code as to sentences on escaped convicts, express what we believe to have been the intention of the legislature.

We have expressly saved the provisions of the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

We have authorised the Advocate General to enter up a *nolle prosequi*.

We have made several verbal amendments in the sections transferred from the Code.

In the schedule of repeals we have inserted Act XVIII of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate*), and we propose to repeal the whole of 9 Geo. IV, c. 74, except the preamble and Sections 1, 7, 8, 9, 25, 26 and 56.

We think that the Bill should be republished with this report.

A. HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. A. DALYELL.

*The 31st December 1874.*

# THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1875.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
   Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.
7. Consideration and amendment of charge.
   Charge to be recorded.
   Copy of charge.
8. Copies of depositions.
9. How Court may deal with charge.
10. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
11. Court may amend charge.
12. When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.
13. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
14. Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.
15. Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

*Joinder of Charges.*

16. Separate charges for distinct offences.
17. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
18. Trial of more than one offence.
    One offence falling within two definitions.
    Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.
19. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
20. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
21. When offence proved included in offence charged.
22. What persons may be charged jointly.
23. Effect of errors.
24. Entry on unsustainable charge.
    Effect of entry.
25. When irregular commitments may be validated.
26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
    Procedure thereafter.
27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

SECTIONS.

28. Commencement of trial.
29. Plea of guilty.
30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.
31. Right of accused to be defended.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

*(a) Of Juries generally.*

32. Trials to be by jury.
33. Number of jurors.
34. Successive trials by same jury.
35. Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.
36. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
37. Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
    Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

38. Trials before special jury.
39. Jurors' book.
40. Number of special jurors.
41. Exemption of special jurors.
42. Lists of common and special jurors.
43. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
44. Publication of lists.
45. Number of jurors to be summoned.
    Supplementary summons.
46. Failure of jurors to attend.
47. Peremptory challenges.
    Challenges on cause.
48. Trial of challenges.
49. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

50. Summoning jurors.
51. Military jurors.
52. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
53. Names of jurors to be called.
    Objections to jurors.
54. Grounds of objection.
55. Decision of objection.
56. Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.
57. Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. Foreman of jury.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. Examination of witnesses.
60. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.
61. Examination of accused.
    Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.
62. Defence.
63. Prosecutor's right of reply.
64. View by jury.
65. Locking-up jury.
66. Postponement of trial.
    Adjournment.
67. Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

SECTIONS.

68. Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.
69. Evidence of jurors.
70. Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. Evidence of medical witness.
Court may summon medical witness.
72. Report of Chemical Examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
73. Admission of accused.
74. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
75. Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

*Commissions.*

76. When a commission may issue.
Mode of issuing commission.
Where witness is in a Native State.
Where witness is in a Presidency Town.
Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

77. Court may direct tender of pardon.
78. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses and the Production of Documents.*

79. Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.
80. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
81. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
82. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
83. Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.
Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.
84. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
85. Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.
86. Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.
87. When warrant for search for documents may issue.
88. Power to impound document produced.
89. Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. Charge to jury.
91. Duty of Judge.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. Retirement to consider verdict.
93. Duty of jury.
94. Foreman to communicate verdict.
95. Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.
96. Procedure where jury differ.
97. Verdict when to be delivered.
98. Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

SECTIONS.

99. Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.
100. Retrial of prisoner after discharge of jury.
101. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure when question reserved.
102. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.
104. Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, sections 303, 304, 305 applied in Mofussil.
105. Levy of fine.
Cases to which section applies.
106. Payment of fine in compensation.
107. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
108. Execution of sentences of whipping.
109. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
Maximum term of imprisonment.
110. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
111. Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.
Proviso.
112. Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.
113. Sentence of death.
114. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.
115. Disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
116. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
118. Previous conviction to be set out in charge.
119. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.
121. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.
Custody of lunatic.
122. Resumption of trial.
123. Procedure on accused appearing before Court.
124. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
125. Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.
126. Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.
127. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.
128. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125, is declared capable of being discharged.
129. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.
130. Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTIONS.

131. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
132. Prosecution of Judges and public servants. Sanction when to be given.
133. Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
134. Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.
135. Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.
136. Nature of sanction necessary.
137. Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 133, 134 and 135.
138. Prosecution for adultery.
139. Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

140. Power to direct admission to bail.
141. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused
142. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
Remission of part of penalty.
Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.
143. Deposit instead of bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

144. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
145. Security to keep the peace.
146. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

147. Saving of Acts XV of 1869 and V of 1871.
148. Advocate General may exhibit informations.
149. Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.
150. Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.
151. Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.
152. Criminal Courts to be open.
153. Compounding offences.
154. Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.
155. Pending cases.

THE SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.*

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *March* 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Advocate General."

"Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

"European British Subject."

"European British Subject" means—

(*a*) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(*b*) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

"Prosecutor."

"Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty.

"Offence."

"Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort

William, and as the local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council;

all other cases, with the consent of the local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

**6.** All cases committed to the High Court and tried by it shall be tried subject to the provisions of this Act.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

**7.** When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

The charge, with such alterations (if any), shall be recorded in the High Court, and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

**8.** The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all other depositions (if any) taken against him and returned into the High Court, if he demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

How Court may deal with charge.

**9.** If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the clerk of the crown, or if there be not a clerk of the crown a judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

**10.** Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

**11.** The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

**12.** If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

**13.** If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

**14.** In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

**15.** If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

*Joinder of Charges.*

Separate charges for distinct offences.

**16.** There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

**17.** When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section nineteen.

Trial of more than one offence.

**18.** I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by

the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

*Illustrations.*

To paragraph I.

(*a.*). A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

19. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

20. If, in the case mentioned in section nineteen one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed

a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

*Illustration.*

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

21. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

22. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Effect of errors.

23. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that muder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

24. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, he may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

25. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF JURIES.

#### *(a) Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Successive trials by same jury.

34. Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

35. If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried, by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

36. In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried), also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

37. Provided that if before the jury is empannelled the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

#### *(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

Trials before special jury.

38. Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

39. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being privileged to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

40. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

41. All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

42. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

**43.** The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

**44.** Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

**45.** Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons qualified and liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

**46.** Any person so summoned who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit, and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

**47.** Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged:—

(*a*) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(*b*) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(*c*) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India:

(*d*) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

**48.** The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

**49.** Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors, and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

Summoning jurors.

**50.** Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

**51.** In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

**52.** The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and

by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

**53.** As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

**54.** Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(*a*) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(*b*) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(*c*) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(*d*) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*e*) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(*f*) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(*g*) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(*h*) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(*i*) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

**55.** Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

**56.** If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

**57.** The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

Foreman of jury.

**58.** When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE TRIAL.

Examination of witnesses.

**59.** The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

**60.** The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused.

**61.** The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Defence.

**62.** When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

**63.** If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury.

**64.** Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

Locking-up jury.

**65.** The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Evidence of jurors.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Interpreter.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF EVIDENCE.

Evidence of medical witness.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

*Commissions.*

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

Court may direct tender of pardon.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses and the Production of Documents.*

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section thirteen, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses summoned by the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Charge to jury.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

Duty of Judge.

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Retirement to consider.

It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person other than a juror to speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

93. It is the duty of the jury—

Duty of jury.

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

*Illustrations.*

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

94. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

95. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

96. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ.

97. A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Verdict when to be delivered.

98. When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

**99.** The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

**100.** Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Power to reserve questions.

**101.** When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court, consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

**102.** When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE SENTENCE.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

**103.** Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305 applied in Mofussil.

**104.** In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305 shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Levy of fine.

**105.** Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

**106.** Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or on revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

**107.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

**108.** Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

**109.** When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

**110.** When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

**111.** When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

**112.** When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

Sentence of death.

**113.** When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

**114.** If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

**115.** When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

**116.** Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

**117.** A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 19, or for which he might have been convicted under section 20.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 18, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person

(e.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same acts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

**118.** If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

**119.** A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved against an accused person by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

**120.** If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

**121.** Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of trial.

**122.** Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 128.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

**123.** If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or he shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

**124.** Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

**125.** Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

**126.** When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

**127.** If such person is confined under section 122 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such

Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged

**128.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

**129.** Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

**130.** If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

**131.** A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

**132.** A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

**133.** A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 435 or 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections 189 and 190 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

**134.** A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a High Court, shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

**135.** A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any High Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence.

Nature of sanction necessary.

**136.** The sanction referred to in sections 133, 134 and 135 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 133, 134 and 135.

**137.** When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections 133, 134 and 135, such Court, after making such preliminary in-

quiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

Prosecution for adultery.

**138.** A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

**139.** A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

Power to direct admission to bail.

**140.** The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

**141.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

**142.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Deposit instead of bail.

**143.** When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

**144.** Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

**145.** Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

**146.** Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**147.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

**148.** The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken, in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

**149.** Upon charges preferred by the Advocate-General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

**150.** At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi.*

**151.** Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

**152.** Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

**153.** In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

**154.** Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii.*

**155.** Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS.

| No. and year. | Subject or Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXXI of 1838. | Supreme Courts, Criminal Law. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXII of 1839. | An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1849 | Criminal lunatics ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVI of 1852. | An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1859. | An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1862. | An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. | Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive), and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive). |

THE SCHEDULE—*continued.*

ACTS,—*concluded.*

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1865. | An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1866 | An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies. | Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words. |
| XVI of 1866 | An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. | The whole. |
| XXIV of 1866. | An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William | Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive). |
| XIII of 1869. | An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. | Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction. |
| XXII of 1870 | An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. | Section three. |

THE SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

STATUTES.

| No. and year. | Title or abbreviated Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 Geo. III, c. 63. | An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. | Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature." |
| 33 Geo. III, c. 52. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay. | Sections 153 and 154. |
| 53 Geo. III, c. 155. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter. | Sections 100, 102, 103. |
| 9 Geo. IV, c. 74. | An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies. | The whole Act except the preamble and sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six and fifty-six. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of August* 1874.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| Sent ... | 1,014 | 6,958 11 | 33 | 138 7 | 42 | 213 1 | 1,350 | 7,455 7 | ... | ... | 265 | 1,482 2 | 185 | 325 12 | 2,889 | 16,573 8 |
| Received ... | 939 | 5,175 14 | 28 | 130 7 | 90 | 653 1 | 1,047 | 5,468 14 | ... | ... | 248 | 1,384 12 | 124 | 246 0 | 2,476 | 13,059 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,953 | 12,134 9 | 61 | 268 14 | 132 | 866 2 | 2,397 | 12,924 5 | ... | ... | 513 | 2,866 14 | 309 | 571 12 | 5,365 | 29,632 8 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East to West | 72 | 399 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 3 | 1,295 | 9,290 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,368 | 9,693 9 |
| West to East | 235 | 1,355 9 | 37 | 182 11 | 1 | 4 3 | 1,023 | 7,064 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,296 | 8,606 12 |
| West to West | ... | ... | *1 | 4 4 | †1 | 4 3 | ‡1 | 4 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 307 | 1,754 9 | 38 | 186 15 | 3 | 12 9 | 2,319 | 16,358 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,667 | 18,312 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8,032 | 47,945 7 |

* From Aden to Bagdad.
† From Aden to Bushire
‡ From Bushire to Aden.

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of August* 1874.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | Total. | To India. | From India. | Total. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Viâ* Teheran ... ... | 939 | 1,014 | 1,953 | 44·63 | 41·58 | 42·99 |
| | „ Turkey ... | 28 | 33 | 61 | 1·33 | 1·35 | 1·34 |
| | Persian Gulf, *viâ* Kurrachee | 90 | 42 | 132 | 4·28 | 1·72 | 2·91 |
| RED SEA ... | *Viâ* Suez ... .. | 1,047 | 1,350 | 2,397 | 49·76 | 55·35 | 52·76 |
| | TOTAL ... | 2,104 | 2,439 | 4,543 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... | A 13 8 | 13 4 | 10 4 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... | B 14 12 | 14 4 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... | C 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 4 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore.* ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... | D 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 13 4 to 22 0 | 13 4 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 to 15 8 | 14 0 to 14 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... | 13 4 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... | 14 12 | 13 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | E 13 5 to 16 0 | 13 5 to 16 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | E 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | F 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... | H 12 4 | 12 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... | I 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | E 14 0 to 23 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 to 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 10 0 to 11 8 | 9 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 28 0 | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... | J 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 11 8 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... | 15 0 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 15 12 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 18 0 to 22 0 | 18 0 to 21 0 | 9 12 to 10 0 | 24 0 to 24 12 | 23. 4 to 24 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... | 12 12½ | 12 12½ | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7½ | 7 7 | 9 6 | 22 8 | 25 9½ | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 28 8 | 32 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling* ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 3 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 |
| 17 | Julpigoree* ... | K 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 26 6 | 29 7 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cooch Behar.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... | L 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | M ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... | N 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

† Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, maize 24 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January* 1875.

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD.* | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | | | | | | |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of the year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | | | | | | | | |
| 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 90 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Burdwan. |
| 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | | | | | | | | Bankoora. |
| 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 5 | | | | | | | | Beerbhoom. |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | | | | | | | | Midnapore.* |
| 15 8 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 0 to 12 0 | | | | | | | | Hooghly. |
| 17 0 | 16 12 | 14 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | | | Howrah. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* |
| 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Calcutta. |
| 16 12 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 to 16 0 | | | | | | | | 24-Pergunnahs. |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Nuddea. |
| 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 4 11 to 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | 10 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | | | | | | | | Jessore. |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Moorshedabad. |
| 13 12 | 13 12 | 11 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Dinagepore. |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Maldah. |
| 16 14 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 12 12 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Rajshahye. |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 6 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 4 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | | | | | | | | Rungpore. |
| 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Bogra. |
| 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 0 | ... | 7 8 | 5 8 | ... | 5 8 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 to 16 0 | | | | | | | | Pubna. |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | Darjeeling.* |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 0 to 8 0 | | | | | | | | Julpigoree.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cooch Behar † |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 11 | 8 15 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 7 | 4 to 6 | 10to25 | 7 to 20 | 10to20 | | | | | | | | Dacca. |
| 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10to12 | 8 to 12 | 10to12 | | | | | | | | Fureedpore. |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 15 | | | | | | | | Backergunge. |
| 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 4 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10to20 | 10to20 | 10to15 | | | | | | | | Mymensingh. |

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23-4 seers, and gram 15-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 25 to 26-8 seers, common rice 26-8 to 27-8 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet. Next preceding return. | Great Millet. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong*... ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... | 11 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 9 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 18 13 to 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.* ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 17 7 | 13 3 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Gya ... ... .. | P 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 4 | 21 4 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 34 0 | 17 0 |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... | Q 20 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| 29 | Tirhoot ... ... | R 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | E 13 0 to 40 0 | 13 0 to 40 0 | 13 0 to 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 12 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun... ... | S 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 12 | E 15 0 to 27 8 | 15 0 to 26 0 | 14 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 42 0 | 16 0 |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... | 21 0 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 9 4 | 22 5 | 21 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... | 18 15 | 17 11 | 12 10 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 18 15 | 20 8 | 20 3 | 12 8 | 21 7 | 25 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | T 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 35 0 to 45 0 | 35 0 to 40 0 | 20 0 to 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 28 14 | 28 14 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore* ... ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 19 0 |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... | U 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 24 0 to 30 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 23 seers, and common rice 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 26-4 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize 27-8 to 45 seers, and gram 14 to 47 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January* 1875.—(Continued.)

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| 12 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 to 10 | 10 to 11 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 to 12 | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 | Chittagong.* | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Noakholly. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill Tipperah * | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| 23 8 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 0 to 7 8 | Patna. | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gya. | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shahabad. | |
| 25 0 | 26 0 | 12 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tirhoot. | |
| 20 0 | 20 4 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | Sarun. | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chumparun. | |
| 23 1 | 23 1 | 15 7 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Monghyr. | |
| 19 7 | 20 3 | 15 13 | 151 8 | 157 13 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhagulpore. | |
| 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Purneah. | |
| 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| 21 0 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | Cuttack.* | |
| 13 2 | 19 11 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 4 to 5 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | Pooree. | |
| 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 5 10 | ... | 5 0 | 4 0 | ... | 3 8 | 7 0 | ... | 6 0 | Balasore.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | |
| 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 10 to 9 6 | Lohardugga. | |
| 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Singbhoom. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Manbhoom. | |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56-8 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 21 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 44 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Madras. | Ganjam ... | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam ... | 15 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 28 1 | 25 9 | ... | 28 7 | 27 7 | 31 7 |
| | Godavery ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 7 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore ... | 9 0 | 10 1 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 9 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 2 | 22 2 | 23 9 | 20 9 |
| | Cuddapah ... | 11 8 | 12 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 7 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 11 6 | 28 4 | 22 1 | 20 5 | 31 9 | 30 4 | 25 4 |
| | Bellary ... | 15 4 | 13 4 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 5 | 26 8 | 30 9 | 23 7 | 26 3 | 30 1 | 22 6 |
| | Kurnool ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 9 2 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 1 | 25 3 | 24 0 | 23 3 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 2 |
| | Madras ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 19 6 | 18 9 | 22 4 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 19 2 |
| | Chingleput ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 6 | 13 6 | 12 8 | 15 5 | 21 6 | 21 6 | ... | 21 1 | ... | ... |
| | North Arcot ... | 11 0 | 10 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | 15 9 | 17 3 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 29 1 | 29 1 | 23 7 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 7 |
| | South Arcot ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 7 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | 27 3 | 26 6 | 24 6 |
| | Tanjore ... | 9 5 | 10 3 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 9 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 25 4 | 26 2 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 33 3 |
| | Trichinopoly ... | 11 2 | 10 6 | 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 13 7 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 5 | ... | 21 0 | ... | 25 4 | 24 1 | 25 4 |
| | Madura ... | 11 7 | 1 3 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 1 | 13 4 | 12 7 | 12 2 | 15 2 | 24 3 | 21 1 | 29 2 | 22 0 | 20 6 | 35 3 |
| | Tinnevelly ... | 9 3 | 8 0 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 5 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 11 8 | 15 7 |
| | Coimbatore ... | 13 1 | 11 7 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 9 7 | 11 7 | 10 6 | 10 2 | 12 6 | 18 8 | 19 6 | 21 2 | 24 3 | 22 9 | 27 2 |
| | Nilgiris ... | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 11 2 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 21 6 | 16 8 | 18 2 | 16 8 |
| | Salem ... | 13 3 | 11 8 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 6 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 19 1 | 29 0 | 27 5 | 23 2 |
| | South Canara ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | 10 2 | 12 7 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar ... | 12 2 | 10 8 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ahmadabad ... | 17 8 | 16 8 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | 25 12 | 26 0 | ... |
| | Kaira ... | 13 5 | 12 13 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 10 10 | 9 7 | ... | 13 15 | 13 5 | ... | 32 0 | 29 0 | ... | 25 10 | 26 11 | ... |
| | Surat ... | 14 1 | 13 6 | 12 9 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 8 6 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 8 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 15 9 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 6 |
| | Broach ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 19 8 | 22 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... |
| | Tanna ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... |
| | Kolaba ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | 18 9 | 18 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | ... | 33 12 | 33 12 | ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | ... |
| | Nasik ... | 15 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 6 | 29 12 | ... |
| | Ahmadnagar ... | 19 0½ | 22 11 | ... | 40 11 | 35 7½ | ... | 9 0½ | 9 0 | ... | 9 15 | 9 12 | ... | 39 5½ | 45 0½ | ... | 29 9 | 33 0 | ... |
| | Poona ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | 7 15 | 7 15 | 10 4 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 11 6 | 33 9 | 33 9 | 31 3 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 23 2 |
| | Sholapur ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | ... | ... | 17 10 | 14 12 | ... | 18 12 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kaladgi ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 |
| | Satara ... | 15 15 | 19 6 | ... | 22 4 | 22 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 13 14 | 14 9 | ... | 26 14 | 34 15 | ... | 23 13 | 30 2 | ... |
| | Belgaum ... | 19 2 | 18 4 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 14 14 | 13 1 | 16 5 | 15 11 | 13 6 | 21 13 | 22 5 | 16 15 | 26 0 | 26 12 | 19 15 |
| | Dharwar ... | 22 5 | 22 1 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 5 | 8 4 | 19 2 | 16 8 | 12 4 | 26 9 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 26 14 | 23 4 | 21 2 |
| | Ratnagiri ... | 12 15 | 12 15 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 17 4 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 18 11 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 18 3 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 14 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 23 15 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 6 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 4 |
| | Aden ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Asirgarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Baroda ... | 11 11 | 11 9 | ... | 11 14 | 10 11 | ... | 8 1 | 8 0 | ... | 13 14½ | 11 8 | ... | 22 9 | 22 1 | ... | 21 15½ | 22 2 | ... |
| | Disa ... | 18 8 | 11 8 | 16 10 | 24 15 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 0 | 25 10 | 26 12 | 19 12 |
| | Nimach ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | .. | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Nasirabad ... | 18 0 | 17 10 | 13 12½ | 27 0 | 26 2 | 17 1½ | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 12 | 19 14 | 20 4½ | 13 14½ |
| | Rajkot ... | 15 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Sind Frontier ... | 18 10 | 18 10 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 |
| | Karachi ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 |
| | Haidarabad ... | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shikarpur ... | 17 12 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 10 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 32 0 |
| | Thur and Parkur ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 14 | ... | ... | 24 0 | .. | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 |
| Bengal. | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan ... | 13 0*a* | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah ... | 14 4*b* | 13 12 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom ... | 12 0*c* | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 10 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly ... | 13 0*d* | 12 8 | 11 8 | 13 4*e* to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 8 0 to 8 8 | 9 4 | 14 0 to 14 8 | 12 8 to 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... | 13 12 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | 8 12 | 8 4 | ... | 12 12 | 12 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 13 4*e* to 14 8 | 11 8 and 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 8*e* to 16 0 | 15 0 | 26 10 | 6 10*f* | 6 10 | 8 0 | 13 5 | 14 0 | 19 0 | ... | 13 5 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... |
| | Nuddea ... | 13 5 | 12 5 | 11 15 | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 14 8*g* | 10 15 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore .. | 13 4*h* | 11 12 | 10 4 | ... | 20 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad ... | 15 0*i* | 14 0 to 14 8 | 13 0 | 15 0*e* to 23 0 | 15 0 to 18 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 to 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 to 19 0 | 15 0 to 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0*e* | 28 0 | 19 0 |

*a* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15-8 seers, barley from 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice from 12 to 19 seers, common rice from 14 to 21 seers, and gram from 16 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

*b* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 20 seers, best rice of last year's harvest from 12 to 16-8 seers, and of present harvest 20 seers, common rice of last year's harvest from 15 to 20 seers, and of present harvest from 20 to 21 seers, maize from 21 to 30 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

*c* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 24 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 26 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*India for the 1st half of December* 1874.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Ganjam ... | Madras. | |
| 28 3 | 24 2 | 28 3 | 35 1 | 35 1 | 31 6 | 97 2 | 97 2 | ... | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | Vizagapatam ... | | |
| 30 9 | 30 9 | 36 4 | 39 9 | 39 9 | 27 3 | 161 3 | 161 3 | ... | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Godavery ... | | |
| 35 3 | 35 3 | 27 9 | 31 6 | 31 6 | 30 8 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Kistna ... | | |
| 25 5 | 27 3 | 22 5 | 22 3 | 22 8 | 17 8 | 57 6 | 57 6 | 63 0 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | Nellore ... | | |
| 27 0 | 28 5 | 26 2 | 18 9 | 21 5 | 21 5 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | Cuddapah ... | | |
| 36 9 | 33 9 | 33 0 | 22 4 | 21 3 | 29 1 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 11 8 | 13 1 | 17 0 | Bellary ... | | |
| 27 1 | 25 8 | 28 4 | 27 7 | 27 0 | 23 2 | 194 4 | 179 8 | 133 9 | 14 3 | 15 1 | 16 4 | Kurnool ... | | |
| 23 9 | 23 9 | 25 3 | 21 7 | 21 3 | 18 6 | 89 9 | 89 9 | 55 9 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 16 7 | Madras ... | | |
| 24 7 | 23 3 | 24 7 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 18 7 | 97 2 | 93 3 | 95 2 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Chingleput ... | | |
| 29 1 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 18 7 | 17 1 | 19 1 | 187 1 | 187 1 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 1 | North Arcot ... | | |
| 29 0 | 28 2 | 23 8 | 19 7 | 19 2 | 18 7 | 222 1 | 227 0 | 235 7 | 16 6 | 17 1 | 18 8 | South Arcot ... | | |
| 29 4 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 20 1 | 19 2 | 18 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Tanjore ... | | |
| 26 2 | 24 9 | 26 2 | 23 1 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 157 9 | 157 9 | ... | 17 7 | 16 7 | 17 7 | Trichinopoly ... | | |
| 23 2 | 21 7 | 35 6 | 18 7 | 16 9 | 20 5 | 123 4 | 123 4 | 121 5 | 18 4 | 17 0 | 17 5 | Madura ... | | |
| 15 1 | 16 4 | 20 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 14 0 | 66 6 | 66 6 | 66 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 16 7 | Tinnevelly ... | | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 9 | 19 5 | 18 7 | 20 4 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | Coimbatore ... | | |
| 17 3 | 15 8 | 21 6 | 14 1 | 14 1 | 17 4 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 139 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Nilgiris ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 5 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 150 7 | 155 5 | 139 0 | 15 9 | 13 9 | 15 9 | Salem ... | | |
| 24 6 | 24 6 | 26 4 | 17 2 | 20 2 | 19 2 | 72 9 | 85 0 | ... | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 0 | South Canara ... | | |
| 18 2 | 18 2 | 24 8 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 18 5 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | Malabar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bombay ... | Bombay. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 8 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | Ahmadabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 7 | 16 0 | ... | 106 11 | 80 0 | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | ... | Kaira ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 12 13 | 12 3 | 101 12 | 101 12 | 92 8 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 12 | Surat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | Broach ... | | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 70 0 | 70 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | Tanna ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kolaba ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 18 6 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 12 11 | 12 11 | ... | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | | |
| 31 14 | 31 14 | ... | 18 7 | 17 0 | ... | 106 12 | 106 12 | ... | 16 14 | 16 2 | ... | Nasik ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 10½ | 21 10½ | ... | 106 10 | 106 10 | ... | 13 6½ | 11 2 | ... | Ahmadnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 14 | Poona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 19 4 | ... | 120 0 | 100 0 | ... | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | Sholapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 66 0 | 66 0 | ... | 14 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | Kaladgi ... | | |
| ... | 27 7 | ... | 17 6 | 17 6 | ... | 158 2 | 158 2 | ... | 18 2 | 15 13 | ... | Satara ... | | |
| 30 11 | 29 4 | 23 14 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 7 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 149 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 14 | Belgaum ... | | |
| 28 0 | 29 14 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 18 0 | 16 7 | 15 8 | Dharwar ... | | |
| 27 4 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 Bdls. | 7 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 18 9 | 18 9 | 20 14 | Ratnagiri ... | | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Kanara (Karwar) ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 37 2 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 225 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Aden ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Asirgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 14 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 15 0 | 14 13½ | ... | Baroda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 4 | 17 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Disa ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | Nimach ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 13¼ | 26 0 | 16 15 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 40 11 | 40 0 | 45 0 | Nasirabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 8 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 36 0 | 32 0 | ... | Rajkot ... | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sind Frontier ... | | |
| 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 132 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | Karachi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived | Haidarabad ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 37 8 | Shikarpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Thur and Parkur ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 90 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Burdwan ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 4 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 360 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 2 | Bancoorah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Beerbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Hooghly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta ... | | |
| ... | 10 8 | ... | 15 12 | 15 4 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | ... | 8 10½ | Nuddea ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 to 16 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 to 8 8 | 9 0 | Moorshedabad ... | | |

*d* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14-12 seers, best rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 22-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
*e* In the interior only.
*f* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
*g* Coarse rice at 16-14 seers per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 15 to 21-5 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.
*i* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 20 seers, common rice from 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal—*continued.* | *Central Districts*—contd. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | Dinagepore ... | 12 8*j* | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 to 25 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 |
| | Rajshahye ... | 14 4 to 15 0 | 13 8 to 16 0 | 10 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 8 0 to 19 8 | 9 12 to 16 8 | 11 4 | 24 0 to 24 6 | 21 0 to 22 8 | 12 12 to 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore ... | 11 10 | 12 12 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7½ | 11 4 | 25 10 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bograh ... | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 8 | 9 12 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri ... | 9 0*l* | 9 3 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 22 5 | 20 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 4 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore ... | 12 8*m* | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*n* | 16 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensing ... | 12 0*o* | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ...*p* | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakhally ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*q* | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 11 5 | 10 11 | 13 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 2 | 12 3 | 22 8 | 17 7 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 4 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya ... | 18 0*r* | 17 8 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 11 4 | 17 0*e* | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad ... | 18 0*s* | 16 8 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 20 4 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 21 8 | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... |
| | Tirhoot ... | 15 0*t* | 14 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 13 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr ... | 18 3 | 16 8 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 19 9 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 4 | 16 8 | 14 7 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhaugulpore ... | 17 11 | 16 6 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 22 11 | 20 3 | 10 1 | 25 0 | 20 13 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0*v* | 14 0 | 9 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 14 0*w* | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | 14 0 to 20 0 | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | ... |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack ... | 18 6 | ... | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | ... | 17 1 | 28 14 | ... | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... | 14 7 | 14 7 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 14 to 18*e* | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga ... | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maunbhoom ... | 10 8*x* | 10 8 | 11 0 | 16 0*e* to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 30 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0*e* | 17 0 | 40 0 |
| Assam. | Sylhet ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 14 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar ... | 10 0 | 8 14 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 | 5 12 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 23 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 |
| | Saháranpur ... | 23 11 | 23 3 | 18 5 | 33 6 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 10 12 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 30 0 | 29 4 | 29 4 |
| | Muzaffarnagar ... | 25 5 | 25 5 | 18 12 | 39 10 | 39 9 | 26 6 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 3 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 24 3 |
| | Meerut ... | 23 11 | 22 15 | 18 13½ | 30 8½ | 30 11 | 25 12 | 7 4 | 7 3½ | 7 0 | 15 8 | 14 10½ | 13 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 5 | 24 0 | 25 12½ | 24 3 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | 20 0 | 31 8 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Aligarh ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 23 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 22 0 |
| | Kumaun ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return not received.
*e* In the interior only.
*j* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-4 seers, best rice from 26-8 to 28 seers, common rice from 26-8 to 32 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
*l* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 16 to 24 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
*m* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram 13 seers, per rupee.
*n* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 14 to 18 seers, common rice from 17 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.
*o* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 18-2 seers, per rupee.
*p* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 16 seers, and common rice from 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
*q* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21-4 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.

*India for the 1st half of December* 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *Central Districts*—contd. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 10 8 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | Dinagepore ... | Bengal—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Maldah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 13 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | Rajshahye ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bograh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna ... | | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | Darjeeling ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Jalpáiguri ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 13 5 | 10 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 8 15 | Dacca ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Furreedpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Backergunge ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 14 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 6 | Mymensing ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | Chittagong ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Noakhally ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Tipperah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 0 | Hill Tipperah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna ... | | |
| 32 8 | 31 0 | 16 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 4 | Gya ... | | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Shahabad ... | | |
| 35 0 | 32 8 | ... | 26 0 | 22 8 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | Tirhoot ... | | |
| 27 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 0 | Sarun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chumparun* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 21 0 | 16 2 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Monghyr ... | | |
| 35 0e to 45 0 | 45 0 | 20 0 to 25 0 | 19 9 | 20 3 | 15 13 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhaugulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah ... | | |
| 50 0e | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | | |
| 21 0 | ... | 14 7 | 22 5 | ... | 26 4 | 200 0 | ... | 200 0 | 10 10 | ... | 9 2 | Cuttack ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | |
| 40 0e | 42 0 | 19 to 20 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | Hazáribágh ... | | |
| 50 0 | 48 0 | 28 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Lohardugga ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom ... | | |
| 63 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 320 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maunbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Sylhet ... | Assam. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 6 | 9 6 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 7 9 | 7 7 | 8 0 | Cachar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Goálpárá ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | ... | Gáro Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kámrúp ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Darrang ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Nowgong ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | Sibságar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Lakhimpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 4 8 | Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | Nága Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 8 | 23 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Dehra Dún ... | N.-W. Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 104 0 | 104 0 | 106 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | Saháranpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 14 | 31 14 | 26 6 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 9½ | 29 2½ | 25 4 | 105 0 | 103 0 | 110 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Meerut ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 9 8 | Bulandshahr ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Aligarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 5 8 | Kumaun ... | | |

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-4 to 17 seers, barley from 18-8 to 30 seers, best rice from 16-8 to 21 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 30 seers, lesser millets from 28 to 33 seers, maize from 24 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, barley from 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 19 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize from 20 to 23 seers, and gram from 19 to 21 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 25 seers, barley from 13 to 40 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 30 seers, common rice from 13 to 32-8 seers, lesser millets from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 17-8 to 44 seers, and gram from 16 to 35 seers, per rupee.

e New rice.

w In the interior prices range as follow—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 22 to 28 seers, common rice from 18 to 32 seers, maize from 28 to 50 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

x In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 15 to 26 seers, common rice from 19 to 30 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize from 27 to 50 seers, and gram from 7 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout*

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | Garhwál ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor ... | 20 13 | 20 13 | 16 5 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 19 2 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 4 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 6 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 22 8 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 19 2 |
| | Moradabad ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Budaun ... | 18 0 | 18 9½ | 16 12½ | 22 12½ | 24 0 | 24 0 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 10 12½ | 17 6½ | 18 9½ | 15 0 | 21 9½ | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 11½ | 22 13 | 21 9½ |
| | Bareilly ... | 18 7 | 18 2 | 15 5 | 26 4 | 22 8 | 16 4 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 14 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 22 8 | 21 18 |
| | Sháhjahánpur ... | 20 4 | 20 8 | 15 4 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 21 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 21 12 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 |
| | Taráí Pergunnahs ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muttra ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 18 4 |
| | Agra ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Farukhabad ... | 16 2 | 16 2 | 15 8 | 20 10 | 19 15 | 19 4 | 7 10 | 7 3 | 10 5 | 15 2 | 14 12 | 14 2 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 22 0 | 20 5 | 20 0 | 21 5 |
| | Mainpuri ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 16 12 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 19 4 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 19 4 |
| | Etáwah ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 20 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 21 8 |
| | Etah ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 |
| | Jalaun ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 |
| | Jhansi ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lalitpur ... | 22 12 | 22 8 | 13 14 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore ... | 20 8 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | ... | 9 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 25 4 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| | Fatehpur ... | 19 4 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 29 0 | 30 8 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 26 12 | 19 0 |
| | Bánda ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 22 12 | 22 4 | 15 12 | 11 12 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 23 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 18 0 |
| | Allahabad ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 18 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 19 0 |
| | Hamírpur ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jaunpur ... | 19 1 | 19 1 | 14 7 | 25 6 | 25 6 | 17 10 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 11 5 | 20 7 | 19 12 | 14 7 | 25 6 | ... | 17 10 | 22 9 | 21 3 | 17 10 |
| | Gorakhpur ... | 19 4 | 18 6 | 12 4 | 25 6 | 23 10 | 15 12 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 9 10 | 22 12 | 25 6 | 13 2 | 24 8 | 26 4 | 16 10 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 15 12 |
| | Basti ... | 19 6 | 18 2 | 14 12 | 23 12 | 23 12 | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | 14 11 | 14 1 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapur ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 |
| | Benares ... | 15 12 | 15 4 | 13 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 15 12 | 16 12 | 12 0 | 20 8 | 23 1 | 17 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 15 8 |
| | Ghazipur ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 9½ | 23 3 | 23 3 | 16 12 | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 7 11½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 4 | 30 14½ | 30 14½ | 20 9½ | 23 3 | 23 3 | 16 12 |
| Panjab. | Delhi ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gurgáon ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Karnál ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 |
| | Hissár ... | 22 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Rohtak ... | No | return | receiv | ed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sirsa ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 12 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 |
| | Umballa ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 4 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ludhiána ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 24 8 | 42 8 | 42 0 | 33 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 8 |
| | Simlá ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 12 |
| | Jullundur ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 |
| | Hushiárpur ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kángra ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 41 0 | 42 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 34 8 | 33 0 | 26 0 | 33 8 | 29 0 |
| | Siálkot ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| | Gurdáspúr ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | Lahore ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 21 8 | 43 0 | 43 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 |
| | Ferozepore ... | 27 8 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 |
| | Gujránwála ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 42 0 | 43 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi ... | 31 8 | 31 0 | 17 8 | 43 8 | 40 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 27 8 | 43 0 | 41 0 | 26 8 |
| | Jhelum ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | 16 8 | 44 0 | 43 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 43 0 | 22 0 | 39 0 | 44 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gujrát ... | 29 0 | 27 0 | 18 8 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 13 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shahpúr ... | 29 0 | 29 8 | 19 8 | 51 0 | 50 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 |
| | Mooltan ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 |
| | Jhang ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 8 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 |
| | Montgomery ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | 28 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán ... | 30 0 | 28 12 | 23 12 | 45 0 | 42 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 41 4 | 40 0 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | 18 2 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 16 9 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 32 8 | 33 12 | 30 10 | 30 0 | 29 11 | 25 10 |
| | Bannú ... | 47 8 | 47 8 | 30 2 | 81 0 | 81 0 | 52 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 62 8 | 68 12 | 47 8 | 52 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 |
| | Pesháwar ... | 25 0 | 23 11 | 18 3 | 42 4 | 40 5 | 35 12 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 11 | 33 2 | 33 2 | 29 4 | 31 14 | 33 13 | 23 6 |
| | Kohát ... | 30 0 | 30 10 | 21 11 | 61 3 | 61 3 | 42 1 | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 15 5 | 38 4 | 40 13 | 33 2 | 48 7 | 51 0 | 34 7 |
| | Hazárá ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 48 0 | 24 14 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 4 | 12 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 19 12 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow ... | 20 8 | 19 8 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 |
| | Unáo ... | 18 8 | 18 4 | 14 7 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 14 7 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 |
| | Bára Banki ... | 19 4 | 19 0 | 11 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 4 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 17 2 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 10 |
| | Sítápur ... | 23 8 | 22 8 | 16 0 | 32 8 | 31 8 | 23 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 |
| | Hardui ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | 14 13 | 23 7 | 23 7 | 21 13 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 2 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 14 1 | 22 8 | 22 15 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 13 |
| | Kheri ... | 23 14 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 33 8 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 36 4 | 40 0 | 27 0 |
| | Fyzabad ... | 19 11 | 19 9 | 14 3 | 28 9 | 27 3 | 18 14 | 10 13 | 10 7 | 8 14 | 21 10 | 20 4 | 13 13 | 29 4 | 28 2 | 19 3 | 17 4 | 16 12 | 17 2 |
| | Bharaich ... | 23 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gonda ... | 23 15 | 21 5 | 14 14 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 19 5 | 21 13 | 21 4 | 20 5 | 23 0 | 21 12 | 20 10 | 35 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 3 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | Rái Barelí ... | 21 4 | 20 12 | 15 8 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 32 8 | 21 4 | 8 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 |
| | Sultánpur ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 0 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| | Pratábgarh ... | 19 13 | 20 1 | 14 4 | 29 10 | 30 7 | 19 12 | 17 9 | 18 12 | 12 6 | 23 4 | 23 6 | 15 6 | 33 13 | 35 0 | 21 6 | 8 14 | 30 5 | 20 1 |

*India for the 1st half of December* 1874 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 0 | Garhwál ... | N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 25 14 | 20 4 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Moradabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 12½ | 22 13 | 24 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 8 6½ | 8 6½ | 8 11 | Budaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 21 14 | 21 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 8 12 | 9 6 | 8 7 | Bareilly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 162 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 7 12 | Sháhjahánpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Tarái Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muttra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Agra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 18 9 | 20 10 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 4 | Farukhabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 24 0 | 17 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Mainpuri ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etáwah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 4 | 9 4 | Etah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Jhánsi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 8 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | Lalitpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 8 0 | Cawnpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 25 12 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Fatehpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 8 | 17 4 | 163 0 | 163 0 | 163 0 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 10 14 | Bánda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 23 4 | 17 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 150 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Allahabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Hamírpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 11 | 16 3 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 169 8 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 8 | Jaunpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 10 | 15 12 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 2 | Gorakhpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 6 | 20 10 | 17 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 160 0 | 7 0½ | 7 0½ | 6 14 | Basti ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Azamgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 130 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Mirzapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 140 0 | 6 5 | 6 5 | 6 8 | Benares ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 3 | 23 3 | 16 12 | 154 8 | 154 8 | 207 8 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 1¼ | Ghazipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 25 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 10 | Delhi *a* ... | Panjab. | *a.* Nearly stationary. |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 31 8 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Gurgáon *b* ... | | *b.* Prices falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Karnál *c* ... | | *c.* Barley and jowár rising and bájra falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hissár *d* ... | | *d.* Wheat, barley and jowár falling and gram rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Rohtak ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 39 0 | 36 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | Sirsa *b* ... | | *e.* Wheat and barley falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 41 0 | 29 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Umballa *e* ... | | *f.* Wheat rising; barley and gram falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 41 0 | 33 8 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 8 | Ludhiána *a* ... | | *g.* Wheat, bájra and gram rising; jowár falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Simlá *f* ... | | *h.* Stationary. |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 45 0 | 30 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Jullundur *g* ... | | *i.* Wheat, barley and bájra rising and rice and jowár falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 8 | 39 8 | 27 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 8 | Hushiárpúr *h* ... | | *j.* Bájra rising and jowár and gram falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kángra *a* ... | | *k.* Rice and gram rising and bájra and jowár falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 39 8 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Amritsar *i* ... | | *l.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 6 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Siálkot *a* ... | | *m.* Barley, bájra and jowár falling; rice rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 42 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Gurdáspúr *h* ... | | *n.* Wheat and barley falling; bájra, jowár and gram rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Lahore *j* ... | | *o.* Wheat and bájra falling; rice and jowár rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 0 | 44 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Ferozepore *k* ... | | *p.* Barley and gram falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 4 | Gujránwála *l* ... | | *q.* Barley rising; bájra and jowár falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 8 | 44 0 | 27 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 12 0 | Ráwalpindi *m* ... | | *r.* Wheat, bájra and jowár falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhelum *n* ... | | *s.* Wheat, barley and gram falling; bájra rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Gujrát *o* ... | | *t.* Bájra and gram falling; jowár rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 49 0 | 46 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Shahpúr *p* ... | | *u.* Wheat, barley and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 6 | 10 4 | 10 12 | Mooltan *a* ... | | *v.* Bájra and jowár rising; gram falling. |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Jhang *q* ... | | *w.* Wheat, rice and bájra falling; barley and gram rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Montgomery *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 21 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh *r* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 48 12 | 45 0 | 35 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Dera Ismail Khán *s* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 28 12 | 21 14 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 200 0 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 31 4 | Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 56 4 | 55 0 | 40 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | Bannú *t* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 11 | 36 6 | 25 11 | 104 0 | 101 0 | 104 0 | 53 5 | 52 0 | 52 0 | Pesháwar *u* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 4 | 42 1 | 31 14 | 127 0 | 127 0 | 178 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | Kohát *v* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Hazárá *w* ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Description of Lesser Millets.* |
| 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 8 | 17 4 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | Lucknow ... | Oudh. | Madua. |
| 31 0 | 32 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 129 10 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Unáo ... | | Sawan. |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 15 12 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 9 | Bára Banki ... | | Kodon. |
| 40 0 | 42 8 | ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sítápur ... | | Paddy. |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 19 7 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 1 | Hardui ... | | Dhan. |
| 54 0 | 60 0 | 40 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | Kheri ... | | Kodon. |
| 30 0 | 30 8 | 20 0 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 16 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fyzabad ... | | Madua. |
| 32 8 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bharaich ... | | Do. |
| 53 0 | 39 4 | ... | 22 4 | 19 2 | 19 15 | 170 0 | 140 0 | ... | 8 0 | 7 12 | 7 7 | Gonda ... | | |
| ... | 37 8 | ... | 29 0 | 27 12 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Rái Barelí ... | | |
| 42 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Sultánpur ... | | Sawan. |
| 27 0 | 28 0 | 21 10 | 25 5 | 26 6 | 16 9 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 6 12 | 7 6 | 6 2 | Pratábgarh ... | | Urd. |

*Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 28 8 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | 27 8 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 33 12 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 27 6 | 27 6 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 6 | 17 0 | 63 5 | 65 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 65 0 | 77 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 22 8 | 23 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | ... | 19 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 24 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 20 4 | 20 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 2 | ... | 31 0 | 29 0 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 48 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 22 12 | 21 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bolarum ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chudderghat ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oomraotee ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 52 0 | 48 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 |
| | Akola ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 |
| | Woon ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 72 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 5 | 8 7 | 14 5 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 64 0 | 58 0 | 36 2 | 48 5 | 39 0 | 17 0 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 10 5 | 11 2 | 8 7 | 11 5 | 12 0 | 9 2 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 10 0 | 14 5 | 14 0 | 11 7 | 24 0 | 24 5 | 21 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 10 0 | 10 7 | 8 5 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 9 0 | 10 5 | 10 2 | 9 7 | 14 0 | 13 5 | 11 2 | 23 0 | 23 5 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar — Wholesale | ... | ... | 7 8 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 5 | 18 7 | 19 7 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | 37 4 | ... | ... |
| | Kolar — Retail ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 10 1 | 10 1 | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 15 3 | 18 4 | 19 5 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore — Wholesale | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 1 | 11 4 | 12 7 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 39 7 | 39 7 | ... | ... | 33 5 | 29 3 |
| | Mysore — Retail ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 6 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 7 | 11 2 | 12 5 | 11 3 | 11 4 | 38 7 | 39 3 | ... | ... | 32 4 | 28 3 |
| | Hassan — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan — Retail ... | 11 0 | 11 5 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 13 7 | 12 7 | 12 5 | 14 2 | 13 7 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga — Retail ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur — Retail ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 12 5 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 7 | 12 7 | ... | 13 4 | 11 4 | ... | 15 4 | 13 0 | 42 0 | 41 2 | 42 3 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 34 8 |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 31 4 | 28 8 | 28 0 |
| | Coorg — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg — Retail ... | 8 5 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 1 | 15 8 | 16 9 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 7 12 | 7 0 | ... | 26 4 | 23 0 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 17 0 | 16 12 | ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | ... | 8 4 | 8 12 | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 34 8 | 20 8 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 35 0 | 20 8 | 34 0 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 16 8 |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 31 4 | 30 0 | ... | 11 4 | 8 12 | ... | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | 32 8 | 30 0 | ... | 28 2 | 28 2 | ... |
| | Ajmir ... | 16 8 | 16 12 | 13 2 | 23 14 | 23 14 | 17 13 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 18 5 | 19 4 | 20 8 | 12 14 |
| | Erinpura ... | 18 8 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 18 0 |
| | Aboo ... | 17 9 | 16 14 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 20 4 | 16 0 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 15 13 |
| | Sirohi ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 23 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 21 8 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 16 0 | 16 6 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 10 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 13 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | 21 4 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | 16 4 | ... | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | 5 0 | ... | ... | 7 3 | ... | ... | 22 8 | ... | ... | 20 10 | ... | ... |
| | Bikaneer ... | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bundi ... | 19 0 | 18 8 | 13 0 | ... | 25 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kota ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tonk ... | 20 12 | 20 0 | 11 7 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 14 2 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 12 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 15 | 28 12 | 28 0 | 13 15 | 25 0 | 27 0 | ... |
| | Jhallawar ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 |
| | Shahpoora ... | 17 4 | 17 0 | 12 15 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 16 9 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 10 |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | 16 0 | 15 9 | 12 0 | 20 9 | 20 2 | 14 10 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 5 | 7 13 | 7 5 | 8 12 | 21 7 | 20 12 | 15 0 | 19 15 | 19 15 | 14 3 |
| | Goona ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | 27 0 | 24 8 | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| | Rutlam ... | 13 12 | 13 4 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 4 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 22 12 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 12 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 |

*India for the 1st half of December* 1874—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 0 | Nagpur ... | Central Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | Bhandara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 27 5 | 22 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 9 8 | 9 5 | 8 5 | Chanda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wardha ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balaghat ... | | |
| 35 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Jubbulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 7 8 | Saugor ... | | |
| 35 0 | ... | 30 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 6 12 | Damoh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 0 | Seoni ... | | |
| 25 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Mandla ... | | |
| 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 6 0 | Betul ... | | |
| 25 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chindwara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 12 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | Hoshangabad ... | | |
| 35 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 4 | 6 8 | Narsinghpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | .. | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | Nimar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Raipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Sambalpur ... | | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Bilaspur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Upper Godavery ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Secunderabad ... | Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bolarum ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Chudderghat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Oomraotee ... | | |
| 29 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 106 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Akola ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Elichpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 6 8 | Buldana ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Woon ... | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 20 2 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 224 0 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 5 | Bassim ... | | |
| 36 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 15 7 | 14 2 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 10 5 | 13 2 | Bangalore — Wholesale | Mysore and Coorg. | |
| 35 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 15 2 | 13 7 | 20 5 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 12 5 | 10 2 | 13 0 | Bangalore — Retail ... | | |
| 47 6 | 50 0 | 46 4 | 17 4 | 18 5 | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 14 3 | 14 9 | Kolar ... — Wholesale | | |
| 47 4 | 49 7 | 45 3 | 17 1 | 18 3 | 26 3 | 172 4 | 172 4 | ... | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 3 | Kolar ... — Retail ... | | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 57 2 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 192 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 54 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | | |
| 32 4 | 29 3 | 29 3 | 21 0 | 17 3 | 29 3 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 9 8 | 9 6 | 11 2 | Mysore ... — Wholesale | | |
| 31 4 | 28 7 | 28 7 | 19 8 | 16 6 | 28 7 | 62 0 | 62 0 | 66 0 | 9 6 | 9 4 | 10 4 | Mysore ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hassan ... — Wholesale | | |
| 40 0 | 37 7 | 36 0 | 15 7 | 16 7 | 23 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 153 0 | 10 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | Hassan ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shimoga... — Wholesale | | |
| 42 0 | 43 0 | 34 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Shimoga... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kadur ... — Wholesale | | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60* 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kadur ... — Retail ... | | |
| 52 5 | 56 9 | 54 5 | 18 0 | 19 2 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | Chitaldroog. — Wholesale | | |
| 49 0 | 49 0 | 48 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | Chitaldroog. — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Coorg ... — Wholesale | | |
| 27 4 | 27 9 | 36 8 | 15 7 | 15 5 | 23 1 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 9 7 | 9 5 | 9 7 | Coorg ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | Jaipur ... | Rajpootana. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | Kishengurh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | Alwar ... | | |
| 29 0 | 28 5 | ... | 32 8 | 31 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | Bhurtpur (City) ... | | |
| 29 13 | 26 8 | ... | 31 4 | 30 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 32 8 | 28 2 | ... | Kerowli (City) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 0 | 16 9 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | Ajmir ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 12 | 18 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | Erinpura ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 4 | 14 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | Aboo ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 60 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | Sirohi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ...† | ...† | ...† | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 6 | 17 3 | 19 8 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 28 12 | Meywar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | ... | ... | 70 0 | ... | ... | 50 0 | | ... | Marwar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No | return | receiv | ed | Bikaneer ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 12 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 37 0 | Bundi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | ... | Kota ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 4 | 13 10 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 36 0 | Tonk ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | 12 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 160 0 | 20 0 | ... | 21 12 | Jhallawar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 39 10 | Shahpoora ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 106 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Indore ... | Central India. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 7 | 20 7 | 14 12 | 91 12 | 91 12 | 91 12 | 12 6 | 11 14 | 13 14 | Gwalior ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | ... | 220 0 | 180 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | Goona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Rutlam ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | | |

* The figure entered under the head of "Firewood" in the return for the past fortnight, *viz.*, 20, is an error, the correct figure being 60; hence the latter has been adopted.

† 8 pie for the present and 6 pie for the past and corresponding fortnight of 1874 per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## No. XLVI of 1874.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 21st November 1874. | For week ending 22nd November 1873. | Total from 1st January to 21st November 1874. | Total from 1st January to 22nd November 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19th Dec. 1874 | East Indian, Main | 5,62,349 | 6,74,037 | 3,13,34,832 | 2,47,66,057 | 75,68,775 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore | 52,095 | 40,454 | 22,98,131 | 16,61,164 | 6,36,967 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 61,176 | 52,531 | 32,33,031 | 27,11,904 | 5,21,127 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhund ... | 55,058 | 26,874 | 17,26,350 | 9,53,687 | 7,72,663 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ... | 96,626 | 1,22,470 | 67,22,970 | 50,75,668 | 16,47,302 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,07,300 | 1,13,242 | 50,70,051 | 59,88,918 | ... | 9,18,867 |
| 12th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 15,193 | 16,874 | 8,42,432 | 9,92,382 | ... | 1,49,950 |
| 26th ditto ... | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 3,88,683 | 3,91,632 | 1,73,22,411 | 1,65,10,459 | 8,11,952 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ... | 1,06,690 | 98,268 | 49,36,778 | 48,38,982 | 97,796 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 14,45,170 | 15,36,382 | 7,34,86,986 | 6,24,99,221 | 1,09,87,765 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 26th Dec. 1874 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,556 | 1,436 | 88,316 | 90,881 | ... | 2,565 |
| 28th Nov. 1874 | Nulhattee ... | 2,219 | 1,353 | 76,289 | 73,829 | 2,460 | ... |
| 5th Dec. 1874 | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 10,170 | 4,385 | 2,34,545 | 86,611*a* | 1,47,934 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 14,012 | 1,471 | 2,44,900 | 7,865*b* | 2,37,035 | ... |
| 28th Nov. 1874 | Holkar ... | 3,539 | ... | 80,500*c* | ... | 80,500 | ... |
| | Khamgaon *d* ... | ... | ... | 23,989*e* | 15,324*f* | 8,665 | ... |
| | Oomraotee *g* ... | .. | ... | 26,306*h* | 19,833*k* | 6,473 | ... |
| Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874 | Wardha Valley ... | 155 *l* | ... | 17,399*m* | ... | 17,399 | ... |
| 21st Nov. 1874 | Nizam's ... | 7,444 | ... | 47,138*n* | ... | 47,138 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 39,095 | 8,645 | 8,39,382 | 2,94,343 | 5,45,039 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 14,84,265 | 15,45,027 | 7,43,26,368 | 6,27,93,564 | 1,15,32,804 | ... |

*a* Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd November 1873.
*b* Total receipts from 20th October to 22nd November 1873.
*c* Total receipts from 1st February to 21st November 1874.
*d* Closed from 15th June 1874.
*e* Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
*f* Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
*g* Closed from 1st October 1874.
*h* Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
*k* Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
*l* Receipts for the 21st November 1874.
*m* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, and for the 21st November 1874.
*n* Total receipts from 9th October to 21st November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## KHUREEF SEASON 1874, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1874.

*Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November* 1874.

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month. | Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1874. | Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1874 and up to the 1st of the month. | Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month. | Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8). | Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased during the month. | Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11). | Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12). | Grand total of corresponding period of last year. | Rainfall. Inches during month. | Rainfall. Inches during Khureef Season. | Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Orissa ... | Cuttack ... | Kendraparah ... | 1,269 | 248 | 6,895 | 2,055 | 11 | 8,961 | 60 | 6 | 66 | 9,027 | 4,713 | 2·18 | 66·66 | 49·16 |
| | | High Level, Section I. | 675 | 210 | 5,176 | 2,059 | 3 | 7,238 | 19 | ... | 19 | 7,257 | 2,655 | | | |
| | | Toldunda ... | 1,300 | 62·57 | 1,947 | 48 | 3 | 1,998 | 37 | ... | 37 | 2,035 | 715 | | | |
| | | Matchgong ... | 650 | 49·24 | 1,644 | 68 | 4 | 1,716 | 71 | 2 | 73 | 1,789 | 395 | | | |
| | Total of the month ... | | ... | ... | 15,662 | 4,230 | 21 | 19,913 | 187 | 8 | 195 | 20,108*a* | 8,478 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 4,176 | 3,248 | 934 | 8,358 | 115 | 5 | 120 | 8,478 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South-Western | Midnapore ... | Midnapore ... | 875 | 52·53 | 20,969 | 33,550 | 111 | 54,630 | ... | ... | ... | 54,630 | 27,498 | 2·28 | 49·91 | 56·82 |
| | Howrah ... | Panchkoorah ... | 300 | 22·86 | 1,677 | 8,546 | ... | 10,223 | ... | ... | ... | 10,223 | 5,530 | 1·45 | 47·72 | 43·98 |
| | Total of the month ... | | ... | ... | 22,646 | 42,096 | 111 | 64,853 | ... | ... | ... | 64,853*b* | 33,028 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... | | ... | ... | 1,380 | 30,137 | 1,511 | 33,028 | ... | ... | ... | 33,028 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total of the month ... | | ... | ... | 38,308 | 46,326 | 132 | 84,766 | 187 | 8 | 195 | 84,961 | 41,506 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... | | ... | ... | 5,556 | 33,385 | 2,445 | 41,386 | 115 | 5 | 120 | 41,506 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*a*. The details of column 13 are—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| At the rate of Rs. 1 | ... | ... 19,465 |
| Ditto of Rs. 1-8 | ... | ... 383 |
| Ditto of „ 3 | ... | ... 65 |
| TOTAL | | ... 19,913 |

*Perennial*—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | ... | ... 158 |
| Huldi | ... | ... 16 |
| Garden produce | ... | ... 15 |
| Indigo | ... | ... 6 |
| | | 195 |
| TOTAL | | ... 20,108 |

*b*. The details are—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| At the rate of Rs. 1-8 | ... | ... 55,145 |
| Ditto of „ 2-4 | ... | ... 9,243 |
| Ditto of „ 4-8 | ... | ... 465 |
| TOTAL | | ... 64,853 |

*The 22nd December* 1874.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 5th January 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I.

### NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH took his seat as an Additional Member.

### DISTRESSES (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that, instead of the first two items in the list of business, he wished now to present a Supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns. The publication of the former Report of the Select Committee and the observations made in Council had elicited some new suggestions, and the Committee had found it desirable to make further alterations. He desired to allow some further time to elapse before asking the Council to take the Committee's Reports into consideration.

### INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports and to extend the area of their authority.

### HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction. He said that this was a Bill which the Council would remember was framed on the principle of applying a great many of the clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code to the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction. In the Bill as introduced, the clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code were referred to merely by the numbers they bore in the Code. But owing to representations received from the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, which he was informed by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, were concurred in by the highest judicial authority in Madras, the Committee had thought it right to alter the principle upon which the Bill was framed; and, instead of referring to the sections of the Code by their numbers, the Bill now set them out *in extenso*, making the alterations necessary in consequence of differences between the High Courts and the Courts of Session. That made the Bill very much larger and to a certain extent different from what it originally was. MR. HOBHOUSE had no doubt, from the work the Committee had to do in the matter, that the High Courts were perfectly right in urging upon the Committee to do what they had done, and the work would by this means be more complete than by incorporating merely by reference the clauses of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

But the amount of alteration was substantial, and it would not be safe to go on with the Bill without a republication for a sufficient time, in order that the learned Judges might send in such suggestions as occurred to them. The Committee therefore recommended that the Bill be republished and not be brought again before the Council before a sufficient time should have elapsed.

## OUDH LAWS, INLAND CUSTOMS, PANJÁB LAWS AND OUDH LAND REVENUE BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

For declaring what laws are in force in Oudh.

For regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

For the better administration of the law in the Panjáb.

To consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of Land Revenue in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th January 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
*The 5th January* 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There have been slight falls of rain in Satara, Chota Nagpore, the Patna Division, and several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab the showers were confined to Umballa and the Delhi Division, and to only one or two districts in the Central Provinces. Falls are also reported from Bhurtpoor, Gwalior, and Mysore, and a heavy fall of more than an inch from Assam. Heavy falls are also believed to have occurred in Bengal subsequent to the date of the report. Want of rain is still much felt in the Deccan districts of Bombay and in the greater part of the Punjab. Prospects are however generally satisfactory.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 7th) | ... | No rain; canal supply sufficient; four feet two inches of water over anicut; later dry crops suffering from want of rain, but recovering from grub; other crops good; castor, dry and wet paddy harvested in some taluks; outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox general; fever fatal in jungle taluks; cattle healthy only in a few taluks; pasture sufficient. |
| Kurnool (6th) | ... | Season favourable; no rain; standing crops good; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever in several taluks. |
| Trichinopoly " | ... | No rain; season favourable and no change of importance. |
| Malabar (7th) | ... | No rain; harvesting of second crop begun in some places; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle healthy; pasture good. |
| Tanjore " | .. | No rain; freshes in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over upper and lower anicuts none; cultivation of wet crops almost over, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; harvest some dry and wet crops yielded satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices tending to fall; public health generally good; small-pox here and there, one death by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in Sheally; pasture sufficient. |
| **Bombay—** (Jan. 6th) | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | No change; rain still holds off. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather changing; fever increasing in consequence; no change in cattle disease. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Weather much warmer; rain required; no other change. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | Rabi crops thriving; rain wanted; weather mild; fever decreasing. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Rabi crops progressing well. |
| Surat ... | ... | Spring crops progressing favourably; fever in Pardee and Ulpar. |
| Broach ... | ... | Kharif crops completely harvested; rabi crops generally good, excepting til, jowar, and cotton, which have suffered in some places from cloudy weather and want of later rains; fever slightly prevailing. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Crops, weather, and health good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | State of rabi and cotton crops unchanged; traffic increasing; water-supply failing at Juljaum; cattle disease and fever still continue. |
| Nasik ... | ... | No improvement in rabi crops, which are suffering from want of rain in some talukas and slightly blighted in others from cold and heavy dew; fever and cattle disease prevailing slightly. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather hot; public health good; fever in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndi talukas; cough in Wada taluka; rabi crops good in Bassein and Kurjut talukas, and middling in almost all other talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | State of rabi crops same as before; weather and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Rain wanted; crops withering; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Prospects of standing kharif and rabi crops unaltered; no disease. |
| Satara ... | ·38 | Kharif crops harvested; rabi crops average from want of rain; weather cold; ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops good, except in portions of Chikodee and Uthni, where wheat and gram have been partially injured by insects; fever in Sumpgaum, Uthni, and Gokak; cattle disease in Uthni. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Outturn of early crop estimated to be equal to ten annas in the rupee; late crop good, except in Karazghi, Ranibednur, and Hangat; blight has appeared in cotton of these talukas and in Bankapur and Petha Mundargi; public health good in Ranibednur; in other talukas same as before; cattle disease decreasing. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Kharif harvested except toor; rabi fair; cotton middling; fever prevalent, except in Bagulkot. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of second crop continue satisfactory; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops promising generally; weather cold; health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather fair; health indifferent; cattle disease in Luctor taluka decreasing; state of crop same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking commenced; rabi crops fair; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No change; rain much wanted for rabi crops in the Deccan; prospects fair elsewhere. |
| **Bengal**— (Jan. 5th) | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Rain would do spring crops good. Rice harvest nearly finished; outturn middling. |
| Bankura ... | " | Weather dry and cool. The haimunta, or late paddy, is being thrashed. State and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory. |
| Beerbhoom ... | " | Weather mild. State and prospects of crops good; harvest nearly home. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Midnapore ... | " | Cold and clear weather, light dews beginning to fall. No signs of rain. The harvest is still progressing, and, except in the east, is nearly finished. Experiments show that even in the irrigated area affected by the cyclone the outturn does not exceed 10 annas. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Clear throughout; wind from the north. Prospect of rice where planted out is good; that of cold weather crops very good. Amun, or late rice, is nearly reaped. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather dry and cool. The harvest of the late rice continues. Spring crops doing well. |
| Nuddea ... | " | Seasonable weather; rain would now do good, but the prospects of the cold weather crops are generally very good. |
| Moorshedabad ... | " | Seasonable weather; slightly warmer than during the past week. Amun, or late rice, almost all harvested; outturn about 12 annas. The cutting of black pulse is in progress; outturn is expected to be below the average. The standing crops are reported to be promising. The price of common rice at eleven stations of the head-quarters sub-district is on an average 19·8 seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Kalliangunge, where it is 25 seers; but dearest at Bhurutpore, where it is 17·8 seers. |
| Dinagepore ... | " | Weather bright and cold. Gathering of the winter crop nearly finished. Other crops doing well. |
| Maldah ... | " | Fair and cold weather. Kalai pulse is being reaped, and mustard is beginning to ripen. Haimunta, or late rice, reaping still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Rajshahye ... | *Nil.* | Weather clear and warm for the time of year. The state of the growing winter crops continues to be promising. Kalai pulse and sugarcane are being cut. The late unusually heavy inundation, and the long continuance of deep water, has destroyed some of the late rice cultivated in the beels in the interior of the district; some portion of it is now being cut. |
| Rungpore ... | " | Weather clear and cold, with light winds. Mustard is in flower, and promises well. Harvesting of the amun, or late rice, is going on rapidly; the crop is a good one. Prospects of cold-weather crops are favourable. |
| Bogra ... | " | Weather unchanged. State and prospects of crops same as last week. |
| Pubna ... | " | Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. No rain. Harvesting of amun, or late rice, moong, kalai, and arahur pulses, still going on. The matore and khesaree pulses, rye, linseed, wheat, and barley seedlings, promise well. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric not yet commenced. |
| Julpigorie ... | " | Weather fine and favourable. Harvest operations almost brought to a close. Produce abundant, and prices very low. |
| Dacca ... | " | Weather warm for the time of the year. State of crops favourable. |
| Patna ... | Slight | Slight rain on the morning of the 4th January. Prospect of the cold-weather crops favourable in all parts of the district, and bumper crop expected. |
| Gya ... | *Nil.* | Cool and fine weather. The late rice crop has nearly been harvested. The prospect of the cold weather crop is excellent. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Weather fair and cold. Cold weather crops promise well. |
| Tirhoot ... | " | Weather cold and dry, with westerly wind. The rice crops have been harvested, and in some places the outturn is more than the average. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good. |
| Sarun ... | " | Weather cold and seasonable, with westerly wind. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent. A shower of rain will much benefit the crops, and will ensure a full harvest. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere doing well. Prices of common rice, Indian-corn, barley, and gram, have slightly risen owing to falling off in the supply in the markets. |
| Chumparun ... | " | Weather continues fine and cold. The prospects of the cold weather crop are favourable. No important change to report. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Fine and cold weather; a few drops of rain on Tuesday. State and prospects of crops excellent. |
| Bhágalpur ... | " | No change since last week, *e. g.*, nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the cold-weather crops, and the outturn of the late rice crop. |
| Purneah ... | " | Seasonable weather; rather warmer than last week. No change in the prospects of the crops from last week. Great demand for laborers for cutting the crops. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather fine; not very cold. Paddy nearly all cut. Cold-weather crops good. A little rain would do good in some places. |
| Cuttack .. | " | Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; warmer the last three days, with clouds and threatening rain. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent, and the heavy rice crop is now being reaped with an excellent outturn. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather fine. Harvesting of rice crop progresses rapidly; outturn good. General prospects of crops satisfactory. |
| Lohardugga ... | Slight | A very few drops of rain. Weather cloudy and warmer than last week. The cold-weather crops, especially surgoojah (oilseed) and sursoo (mustard), and orid pulse, are reported to be excellent in all parts of the district. The prospect of the rahar pulse crop is also very good, though accounts are received from Palamow of damage apprehended from excessive dews. |
| Maunbhoom ... | *Nil.* | Rather warm during the past week, but sky cloudless, and no rain is usual about this time of the year. Harvest all but completed, and outturn generally good. The condition and prospects of the crops on the ground are favourable. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: fever as before, a few cases of cholera. 24-Pergunnahs: a few cases of cholera reported from thannas Baraset, Hobra, Kalaroa, and Bhangore; it has abated in Barripore and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; fever decreasing at Barripore. Moorshedabad: cholera in Barwa, Bhurutpore, and Soojagunge, and fever in some villages at Jungepore. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: fever decreasing. Furreedpore: cholera reported in Ainpore. Patna: health excellent. Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Balasore: health of district favourable. Hazáribagh: small-pox hanging about the station itself. Maunbhoom: public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Light showers have fallen in two or three districts during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, but rain is desired in many places. The rice harvest is progressing rapidly with very good results, and is nearly complete in some districts. Sugarcane and certain of the pulses are also being successfully harvested. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | |
| Meerut (Jan. 6th) | ... | Slight rain, more wanted. |
| Agra ... | ... | No report received. |
| Allahabad (Jan. 6th) | ... | Very slight fall of rain; across Jumna crops looking well. |
| Bareilly " | ·2 | Rabi prospects good. |
| Benares " | ... | Slight showers; condition of crops continues favourable. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Weather cloudy; no rain; rabi prospects declining. |
| Moradabad ... | ... | Rain reported on 2nd and 3rd instant. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab—** | | |
| Hissar (Jan. 6th) ... | ·1 | Crops doing well; health generally good. |
| Delhi " ... | ·1 | Health good. |
| Umballa " .. | ·1 | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur " ... | ... | Rain much wanted; health good. |
| Lahore " ... | ... | Rain much wanted; crops fair; health good. |
| Rawul Pindi " ... | ... | Rain wanted; prospects fair; health good. |
| Mooltan " ... | ... | Rain much wanted, but prospects bright; health good. |
| D. I. Khan " .. | ... | Rain wanted; health good. |
| Peshâwar ... | ... | Rain wanted; rabi sowings on irrigated lands completed; slight fever. |
| **Oudh—** | | |
| Lucknow (Jan. 6th) ... | ·1 | Rainfall slight; prospects of crops generally continue to be good; weather fair; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | ... | |
| **C. Provinces—** | | |
| Bilaspur (Jan. 2nd) .. | ·10 | Weather changeable; prospects good; health good; prices easy; export brisk. |
| Sambalpur .. | ... | Weather clear; harvest completed; fever prevalent. |
| Chhindwara (Jan. 4th) ... | ... | Weather cool; slight damage from frosts; health good; prices steady. |
| Chanda ... | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects and health good. |
| Balaghât ... | ·20 | Ditto; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices risen. |
| Bhandara (Jan. 5th) .. | ... | Weather clear; rabi prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (6th) ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi doing well; health good; cattle disease reported; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects of crops favourable; health good. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Ditto; rain wanted for rabi; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices unchanged. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Weather clear; cotton-picking completed; rabi prospects favourable. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Rain wanted; rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Prospects of rabi continue good; rain wanted. |
| Betul ... | ... | |
| Seoni ... | ... | Weather clear; rain required; fever prevalent. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Ditto; health good; prices easy. |
| Dumoh ... | ... | Rain wanted; prices rising; small-pox continues. |
| Mandla .. | ... | Rain required; prices falling. |
| British Burmah (Jan. 8th) | ... | *General Remarks.*—Rain generally wanted, but prospects remain favourable. *General Remarks.*—Crops being reaped; public health good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** | | |
| Mysore, Coorg (Jan. 7th) | ... | Very little rain in four districts of Mysore, none in Coorg; crops good; harvesting almost completed; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhâti (Jan. 7th) | 1·12 | Sky overcast with rain clouds; much rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday; reaping of salee paddy almost finished; winter crops promising; public health good. |
| Sylhet " | ... | Situation unchanged; cholera and small-pox prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—** | | |
| Umraoti (Jan. 7th) | *Nil* | Jowari cutting completed; outturn good; rabi crops fair; small-pox prevalent in a village six miles from Umraoti. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Deolee (Jan. 2nd) | *Nil* | Prospects and health unchanged. |
| Ajmere (7th) | " | Health good; prospects hopeful; weather cloudy. |
| Jeypore " | " | Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good. |
| Bhurtpore " | ... | Rain on second and third of month; cotton suffered from cold. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Jan. 6th | ... | Health and agricultural prospects continue good; slight showers at Gwalior. |
| Gwalior " | ... | |
| Rutlam " | ... | |
| Neemuch " | ... | |
| Baghelkund (Satna) " | ... | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | No report received. |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 3.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—The following Statute is published for information:—

37 & 38 VIC., CHAP. 27.

*An Act to regulate the Sentences imposed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.*

[30TH JUNE 1874.]

Whereas by certain Acts of Parliament jurisdiction is conferred on Courts in Her Majesty's Colonies to try persons charged with certain crimes or offences, and doubts have arisen as to the proper sentences to be imposed upon conviction of such persons, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted &c.:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874".

Definition of term "colony."

2. For the purposes of this Act,—

The term "colony" shall not include any places within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but shall include such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the Government of India, and any plantation, territory, or settlement situate elsewhere within Her Majesty's dominions, and subject to the same local Government; and for the purposes of this Act, all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central legislature shall be deemed to be one colony under the same local Government.

At trials in any Colonial Courts by virtue of Imperial Acts, Courts empowered to pass sentences as if crimes had been committed in the colony.

3. When, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a Court of any colony for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such Court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable by that Act, such person shall upon conviction be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of the Court, and to no other, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the person shall on conviction be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the Court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

*No.* 2.—The following extracts from Statute 37 & 38 Vic., Cap. 88, are published for information :—

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in England, and to consolidate the Law respecting the Registration of Births and Deaths at Sea.*

[7TH AUGUST 1874.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Acts relating to the registration of births and deaths in England, and to consolidate the law respecting the registration of births and deaths at sea :

Be it enacted &c. :—

* * * *

*Registration of Births and Deaths at Sea.*

Registration of births and deaths at sea.

**37.** The provisions of this Act, save as is herein expressly provided, shall not apply to the registration of births and deaths on board a vessel at sea, with respect to which the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1.) The captain or master of or other person having the command or charge of a British ship shall, as soon as may be after the occurrence of the birth of a child or the death of a person on board such ship, record in his log book or otherwise the fact of such birth or death, and the particulars required by the fourth schedule to this Act to be registered concerning such birth or death, or such of them as may be known to him, and shall (unless the ship is one of Her Majesty's ships,) upon the arrival of such ship at any port of the United Kingdom, or at such other time or place as the Board of Trade may from time to time with respect to any ship or class of ships direct, deliver or send, in such form and manner as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct, a return of the facts so recorded to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

(2.) Where a ship which is not a British ship carries passengers to or from any port of the United Kingdom as the port of destination or the port of departure of such ship, the provisions of this section shall apply to the captain or master of or other person having the command or charge of such ship, in like manner as if it were a British ship.

(3.) Where the said return is directed by the Board of Trade (whether the ship is British or foreign) to be delivered upon the arrival of the ship, or the discharge of the crew, or otherwise, at any port or place out of the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, direct that the return, instead of being delivered to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, shall be delivered, and the same shall accordingly be delivered if such port or place is within Her Majesty's dominions, to the Shipping Master or Collector of Customs at such port or place, and if it is a foreign port or place, to the principal British Consular Officer at the said foreign port or place, and such Shipping Master, Collector, or Officer shall send the same, as soon as may be by post or otherwise, to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

(4.) Where it appears from any such return that the father of any child so born, or if the child is a bastard, the mother of such child, was a Scotch or Irish subject of Her Majesty, or that any person whose death is mentioned in such return was a Scotch or Irish subject of Her Majesty, the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen shall from time to time send a certified copy of so much of the return as relates to such birth or death to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Scotland or Ireland, as the case may require.

(5). The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen shall from time to time send to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England a certified copy of every other such return, or of that part of every such return which is not so sent to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Scotland or Ireland.

(6). A captain of or other person having charge of one of Her Majesty's ships shall, upon the arrival of any such ship in any port of the United Kingdom, or at such other time as the Commissioners of the Admiralty may from time to time direct, deliver or send, in such manner and form as the said Commissioners may from time to time direct, a return of the facts recorded in pursuance of this section to that Registrar General of Births and Deaths to whom a copy of such return would, if the ship were a merchant ship, be sent under the provisions of this section by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

(7). Every Registrar General of Births and Deaths to whom a copy of any return or a return is sent in pursuance of this section shall cause the same to be filed and preserved in or copied in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, and to be called a marine register book, and such book shall be deemed to be a certified copy of a register book within the meaning of the Acts relating to the registration of births and deaths in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

(8). Every captain or master of or other person having charge of a ship who fails to comply with this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence; and such penalty may be recovered in the same courts and places and in the like manner, and when recovered shall be applied in like manner, as a penalty under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(9). This section shall extend to all places and persons within British jurisdiction.

(10). Terms in this section shall have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

*Particulars to be registered by Captain of a Ship concerning a Birth at Sea.*

Date of birth.
Name (if any) and sex of the child.
Name and surname, and rank, profession, or occupation of the father.
Name and surname, and maiden surname of mother.
Nationality and last place of abode of the father and mother.

*Particulars to be registered by Captain of a Ship concerning a Death at Sea.*

Date of death.
Name and surname.
Sex.
Age.
Rank, profession, or occupation.
Nationality and last place of abode.
Cause of death.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 33.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained three days' subsidiary leave from the 22nd instant.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 66.—Surgeon D. Sinclair, M. B., Officiating Superintendent of the Moulmein Central Jail, is confirmed in that appointment.

*No.* 68.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Gunga Govind Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Moonsiff in the district of Darrang.

### PORT BLAIR.

*The 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 19.—Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

*No.* 20.—Surgeon J. Reid, Second Medical Officer at Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

### PATENTS.

*The 13th January* 1875.

*No.* 4.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 795.—Mr. John Imray, of No. 20, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, for improvements in caloric engines.

No. 802.—Mr. Joseph Green Cooke, Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, Lucknow, for working a punkah by mechanical appliances in railway carriages, buildings, &c.

No. 805.—Mr. Charles Denton Abel, of No. 20, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the means and apparatus for working brakes on railway trains by fluid pressure.

No. 807.—Mr. John Alexander Anderson, Merchant, No. 12, Clive Row, Calcutta, for accelerating the filling of the boxes of hydraulic or other presses.

No. 814.—Mr. Julius Pintsch, of Berlin, in Prussia, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in lighting railway carriages with gas and in the apparatus employed therein.

No. 816.—Mr. C. R. Augier, of Calcutta, and now in Tirhoot, Assistant Engineer on works of the Durbunga Raj, for a revolving duplex Dredger.

No. 823.—Mr. Owen Tomlinson, formerly of Oldbury, near Birmingham, in England, and now in the service of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and residing at Parell, Bombay, for further improvements in the new and improved axle box and appliances appertaining thereto.

No. 825.—Mr. Thomas Russell Crampton, of No. 4, Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England, for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in the construction and lining of revolving furnaces and in apparatus connected therewith.

No. 826.—Mr. Thomas Symes Prideaux, of Blackheath, Kent, England, for improvements in apparatus for regulating the supply of air to furnaces.

No. 784.—Mr. D. Giovannoni, of Bombay, has filed a memorandum supplying a certain omission in the specification of his invention for the preparation of artificial marble and Lustro-a-stucco or seagliola.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 22.—Dr. W. Waagen, Assistant, 3rd Grade, in the Geological Survey of India, returned from leave of absence on medical certificate and rejoined his appointment on the morning of the 1st instant.

Dr. Waagen is allowed one day's subsidiary leave.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

# PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

BE IT KNOWN that *Whereas* an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guikwar, and evidence has been adduced to the effect that His Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar instigated the said attempt to administer poison to Colonel Phayre;

*And Whereas* to instigate such attempt would be a high crime against Her Majesty the Queen and a breach of the condition of loyalty to the Crown under which Mulhar Rao Guikwar is recognized as ruler of the Baroda State, and moreover such an attempt would be an act of hostility against the British Government, and it is necessary fully and publicly to enquire into the truth of the charge and to afford His Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar every opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him;

*And Whereas* in consequence thereof it is necessary to suspend Mulhar Rao Guikwar from the exercise of power and to make other arrangements for the administration of the Baroda State:

*It is hereby notified* that from this date the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council temporarily assumes the administration of the Baroda State, and delegates all the powers necessary for the conduct of the administration to the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda. The administration will be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the usages, customs, and laws of the country.

All Sirdars, Inamdars, Zemindars, and inhabitants of the Baroda territories, and all officers and persons whatsoever in the civil and military service of the Baroda State, or liable to be called upon for such service, are hereby required to submit to the authority of and render obedience to the said Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner during such time as the State may be under the administration of the British Government.

In accordance with the gracious intimation made to the Princes and Chiefs of India that it is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that their Governments should be perpetuated, and the Representation and Dignity of their Houses should be continued, a Native Administration will be re-established in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the enquiry and after consideration of the results which such enquiry may elicit.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 13th January* 1875.

No. 114 *C. P.*

ORDERED, that the foregoing Proclamation be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be furnished to all Departments of the Government of India; and to all Local Governments and Administrations, and Agents to the Governor General and Political Officers under the Government of India for communication to the Princes and Rulers of Native States with whom they respectively have to do.

F. HENVEY,
*Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT;
POLITICAL.
*The 13th January* 1875.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*The 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 5 *J.*—Under Section 3 of Act XI of 1872 (*The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,* 1872), the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the Officer for the time being in charge of the Salween District to exercise all the powers of a Political Agent under the above Act for the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi belonging to Siam.

*No.* 6 *J.*—Whereas by virtue of authority duly acquired in that behalf by agreement with the Siamese Government, the Governor General in Council has, within the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi belonging to Siam, jurisdiction to try and punish Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty (holding passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah or from such Officer as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in that behalf) for offences committed by them within the territories aforesaid;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has, as aforesaid, jurisdiction to investigate and decide within the said territories civil suits between British subjects and between Siamese subjects as plaintiffs and British subjects (holding passports as aforesaid) as defendants;

And whereas it is expedient to delegate the said powers in manner hereinafter appearing: The Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 (*The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,* 1872,) hereby notifies as follows:

The Officer for the time being in charge of the Salween District may, within the said territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, exercise, for the trial and punishment of the persons aforesaid, the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Section 36 of Act X of 1872 (*The Code of Criminal Procedure*).

Within the said territories, and subject to the rules regulating civil procedure for the time being in force in British India, so far as they may be applicable, such Officer may investigate and decide all civil suits between the parties aforesaid.

The Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division for the time being may exercise over the proceedings of such Officer, under the powers above delegated to him, the same powers of appeal, superintendence, and revision as he may exercise over the proceedings of the Officer for the time being in charge of the Salween District, and the Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah may exercise similar powers of appeal, superintendence, and revision over the proceedings of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division.

"The Notifications Nos. 68 C. P. and 69 C. P., dated 21st November 1872, are cancelled from 1st January 1875."

## REVENUE.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 6 *R.*—The following Regulation is published for general information:—

*Punjab Frontier Regulation, No.* 12.

Whereas it is expedient to permit certain assignees of land revenue in the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab to continue to collect the land revenue in kind instead of in cash:

And whereas a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same, has been proposed to the Governor General in Council by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and has been considered and approved by the Governor General in Council, such Regulation is now published for general information, as having the force of law under Statute 33 of Victoria, Chap. III, Section I.

1. This Regulation may be called the Punjab Frontier Jaghire Revenue Collection Regulation, 1874. It extends to the districts of Peshawur, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ishmael Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan.

2. The said Lieutenant-Governor may by order permit any assignee of land revenue in any part of the abovenamed districts to collect the whole or any specified part of the land revenue assigned to him in kind instead of in cash from the proprietary cultivators in his jaghire estates, provided that such assignee of land revenue has heretofore been permitted to collect in kind the whole or such part as aforesaid of the said revenue.

3. The permission mentioned in the last section may be granted irrespective of the acquiescence of the said proprietary cultivators. But the share of the produce so to be collected by the jagirdar shall be specified by the order granting the permission and shall be the estimated equivalent of the cash assessment fixed on the principles of assessment of the land revenue prescribed for the time being in the districts abovenamed.

4. The said Lieutenant-Governor may at any time at his discretion cancel any permission granted under Section 2.

5. No Court shall take cognizance of any claim to set aside any order for the time being in force permitting an assignee of land revenue to collect revenue in kind, or specifying the share of the crop which he may collect as such assignee.

## POLITICAL.

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 131 *P.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon John Robb in medical charge at Zanzibar, to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar, during the absence of Mr. F. Holmwood, on special duty, with effect from the date of taking charge.

## GENERAL.

*The 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 72 *G.*—Surgeon Major D. Wright, Residency Surgeon at Katmandhoo, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Nepal, during the absence of Mr. C E. R. Girdlestone on special duty, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 100 *G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—Major J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (on furlough), to be a Commissioner in that Province, *vice* Colonel T. Clerk, retired.

Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Madras Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major Campbell.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 212.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

*The 13th January* 1875.

*No.* 319.—Mr. T. G. Trevor, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed an extension for two months of the privilege leave granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 350.—Mr. E. Gay made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. H. A. Mangles, and resumed charge of the office of Deputy Comptroller General on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 188.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is advised that an instrument of divorce is not a "release" within the meaning of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869,

His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Notification :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the Notification No. 2201, dated 2nd April 1874, as declares that the proper stamp on an instrument of divorce is one rupee.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 34 *of* 1875.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. Nos. 1127 of 1872 and 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Munna Lall ... | ... 470 |
| Abdool Rahman Khan | ... 496 |
| Kirpa Ram (1st) ... | ... 500 |
| Ruliya Ram ... | ... 502 |
| Sree Chund ... | ... 503 |
| Mahomed Yar Khan | ... 523 |
| Shekh Imam Buksh... | ... 524 |
| Kasim Alee Khan ... | ... 525 |
| Nubbee Bukhsh ... | ... 528 |
| Muhesh Pershad ... | ... 529 |
| Wulee Mahomed ... | ... 531 |
| Syud Meerun ... | ... 592 |

*No.* 35 *of* 1875.—That part of G. G. O. No. 1273 of 1873, appointing Captain A. W. Capel, doing duty Officer, Stud Department, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, is cancelled.

*No.* 36 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Montagu James Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, —for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 37 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he proceeded in charge of convicts to Port Blair per *Scotia*.

*No.* 38 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 830, dated the 20th August 1874, Captain W. B. Aislabie, 1st Wing Subaltern, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, officiated as Wing Officer of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, *vice* Captain E. C. Codrington, who proceeded on furlough to Europe, with effect from the 23rd October 1873.

*The 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 39 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Major Alexander Haldane Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Court of Small Causes, Barrackpore,—for six months, under Rule XI, of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 40 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon A. J. Wall, M. B., of the Medical Department, Officiating in medical charge, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 41 *of* 1875.—It is hereby notified that the designation of "Colour-Serjeant" in the Corps of Royal Engineers has been altered to "Company Serjeant-Major," as prescribed in paragraph 26 of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant of the 2nd December 1872.

*No.* 42 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant George Stanton Provis is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

*No.* 43 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Robert Reid, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 44 *of* 1875.—The following extract from list No. 23, dated the 18th December 1874, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

*Permitted to return.*

Lieutenant F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent.
Lieutenant Colonel J. C. P. Baillie.
Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Wild.
Major J. N. B. Hewett.
Lieutenant C. A. Mercer.
Captain A. E. Downing.
Captain S. E. Becher.
Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Dickins.
Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell.
Lieutenant Colonel B. W. D. Morton.
Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame.
Surgeon L. E. Eades.
Colonel J. Emerson
Captain W. C. Anderson.
Lieutenant R. Patch.
Major R. W. Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G.
Captain J. D. Macpherson.
Colonel G. N. Cave.
Lieutenant Colonel E. Dandridge.

*Granted extension of leave.*

Captain A. Harden,—Six months, sick certificate.

*Retirements.*

Surgeon Major J. Fayrer, C. S. I., 1st December 1874.

Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Garrad, 22nd February 1875.

Conductor T. Lally, 8th December 1874.

Sub-Conductor J. Dwyer, 19th January 1875.

*No.* 45 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

*Bengal Staff Corps.*

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Stillwell,—9th January 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred Gaselee,—9th January 1875.

*No.* 46 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeons Major William Edward Allen and Riners Mantell, M. B., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major, to fill existing vacancies.

*No.* 47 *of* 1875.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain A. Gaselee, of the Bengal Staff Corps (on furlough), promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 45 of 1875, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster of the 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 9th January 1875.

*No.* 48 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain F. H. Hood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 5th October 1874.

*The* 13*th January* 1875.

*No.* 49 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. A. Steel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Pratábgarh, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 15th April 1872).

Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Longmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th December 1874.

Major G. W. Holdsworth, of the late 3rd European Regiment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th December 1874.

Captain A. C. Padday, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 2nd December 1872).

Captain E. A. Pemberton, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nimar, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th December 1874.

Captain A P. Broome, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th December 1874.

Captain J. B. B. Dickson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant J. Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 1st June 1872).

*No.* 50 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 51 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Major Montague Charles Perreau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Pay-Master,—for twelve months, under Rule XIV, Clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

*The* 14*th January* 1875.

*No.* 52 *of* 1875.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Nagpur Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with :—

| | | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Mahomed Abdool Baseeth Khan | | 548 |
| Azeezul Hakeem | ... | 570 |
| Khyrat Ally | ... | 571 |
| Abdul Ghuffur Khan | ... | 574 |
| Wazir Ally | ... | 577 |
| Ezekiel Benjamin | ... | 579 |
| Ballajie Vithoba | ... | 585 |
| Kallian Singh | ... | 586 |
| Russool Mahomed | ... | 587 |
| Moostafa Hossein | ... | 594 |
| Syud Moheeboollah Khan | ... | 595 |
| Umaid Alli | ... | 601 |

*No.* 53 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Shekh Alleem Oollah, No. 530, of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is permitted to resign the service.

*No.* 54 *of* 1875.—3rd Class Hospital Assistant Wahabul Shair, who has passed his professional examination, is advanced to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th January 1872.

*No.* 55 *of* 1875.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Anwur Alli, No. 448, of the Calcutta Medical College, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872, are dispensed with.

*No.* 56 *of* 1875.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in British Infantry Regiments serving in India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorise the publication of equipment tables for British Infantry, and to direct their adoption throughout the three Presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government.

3. Copies of the equipment tables will be distributed to Corps and Departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to Corps and Departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 57 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Scott Dodgson, C. B., of Infantry,—for one year and 22 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 21st January 1875.

*No.* 58 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

*42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Afsur Allie Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Narain Dutt Misser, invalided.

Jemadar Jungbeer Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jotheea Goorung, invalided.

Havildar Babujan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Afsur Allie Khan, promoted.

Havildar Deo-dutt Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jungbeer Singh, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st June 1874.

*No.* 59 *of* 1875.—Captain James Carlisle Kertland, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for 12 months, to proceed to England, from the 14th February 1875.

*No.* 60 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned men attached to the D. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, having been declared unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date they may have been struck off the strength of the Battery:—

| Rank. | Name. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jemadar ... ... | Doorgeah ... ... | Jemadar ... ... | N. W. P. |
| Do. ... ... | Kirpal ... ... | Do. ... ... | Presidency. |
| Syce ... ... | Ellie ... ... | Syce ... ... | N. W. P. |
| Do. ... ... | Rooprearain ... | Do. ... ... | Presidency. |
| Jorawallah ... ... | Jooryie ... ... | Jorawallah ... | N. W. P. |
| Do. ... ... | Churkoot ... ... | Do. ... ... | Presidency. |
| Do. ... ... | Sahoy ... ... | Do. ... ... | N. W. P. |
| Do. ... ... | Jheeharrie ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. |
| Do. ... ... | Davedeen ... ... | Do. ... ... | Do. |

*No.* 61 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*Bengal Staff Corps.*

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon,—12th January 1875.

*No.* 62 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon C. J. McKenna, of the Medical Department, late Officiating Resident Physician, Calcutta Medical College, were at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 1st to the 22nd November 1874.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 15th January* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 9th and 15th January 1875:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Staff Corps | Major G. F. M. Phillips. | Jan. 4, 1875 | Fyzabad. | |

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 17.—Mr. G. R. Duncan, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment.

*No.* 18.—Mr. J. C. Collins is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to Rajpootana.

*No.* 19.—Mr. H. W. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, who was temporarily transferred from Mysore to Bengal, for employment on famine relief work, is reposted to Mysore.

*The 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 20.—Mr. A. D. Reddie, Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. D'Cruze is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

*No.* 21.—Gunner L. McCarthy, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department.

*The 13th January* 1875.

*No.* 22.—Mr. J. Hogan, Engineer Apprentice, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st September 1874.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 25.—Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, till further orders.

*No.* 26.—Mr. F. Barnes availed himself on 2nd August of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 490, dated 20th August last, and returned to duty on 12th October, the remaining portion of his leave (twenty-one days) is therefore cancelled.

*No.* 27.—Mr. F. Barnes assumed charge of his duties as Deputy Controller in the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, under Notification No. 440, dated 15th July 1874, on the forenoon of the 2nd November 1874.

*No.* 28.—Corporal J. F. Beard, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Establishments under the Director of State Railways.

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## TELEGRAPH.

*The 13th January* 1875.

*No.* 23.—Mr. L. Gabler, Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st December 1874, the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 598, dated 10th November 1874, is cancelled.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* will be published every Saturday at Calcutta, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Publisher, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Postage ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement only ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the *Gazette* ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the Supplement, when available separately ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Postage on single copies vary according to weight.

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 46.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned on the 24th December 1874 from three months' leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 27, dated 5th September 1874, of which he availed himself on 23rd October; and the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one month, is cancelled.

*No.* 47.—Mr. J. B. Daly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Bundelcund Road Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 48.—Mr. A. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mhow Division, was granted two months' privilege leave from the 26th October, from which he returned on the 26th December 1874.

*No.* 49.—Ruhamut Ally, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Northern Road Division, availed himself of six months' leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 42 of 12th ultimo, on the 30th idem.

*No.* 50.—Bahal Roy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Road Division, has been granted 28 days' privilege leave from the 4th instant.

*No.* 51.—Mr. A. Hackett, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Nothern Road Division, returned on the 15th ultimo from six and half months' leave on medical certificate, granted him in this Administration Notification No. 32, dated 10th October 1874; and the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, 24 days, is cancelled.

A. CADELL, *Col., R. E.*,
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Nusseerabad, the 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 9*S*.—The Government of India having permitted the retention of the services of Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, temporarily in Rajpootana, with reference to their Notification No. 629, dated 30th November 1874, published at page 600 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 5th December 1874, the Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. Miles to officiate as Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, during the absence of Captain H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, on forty-five days' privilege leave.

Captain H. Y. Murray and Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineers, respectively delivered over, and received, charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, on the afternoon of the 1st December 1874.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
*Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Camp Ajmere, the 2nd January* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{3}{1}R$.—LEAVE.—Mr. J. White, Officiating Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway Police, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No. 4481—3307 G, dated 5th December 1874, on the forenoon of the 19th December 1874.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{62}{39}G$.—LEAVE.—Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham, officiating in medical charge, Erinpoora Irregular Force, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No. $\frac{4577}{3373}$G, dated 17th December 1874, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1874.

*No.* $\frac{63}{40}G$.—Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham and Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne, respectively delivered over, and received, medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1874.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 13th January* 1875.

Four months' sick leave is granted to Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, from the 1st instant, under Supplement F of the Civil leave Code, Section 3.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 46.—ERRATUM.—*For* "16th January 1875" in Notification No. 45, dated the 6th January 1875, *read* "16th January 1874."

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Dy. Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—With the approval of the Government of India, Captain B. J. Goldie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 1st Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, from the 10th November 1874, until further orders.

*No.* 2.—Mr. W. D'C. Need, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave from the 21st December 1874 to the 11th January 1875, both days inclusive.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—With reference to Notification No. 141, of 1st December 1874, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Mr. H. Bolton, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 26th December 1874.

*No.* 3.—Corporal C. Lewis, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, has been transferred from the Lucknow Division, Military Works, to 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 23rd December 1874.

*No.* 4.—Sergeant R. Sullivan, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from the Saugor Division, Military Works, to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 30th December 1874.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### 3rd Circle.

*The 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification (Military Works), No. 143 of 11th December 1874, Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, Assistant Engineer, left the Meerut Division, 3rd Circle, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 2nd December 1874.

*The 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—Captain T. O. Wingate, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, having availed himself of sixty days' privilege leave on the afternoon of 19th November 1874, as granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 115 of 30th September, returned to his duty on the afternoon of the 5th January 1875. The unexpired portion of leave, *viz.*, twelve days, is hereby cancelled.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.*

### 8th Circle.

*Rawulpindee, the 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 12.—Mr. T. Lobb, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Kooldunnah to the Rawulpindee Division, Special Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 3rd instant, before noon, and his arrival in the latter on the following day before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 8th January* 1875.

*No.* 5.—Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

*The 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 6.—Mr. P. de L. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted, under Section 7, Supplement F of the

Civil Leave Code, two years' furlough in India with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

*The 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 7.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 680, of the 31st ultimo, Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

*The 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 8.—Mr. G. R. Clark, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway to which he is temporarily attached.

*No.* 9.—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from furlough, at Bombay on the 8th October 1874, reported himself for duty at Agra on the 12th idem, and is granted 5 days' subsidiary leave.

*No.* 10.—Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return from furlough on the 22nd December 1874, and is granted nine days' subsidiary leave.

*No.* 11.—Mr. J. T. Hall, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 26th December 1874.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 55*E.*—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 109, dated 12th December 1874, Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his departure for Tirhoot State Railway on the forenoon of 23rd December 1874.

*No.* 56*E.*—Sergeant J. McCauley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, availed himself of the six months' leave granted him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 93, dated 30th November 1874, from the afternoon of 4th January 1875.

*No.* 57*E.*—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 92, dated 28th November 1874, Baboo Hemcanto Deb, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on the forenoon of 24th December 1874, to join the Northern Bengal State Railway.

*No.* 58*E.*—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 601, dated 12th November last, Mr. F. Morrison, Deputy Controller, joined the office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 4th January 1875.

Mr. Morrison was detained in Calcutta on special duty in connection with the Rajpootana State Railway from the 16th to the 28th December 1874, inclusive.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Dinapore, the 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 123 of the 29th December 1874, Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from furlough at Calcutta on the 22nd ultimo, and is posted to the Special Division of the Tirhoot State Railway, which he joined on the 31st idem.

*The 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—With reference to Notification No. 1 of the 7th current, Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over, and Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Special Division of the Tirhoot State Railway, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 4th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Mr. A. Mathews, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

*No.* 2.—Mr. T. K. Murphy, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted twelve months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 1st February 1875.

*No.* 3.—Mr. T. C. Marshall, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted forty-six days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 17th December 1874.

*No.* 4.—Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde District to the Upper Scinde District.

*The 5th January* 1875.

*No.* 5.—Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 23rd December 1874.

*No.* 6.—Sergeant J. Troup, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his return from furlough at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 16th December 1874, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

*No.* 7.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 178, dated 21st July 1873, the leave

therein granted to Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, should be "privilege" in lieu of "departmental."

*No.* 9.—The following postings and tranfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Sergeant J. Troup, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*The 7th January* 1875.

*No.* 29.—Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1875, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1277 of 27th May 1874, *Gazette of India.*

JAMES COLLET,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 6317.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Lalla Bhickey Mull has been appointed to be Postmaster of Benares.

Pandit Sunder Lal has been appointed to be Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Allahabad.

By order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,
*Pl. Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The 14th January* 1875.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

*The 15th January* 1875.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd January 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st January 1875.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. S. SULLEN,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jan. 4th, 1875... | ... | 1,776 | 5,53,613 | 73,553 | 53,37,487 |
| " 5th, " ... | ... | ... | 5,53,613 | 81,535 | 52,37,487 |
| " 6th, " ... | ... | ... | 5,29,113 | 89,564 | 51,37,487 |
| " 7th, " ... | 2,99,380 | 1,33,736 | 7,02,926 | 2,23,149 | 51,37,487 |
| " 8th, " ... | 2,16,250 | 2,05,027 | 7,26,653 | 3,25,031 | 50,37,487 |
| " 9th, " ... | 3,682 | 2,24,115 | 5,20,004 | 4,17,508 | 49,37,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 11th Jan.* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## NOTICE.

The Committee appointed for the revision of the Tariff, will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 9-45 A. M., and will be glad to receive any suggestions or information relating to the subject under their consideration.

Any gentleman wishing to appear personally before the Committee, is requested to put himself in communication with the Secretary to the Committee, who will inform him on what date the Committee will be able to see him.

24, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, *7th January* 1875. } J. D. MACLEAN, *Secy., Tariff Committee.*

## WANTED

A Draftsman for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, on the permanent establishment. Salary rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. None but thoroughly competent Draftsmen, who can draw from rough sketches, and have a sufficient knowledge of English to copy headings, &c., written in English, need apply.

Applications to be accompanied by copies of testimonials. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

Applications to be made to Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works.

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

### FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Das, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Basu, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 3 | Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| 4 | Chakravarti, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 5 | Mohan Lal | ... | Delhi College. |
| 6 | Bagchi, Brajagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| 8 | Thomson, W. H. | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 9 | Bandyopadhyay, Harinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lalchand | ... | Lahore College. |
| 11 | Nag, Haradhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 13 | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 14 | Das, Ramsaran | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 15 | Sen, Devendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Molakram | ... | Delhi College. |
| 17 | Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 18 | Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

### SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Bisveswar | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Dinanath | ... | Saugor High School. |
| " Mahendranath | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Sasisekhar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Barál, Nilmani | ... | Presidency College. |
| Barkatulla Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Basu, Asminikumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Biharikrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Girischandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Kalipada | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| " Navagopal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Rajanikanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Sasikumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Lalvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Meghnath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bhaumik, Dinavandhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bisvas, Amritalal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Chakravarti, Byomkes | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Sripati | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Dammilal | ... | Agra College. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Dhan Sing | ... | Delhi College. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Dutt, William | ... | Teacher. |
| Fariduddin Ahmed | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ghosh, Haradhan | ... | Patna College. |
| " Nityananda | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| " Ramlal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| " Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gosvami Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| " Krishnadhan | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Guruprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Isvardas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Jagannath | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta | ... | Ditto. |
| Kanhyalal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ramkumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Loos, A. B. | ... | Teacher. |
| Majumdar, Kunjavihari | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Mallik, Prasaddas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Rammohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitter, Charles Hiralall | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Moffet, G. E. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Murlidhar | ... | St. John's College. |
| Nag, Syamakanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Sambhuchandra | ... | Teacher. |
| Ramsaranlal | ... | Patna College. |
| Ray, Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Navadvipchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sailendravandhu | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Syamaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ugrakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Sahay, Bhagvan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sanvardas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sarkar, Jagat Narayan | ... | Patna College. |
| Scott, G. W. | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Hem Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Raj Krishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Pramatha Krishna | ... | Ditto. |
| 77 Som, Sri Lal | ... | Hooghly College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acharyya, Kedaresvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Ahmed Beg | ... | Delhi College. |
| Azam Ali Khan | ... | Patna College. |
| Baishnava, Brajanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Guruprasanna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Medical College. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Amarchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Atulkrishna | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Tarakchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Brajvallabh | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Chakravarti, Damodar | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Pratapchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Teacher. |
| Dám, Kasinath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Dás, Jogeschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Kamalanath | ... | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Maheschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Datta, Mohinimohan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| De, Advaitvaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Deviprasad | ... | L. M. School, Mirzapore. |
| Dikshit, Harprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Gangopadhyay, Devendranath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Gauridayal | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Ghosh, Prasannakumar | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Saratchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Hardeo Prasad | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Jagnesvar Dayal | ... | Patna College. |
| Karmakar, Hariprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| Kshetri, Lakshminarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Kuar Bahadur | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kulliram | ... | Agra College. |
| Madan Gopal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Mahbub Ahmed | ... | Patna College. |
| Majumdar, Avinaschandra | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Chandicharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kripanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Makkar, Gostavihari | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Manna, Umeschandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Mitra, Krishnakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Krishnaprasanna | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Mohammed Yusaf | ... | Benares College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Hariprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sarvesvar | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Susibhushan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Satunath | ... | Ditto. |
| Murlidhar | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Nandi, Rasvihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nasrat-uddin Ahmed | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Páin, Isvarprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Pál, Janakinath | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| Panioty, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Pragdas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Raghonath Rao Chandorekar | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Raghunandan Prasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Raghunath Prasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Rakshit, Mahendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ramlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Ramratanlal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Rango Amritsant | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Ray, Gnaradaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Makundanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Sitanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sivaprasad | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| „ Syamakanta | ... | Teacher. |
| Sanyal, Nrityagopal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sarkar, Nalinvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramnarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Rakhaldas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Srikanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sulapani | ... | Ditto. |
| Shilstone, N. A. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sinha, Brahmaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Jaynathpati | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Makhanlal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sohanlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Thakur Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| Todar Mal | ... | Agra College. |
| Umrao Singh | ... | Bareilly College. |
| 97 Venkaya, B. | ... | Saugor High School. |

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Bari, Syed | ... | Commillah School. |
| Abdul Halim | ... | Calcutta Mudrassa. |
| Abdul Wahab | ... | Ditto. |
| Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sabhan | ... | Ditto. |
| Alder, A. L. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Amar Nath | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Anderson, G. | ... | Private Student. |
| Bagchi, Kalikrishna | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Bampton, P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Anandakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Avinas Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Avinas Chandra | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| " Kalipada | ... | Ooterpara School. |
| " Mahendranath | ... | Konnugger School. |
| " Nandalal | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Radha Charan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| " Rames Chandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Upendra Nath | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Banerjee, A. N. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Basil, M. | ... | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| Basu, Akshay Kumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Avinas Chandra | ... | Hare School. |
| " Basanta Kumar | ... | Teghoria School. |
| " Bhupendra Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Bijay Gopal | ... | Noral School. |
| " Braja Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Devendrabijay | ... | Bullagurh School. |
| " Dina Nath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Jogneswar | ... | Ditto. |
| " Jotendra Nath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| " Kalipada | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| " Kritanta Kumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Kusamkumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Lolitmohan | ... | Pogose School. |
| " Narayanchandra | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| " Saratchandra | ... | Noacolly School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Govindachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| " Kailaschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Rammay | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Biswas, Baikunthanath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Chaki, Benimadhav | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Chakravarti, Nisakanta | ... | Hindu School. |
| Channon, F. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Anantalal | ... | Hare School. |
| " Anukulchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| " Bhagavaticharan | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| " Bhutnath | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Chandrakumar | ... | Jonye Training School. |
| " Digamvar | ... | Bancoorah School. |
| " Ishanchandra | ... | Kuchiakole Rajgram School. |
| " Jogendranath | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| " Manmatha | ... | Hare School. |
| " Pankajakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| " Rajendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Ramkali | ... | Hindu School. |
| " Saratchandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Hindu School. |
| Damodar Das | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Das, Jagadis Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Sasibhushan | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Datta, Chandra Kumar | ... | Mymensing School. |
| " Jadav Krishna | ... | Noral School. |
| " Jagatvandhu | ... | Noacolly School. |
| " Jay Gopal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Lalvihari | ... | Sanskrit College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Mahendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Naphar Chandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Narayan Das | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narendra Krishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Navin Chandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Upendra Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Davidson, T. | ... | Doveton College. |
| De, Narendra Lal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Rama Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Denial Tamizuddin Ahmed | ... | Hare School. |
| DeZylva, E. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Dufour, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Durgasankar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Foy, W. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| French, G. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kedar Nath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bipin Vihari | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Jogendra Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narayan Chandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Parvati Nath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Pran Chaitanya | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Ramottam | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Umes Chandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Gosvami, Navakrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Trailokya Nath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Govinda Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Gurulal | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Matilal | ... | Hare School. |
| Holmes, G. P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Jordar, Radha Nath | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Kar Gaurkisor | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Kennedy, R. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Kshetri, Srikrishna | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Le Franc, P. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Maiti, Rudranarayan | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Maitra, Hiramvachandra | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Majumdar, Bhavanikisor | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Hridaynath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Mallik, Hiralal | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Hare School. |
| Massa, L. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Misra, Dulichand | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mitra, Amulyakrishna | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Birajacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Girishchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Nagendrachandra | ... | St. Stephen's Mission School, Nyehati. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mohammad Hasan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Mohinta, Purnachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Adhar Chandra | ... | Saradaprasad Institution. |
| „ Bhutnath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Devendra Nath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Kisari Mohan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Krishnadhan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Narottam | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Phakir Chandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Phanibhushan | ... | Barrackpore School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Santosh Prasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Nág, Abhay Charan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Páin, Priya Lal | ... | Hindu School. |
| Pál, Srinath | ... | Hare School. |
| Palit, Syama Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Palmer, C. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Pereira, C. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Raushan Lal | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ray, Atul Krishna | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nandagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nikunja Vihari | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Phatik Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajani Kanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ram Charan | ... | Noral School. |
| Read, A. H. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Howrah School. |
| Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jaganmohan | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Khagendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Prankrishna | .. | Hindu School. |
| Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| Set, Hridaylal | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| Sinha, Bansilal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Thaddeus, A. M. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Vyasa, Jaykrishna | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Wenat, H. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| 172 Young, G. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Gafur I | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Abdul Gafur II | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Abdul Hakim Sheikh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Acharyya, Panchanan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Achhruram | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Adhikari, Sashibhushan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| Adhya, Girischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Alahi Baksh | .... | Serampore College. |
| Alay Mohammed, Syed | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ali Bahadur, Syed | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Ali Mohammed | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Amvika Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Ankurnath | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Atmaram Garota | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Awadkisor | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Babbu Singh | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Badri Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhav | ... | Unao High School. |
| „ Nawulvihari | ... | Futtehgurh High School. |
| Baksi, Navagopal | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| Baldev Dass | .. | London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore. |
| Baldeo Singh | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Anukul | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Apurvachandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Bankavihari | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Chunilal | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| „ Haripada | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Sibpore Institution. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Svamacharan | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| Bankevihari | ... | Bharaich School. |
| Bansilal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Baptiste, E. | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Baqr Ali, Syed | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Baral, Gopalchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Basak, Chandrakanta | ... | Pubna Government School. |
| „ Krishnalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Syamsundar | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Bhavanicharan | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Chintamani | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Dwarkanath | ... | Noakholly School. |
| „ Gangadas | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Gurucharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| „ Jagadisvar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Jognesvar | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Nrityagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Srigopal | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Private student. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhagwan Das | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Bhagwant Roy | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Bhairav Datta | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Bhan Madhav Barde | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Bhar, Nilmani | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhattacharyya Bipinvihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore. |
| „ Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kalisundar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Kapilesvar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Makundachandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Navinkrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | ... | Navadwip E. School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ramaprasad | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Sadhanchandra | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Bhyron Prasad | ... | Mooradabad Zillah School. |
| Biharilal | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Bisvas, Jadunath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| „ Sastivar | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Bisvesvar Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Bodhraj | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Brindavan Das | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Santosh Prasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Nág, Abhay Charan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Páin, Priya Lal | ... | Hindu School. |
| Pál, Srinath | ... | Hare School. |
| Palit, Syama Charan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Palmer, C. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Pereira, C. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Raushan Lal | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ray, Atul Krishna | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nandagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nikunja Vihari | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Phatik Chandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajani Kanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ram Charan | ... | Noral School. |
| Read, A. H. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Howrah School. |
| Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jaganmohan | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Khagendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Prankrishna | .. | Hindu School. |
| Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| Set, Hridaylal | .. | Metropolitan Institution |
| Sinha, Bansilal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Thaddeus, A. M. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Vyasa, Jaykrishna | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Wenat, H. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| 172 Young, G. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Gafur I | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Abdul Gafur II | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Abdul Hakim Sheikh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Acharyya, Panchanan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Achhruram | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Adhikari, Sashibhushan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| Adhya, Girischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Alahi Baksh | .... | Serampore College. |
| Alay Mohammed, Syed | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ali Bahadur, Syed | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Ali Mohammed | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Amvika Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Ankurnath | ... | Jeypore Moharaja's College. |
| Atmaram Garota | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Awadkisor | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Babbu Singh | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Badri Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhav | ... | Unao High School. |
| „ Nawulvihari | ... | Futtehgurh High School. |
| Baksi, Navagopal | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| Baldev Dass | .. | London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore. |
| Baldeo Singh | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Anukul | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Apurvachandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Bankavihari | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Chunilal | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| „ Haripada | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Sibpore Institution. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Svamacharan | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| Bankevihari | ... | Bharaich School. |
| Bansilal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Baptiste, E. | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Baqr Ali, Syed | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| Baral, Gopalchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Basak, Chandrakanta | ... | Pubna Government School. |
| „ Krishnalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Syamsundar | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Bhavanicharan | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Chintamani | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Dwarkanath | ... | Noakholly School. |
| „ Gangadas | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Gurucharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| „ Jagadisvar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Jognesvar | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Nrityagopal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Srigopal | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Private student. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Noral School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhagwan Das | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Bhagwant Roy | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Bhairav Datta | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Bhau Madhav Barde | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Bhar, Nilmani | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhattacharyya Bipinvihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore. |
| „ Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kalisundar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Kapilesvar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Makundachandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Navinkrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | ... | Navadwip E. School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ramaprasad | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Sadhanchandra | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Bhyron Prasad | ... | Mooradabad Zillah School. |
| Biharilal | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Bisvas, Jadunath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| „ Sastivar | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Bisvesvar Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Bodhraj | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Brindavan Das | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bryan, J. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Byers, T. B. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Carbery, S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Chakravarti, Banesvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Indranarayan | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Navin Chandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | Harinavi Anglo Sanskrit School. |
| Chart Singh | ... | Sealkote Scotch Mission School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Bholanath | ... | Joy Narain's College. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Krishnakumar | ... | Jubbulpore High School |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | Lahore Medical School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | Ranaghat School. |
| ,, Nivaranchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Upendrakumar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijay Govinda | ... | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Bipinchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Dwarkakanta | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Haradhan | ... | Hamilton's English School, Tumlook. |
| ,, Harasankar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Makhanlal | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Raghunath | ... | Balasore School. |
| ,, Ratanmani | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Chongdar, Asutosh | ... | Howrah School. |
| Choprah, Tirathram | ... | Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Copeland, J. | ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Das, Anandachandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Baradakanta | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Govindachandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haraprasanna | ... | Searsole School. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Krishnasundar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Maheschandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Navakisor | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| ,, Ramankrishna | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Datta, Amvikacharan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Baikunthanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bamdev | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| ,, Brajavallabh | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Dharmadas | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| ,, Gangadas | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Burrisaul School. |
| ,, Krishnalal | ... | Noral School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Piyarinath | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Satyacharan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... | Calcutta School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Datta, Tarakchandra | ... | Mymensingh School. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| De, Akhilchandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Piyaricharan | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramapati | ... | Hare School. |
| Dev, Raghunath | ... | Ditto |
| Deva Dutt | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| Devidin | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Deviprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Dharam Narayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| „ Jaydey | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Dindayal | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Dube, Murlidhar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Erasmus, J. D. | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Farid-ud-din Ahmad | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra | ... | Digapotia School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Jyepore Moharaja's College. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Ghazanfur Ali, Mir | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Ghosh, Abhay Kumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Sarun School. |
| „ Bhuvanesvar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Govindalal | ... | Kandee School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Goberdangah School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Narendranath, Maulik | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Nisikumar | ... | Rungpore School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Takee H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Ghoshal, Aghornath | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Institution. |
| „ Syamapada | ... | Konnaggar School. |
| Golam Qudir, Syed | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Gomes, N. | ... | St. Chrysostom's School. |
| Gorak Prasad | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Gosvami, Kisarikisor | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| Govinda Vaman Kadbe | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guin, Dinanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Gundaya, T. | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Guni, Srinibas | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Gupta, Gaurisankar | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Jaysankar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Kaisikicharan | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Hazareebagh School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Gurdayal | ... | St. John's College. |
| Haldar, Gopallal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Harijahnavi | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Paresnath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Private Student. |

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|---|---|---|
| Hanuman Prasad | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Harikisan Das | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Harnam Sewak | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Harriott, G. | .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Harris, B. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Hemhat Ali Khan | ... | Coomercolly School. |
| Heysham, H. R. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hiralal | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Hoole, R. A. | ... | Kandy Collegiate School. |
| Iqtidar-ud-din | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Jagannath Godi Ruthekur | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Jai Singh | ... | Rawulpindee Mission School. |
| Jausz, C. A. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Jewell, H. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jyotirbid, Jwala Datta | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Srikrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Kalicharan Lal | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Kalika Prasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Kalyan Singh | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Kar, Purnachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Rajmohan | ... | Mogultuli E. School. |
| Karamat-ullah | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Keshwa Nand | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Kuljas Ray | ... | Umritsur Zillah School. |
| Labha Mal | ... | Ditto. |
| Lachman Ganesh Navlekar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Lackersteen, A. M. | ... | Bengal Academy. |
| Laek, Rajnarayan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Laha, Chandicharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nalinimohan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Srihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Lakshmi Chandra | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Lakshmiram | ... | C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Madan Singh | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi |
| Madhar Rao Dinkar | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mahadev Pande | ... | Benares College. |
| Mahes Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Maitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Asminikumar | ... | Jessore School. |
| ,, Kailashchandra | ... | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Hare School. |
| Mandal, Biharilal | ... | Culna Free Church Branch School. |
| Manikchand | ... | Benares College. |
| Manuel, D. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Masaddar Ali | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Mathradas | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Matthews, C. | ... | Armenian Ph. Academy. |
| Maulik, Harischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| McGee, S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Miran Baksh | ... | Umritsur C. M. School. |
| Mitchell, W. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bhushanchandra | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Khagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Lalvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Nripendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | Konnaggar School. |

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| Mitra, Rajanikanta | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | .. Konnaggar School. |
| „ Saratchandra (Junior) | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sarvesvar | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Sivadacharan | .. F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Suratlal | .. Hare School. |
| Mohammed Hanif | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Ismael | .. Arrah School. |
| „ Mirza | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Mobhem | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Serajuddin | .. L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Sujad Hossien | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Syed Alam | .. Roy Bareilly High School. |
| Montgomery, R. P. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhaya Charan | .. Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Amritalal | .. Barrackpore School. |
| „ Anukulchandra | .. Burdwan English School. |
| „ Asutosh | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Atulchandra | .. Cuttack High School. |
| „ Binadlal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| „ Girischandra | .. Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gyanendranath | .. Konnaggar School. |
| „ Harendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | .. Kassipore Kasinath School. |
| „ Jogendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Kalidas | .. Sridharpore School. |
| „ Kalikumar | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Kantichandra | .. Amta School. |
| „ Lalitmohan | .. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| „ Manindranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Nidhiram | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | .. C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| „ Purnachandra | .. Ditto Ditto. |
| „ Ramgopal | .. Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | .. Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Sastivar | .. Goburdangah School. |
| „ Sidhesvar | .. Moharanee Sarnamoyee's School. |
| „ Surendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Syamacharan | .. Bankoora School. |
| Mumford, W. | .. St. Xavier's College. |
| Munilal | .. Patiala School. |
| Munnalal | .. Allygurh Zillah School. |
| Munnalal | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Munsi, Gurunath | .. Beauleah High School. |
| Murray, E. R. | .. Mussooree School. |
| Nag, Haradayal | .. Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Priyanath | .. Bullagurh School. |
| Nandan, Kanailal | .. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Nandi, Baninath | .. Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bankavihari | .. Fureedpore School. |
| „ Gaganchandra | .. Silchar Government School. |
| Narayandas | .. Lahore Government Zillah School. |
| Narayan Prasad | .. Agra Collegiate School. |
| Nehaluddin Ahmed | .. Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Nurul Huda, Syed | .. Doveton College. |
| Ockleton, C. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Oliver, G. T. | .. Ditto. ditto. |
| Pain, Syamlal | .. Serampore College. |
| Pal, Akshay Kumar | .. Hare School. |
| „ Harimohan | .. Commillah School. |
| „ Janakinath | .. Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Maniklal | .. Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Nripendranath | .. Hare School. |
| „ Saratchandra | .. Hindu School. |
| „ Umeschandra | .. Garden Reach School. |
| Pande, Sivdatta | .. Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Parsons, E. R. | .. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Pathak Gangaprasad | .. Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Pereira, J. C. W. | .. St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Pigot, E. S. | .. Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Piyarilal | .. St. Stephen's Collee, Delhi. |

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| Powell, L. P. | .. | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Raghuvir Narayan Sukul | .. | Hurdui Zillah School. |
| Raj Bahadur Pandit | .. | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| Rajaram Chitambar | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Rajaram Gangadhur Despanday | .. | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Raja Prasad | .. | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Ram Bahadur | .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ram Bhullabh | .. | Sultanpore School. |
| Ramchandra Rao | .. | C. M. School, Jubbulpore. |
| Ramesvarprasad Bhagran | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School |
| Ray, Abhaya Charan | .. | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Baikuntha Chandra | .. | Barrisal School. |
| ,, Bisvambhar | .. | Rungpore School. |
| ,, Bisveswar | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Devendranath | .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Durgadas | .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| ,, Gopimohan | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Govinda Chandra | .. | Calcutta School. |
| ,, Gurbaksh | .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| ,, Harinath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Isanchandra | .. | Benares College. |
| ,, Lakshminarayan | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Navakumar | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Phakirdas | .. | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | .. | Midnapore High School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | .. | Noral School. |
| ,, Rishikes | .. | Fureedpore School. |
| ,, Sarutchandra | .. | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Sasadhar | .. | Beauleah High School. |
| ,, Sasikumar | .. | Commillah School. |
| ,, Satinath | .. | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Syamacharan | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Taraknath | .. | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Upendranath | .. | Intally Institution. |
| ,, Bharilal, Chaudri, | .. | Burrisa School. |
| Sadat Ali Khan | .. | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Saha, Adhar Chandra | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Harilal | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalvihari | .. | Ditto, Chinsurah. |
| Sankar Ramchandra Kolti | .. | Nagpore City School. |
| Sankey, W. H. T. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sanwaldas Ramsanahei | .. | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sanyal, Jogeschandra | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Sarkar, Avinaschandra | .. | South Baharoo School. |
| ,, Bholanath | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Biharilal | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Brajendralal | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Devendranath | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Harinath | .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Ramdas | .. | Beerbhoom School. |
| Sarma, Tarakisor | .. | Sylhet Government School. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Bamacharan | .. | Bankoora School. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | .. | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chandrakanta | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | .. | Bauleah High School. |
| ,, Jadunath | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Jivankrishna | .. | Chittagong High School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | .. | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Kalikrishna | .. | Barisa School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | .. | Noral School. |
| ,, Mathuranath | .. | Abdool Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Saradakumar | .. | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | .. | Commillah School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Monghyr School. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Umeschandra | .. | Mirzapore Mission School. |
| Set, Kirtichandra | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Set, Munnalal | ... | Hurdui Zillah School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Sheonarayan | ... | Gondah High School. |
| Sil, Biharilal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Durgadas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Sinaes, M. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Sinha, Amritalal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Haralal | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Harinath | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| Sirajuddin | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Sitaram | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Sivapratap | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Smith, W. H. | ... | Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Srikhandi, Govinda Rao | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Stowell, G. F. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| Sujan Singh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Sundarlal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah High School. |
| Sur, Sasibhusan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Surnden, F. A. | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Syamprakas | ... | Arrah School. |
| Tejray | ... | Teacher. |
| Thomson, C. W. | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Tiwari, Bhagwan Din | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| „ Chandrasekhar | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gajadhar | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Van Gunster, G. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Vindheswariprasad Lala | ... | Benares College. |
| Vindheswariprasad Pande | ... | Do. Do. |
| Vithal Waman Páge | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| 490 Wahid Baksh | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Jalil | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Abdur Rahim | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Acharyya, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Navadwipa English School. |
| Ajodhyanath | ... | Ajmere College School. |
| Ameer Ali | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Anantaram | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Atmárám Bhugwant | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Badri Prasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Badri Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Bandyopádhyáy, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Atulchundra | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Benimadhab | ... | Gossydurgapore School. |
| „ Bidubhusan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Kanchrapara School. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Khetramohan | ... | Piljung School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | St. John's College. |
| „ Nanilal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Ramratna | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Umadas | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| Banerjee, D. N. | ... | Teacher. |
| Banwarilal | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Basu, Avinaschandra | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Ekadanta | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... | Metropolitan School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sriramchandra | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| „ Syamachara | ... | Hindu School. |
| Bhadra, Krishnakumar | ... | Commillah School. |
| Bhagwanchand | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Bhakta, Hiralal | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| Bhanja, Kedarnath | ... | London Mission Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bhatta, Gadádhar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra | ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| " Jogneswar | ... | Navadwipa English School. |
| " Kedarnath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| " Nilratan | ... | Joynarian's College. |
| " Purnachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| " Purnachandra | ... | Horinavi A. S. School. |
| " Ramendra | ... | Muragacha School. |
| " Rasaraj | ... | Benares College. |
| " Upendranath | ... | Noral School. |
| Bhaumik, Kedarnath | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Biharilal | ... | London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Bijaylal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Bisvas, Girischandra | ... | Benares College. |
| " Jadunath | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| " Suryyakanta | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| Brahmanand | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Chakravarti, Abhay Chandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| " Anandagopal | ... | Jagannath School. |
| " Asutosh | ... | Jessore School. |
| " Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Seminary. |
| " Bhagwanchandra | ... | Local Mission School, Midnapore. |
| " Girishchandra | ... | Bauleah School. |
| " Kailaschandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| " Priyanath | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| " Sasibhusan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| Chandulal | ... | Patiala School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Dasurati | ... | Serampore College. |
| " Heramvalal | ... | Cutwa School. |
| " Kalachand | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| " Kirtichandra | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| " Ramchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| " Rashmohan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Chiranjilal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Chaudhuri, Aghornath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| " Mahendranath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| " Matilal | ... | Sridharpore School. |
| " Rajendranath | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| " Upendralal | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| D'Souza, G. E. | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Das, Amvikacharan | ... | Serampore College. |
| " Balmokund | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| " Banarasi | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| " Bishan | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| " Bolaki | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| " Chandrakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Gopal | ... | Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| " Harinath | ... | Gowhatty High School. |
| " Mahendrachandra | ... | Commillah Zillah School. |
| " Phalaram | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| " Rajendrachandra | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy. |
| " Rajkumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Saratchandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Datta, Amritalal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| " Amvikacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| " Girischandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| " Haridas | ... | Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| " Hemchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| " Isananda | ... | Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| " Krishnakinkar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| " Rajanikanta | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| " Sasadhar | ... | Burrisal School. |
| " Sasibhusan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Daw, Bipinchandra | ... | Commillah Zillah School. |
| De, Gangacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| " Krishnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Dindayal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Ditmal | ... | Scotch Mission School, Sealkote. |
| Donnithorne, G. S. | ... | Calcutta Boys' School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Private Student. |
| Durgasahay | ... | Mozufferpore School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Edwards, A. | ... | St. Thomas Collegiate School. |
| Faiz Bakhsh | ... | Church Mission School, Umritsar. |
| Fitzsimons, A. | ... | La Martineere College, Lucknow. |
| Ganeshilál | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Saradaprasad | .. | Free Church Branch School, Culna. |
| Garurram | ... | Benares College. |
| Gaurisankar | ... | C. M. School, Meerut. |
| Geasiram | .... | Hume's High School. |
| Ghatak, Nivaranchandra | ... | Goburdangah School. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Hemnath | ... | Jounpore Mission School. |
| „ Isanchandra | ... | Bankoora School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | Free Church Mission School, Mohanad. |
| „ Mathuramohan | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| „ Probhatchandra | ... | Nizamut School. |
| „ Rajnath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Ramanath | ... | Metropolitan Seminary. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Ghoshal, Prasannacoomar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| Gopalganes Parbhuni | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Goswami, Batekrishna | ... | Branch Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Radhikamohan | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Govinda, Balkrishna Patwardhan | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Govindarao | ... | Benares College. |
| Guha, Dinanath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Iswarchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Navakanta | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| Gulalchand | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Gupta, Kaminikanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Panchanan | ... | Kandee School. |
| „ Tarakisar | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| Haldar, Ganapati | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| Hamid Hossain | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Harbhagman | ... | Guzrat School. |
| Hariharprasad | ... | Monghyr School. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Gya Zillah School. |
| Hiralal | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Hurst, J. H. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Jagannath | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Jasadalal | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| Jhá, Girijadatta | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Jogmani | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| „ Parmeswaridatta | ... | Private Student, |
| Kanhayalál | ... | Balrampore School. |
| Kar, Biharilal | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| Karmakar, Amvikacharan | ... | Noral School. |
| Kisarilál | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Krishnachandra | ... | Benares College. |
| Kundanlal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kundu, Gaurchandra | ... | Albert Institution. |
| Laha, Binadvihari | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Bholanath | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| „ Radhikaprasad | ... | London Mission High School, Benares. |
| Lakshmanprasad | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Lakshminarayan | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| Lal, Gurucharan | ... | Ranchee Government School. |
| Madhavo Ramchundra Bobade | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Madhavrao | ... | Benares College. |
| Madhoram | ... | Lahore Zillah School. |
| Mahanti, Ananda Chandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Prabhakar | ... | Ditto ditto |
| Maiti, Mahendra Nath | ... | Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... | Hardui Zillah School. |
| Majumdar, Ramrup | ... | Dinagepore School. |
| Mangaprasad | ... | Barabanki High School. |

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| Mirza Mohommed Wally | ... | Private Student. |
| Misra, Matilal | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Ramgovinda | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Mitra, Bisveswar | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Harivar | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Indubhusan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Kaminikanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Midnapore Local Mission School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | Amta School. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Siddhesvar | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| Mohallanavis Ram Krishna | ... | Mymensingh Zillah School. |
| Mohammed Abdullah | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mohanlal | ... | Lahore Mission School, |
| Mohavirprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Moreshwarkhandu | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Anudaprasad | ... | Bhavanipore Union Academy. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Oonao High School. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Kantichandra | ... | London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Bauleah School. |
| „ Ramranjan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Sarvanicharan | ... | Ranchee School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| Mukund Govind Pavnasker | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Mulchand | ... | Delhi College. |
| Mulraj | ... | Private Student. |
| Munshee Guruprasanna | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Nanda, Bhagavat | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Nandi Brajendrakumar | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Nag Purnachandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Nathulal | ... | Jeypore Maharajah's College. |
| Nathuram | ... | St. John's College. |
| Niogi Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| Pain, Gopalchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Gostavihari | ... | Serampore College. |
| Pal, Bipinchandra | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| Palit, Chandranath | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Panday, Nandakisar | ... | Private Student. |
| Pandit, Surajnarayan | ... | Dehra Doon Mission School. |
| Phillips, F. W. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Phukan, Jadunath | ... | Seebsaugor Zillah School. |
| Raghunath Madhoo Despanday | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... | Mutra Zillah School. |
| Rameswarprasad | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| Ray, Brajanath | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Chaitanyaprasad | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Durgaprasanna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Moharanee Surnomoy's School. |
| „ Gopallal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Baluti School. |
| „ Indranarayan | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Gopalnogur School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Fureedpore School. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Kustea School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Satyendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Rukhuddin | ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| Saha, Prasannakumar | ... | Pakoor School. |
| „ Radharaman | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |

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| Saha, Rajanikanta | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Sahay, Brajanandan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Narasinha | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| Sant Sing | ... | Church Mission School, Amritsar. |
| Sanyal, Bishnu Chandra | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Rungpore Zillah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| „ Piyari Mohan | ... | Putea School. |
| Sarkar, Annada Prasad | ... | Deogurh School. |
| „ Gopal Chandra | ... | Dighapatia School. |
| „ Krishna Kanta | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| Sarma, Betharam | ... | Tezpore School. |
| „ Dambharudhar | ... | Debroogurh School. |
| „ Mohima Chandra | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| Sen, Binad Bihari | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Hari Mohan | ... | Monghyr School. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| „ Karuna Sindhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Pranhari | ... | Mogultoli School. |
| „ Ras Bihari | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Satya Charan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Dum-Dum School. |
| „ Umasankar | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Sheik Babujan | ... | Balasore School. |
| Shewraj Bahadur | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Singh Arjun | ... | Guzrat School. |
| „ Hardayal | ... | Delhi College. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| „ Syam | ... | Sultanpore School. |
| „ Thakur Prasad | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Sinha Grish Chandra | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gour Gopal | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |
| „ Krishna Narayan | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| „ Kulada Prasad | ... | London Mission School, Khagra. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Raghuvir | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Sivadhyan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sivaram | ... | Bhastara School. |
| „ Trisuldhari | ... | Moradpore School, Bankipore. |
| Sitaram | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Sitaram | ... | Sarun School. |
| Sivnarayan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| Sohanlal | ... | Husiarpore Zillah School. |
| Sundarram M. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Syamlal | ... | Behar English School. |
| Syamvihari | ... | Arrah Government School. |
| Syed Aboo Jafar | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Mohommed Ruffiq | ... | Baptist Mission School, Monghyr. |
| „ Mohommed Sharfuddin | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Uddin Ahmed | ... | Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Yehyah Hossain | ... | Patna College School. |
| Takurta, Binadlal | ... | Barrisal School. |
| Thakur, Brajendra Sundar | ... | Kandee School. |
| Varijanabhudu, P. | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpore. |
| Yecknath Shraven | ... | Nagpore City School. |
| 304 Zahural Hossein | ... | Allahabad Government Zillah School. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 28th December* 1874.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7509 | L 49—02518 | 50 | J. B. Lemondine, Inspector. |
| 7514 | L 14—94429 | 20 | The Station Master, Umritsur. |
| | L 49—20872 | 50 | |
| 7515 | A 89—76446 | 500 | Babu Bhoot Nauth Nauth. |
| 7516 | L 50—96866 | 100 | Henry Hearns, Esq. |
| 7517 | A 92—70284 | 50 | Birdhee Chund Dhurwa. |
| | „ —70292 | 50 | |
| 7522 | L 38—08992 | 100 | The Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India, and the Officiating Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7523 | L 50—68315 | 100 | R. Reid, Esq., Inspector, Police Compound, Calcutta. |
| | „ —79379 | 100 | |
| | „ —68314 | 100 | |
| | „ —79381 | 100 | |
| | „ —68320 | 100 | |
| | „ —68319 | 100 | |
| | „ —68318 | 100 | |
| 7527 | L 46—54170 | 20 | Babu Kamini Coomer Ghosh. |
| | L 17—32243 | 5 | |
| 7528 | A 89—72110 | 500 | Ramsohoy Gungapershad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7510 | L 15—09673 | 5 | Babu Bhugwan Chunder Bose. |
| | „ —09674 | 5 | |
| 7511 | L 45—65156 / „ —65445 | 20 | Chettoo Mistree. |
| 7512 | L 33—18042 / L 6—85520 | 10 | |
| | A 97—06917 / „ —06916 | 10 | Babu Deno Nauth Dutt |
| 7513 | L 49—24405 | 50 | Babu Gobind Chunder Bhuttacharjee. |
| 7518 | L 17—21742 / „ —21743 | 5 | Babu Chunder Coomer Biswas. |
| 7519 | L 49—47181 | 50 | Babu Provas Chunder Sen. |
| 7520 | L 10—03626 | 5 | Babu Kanty Chundra Mookerjee. |
| 7521 | L 11—42845 | 5 | John Martin, Private. |
| 7524 | L 37—42894 | 20 | Babu Nilmoni Coowar. |
| | L 45—74471 | 20 | |
| 7525 | L 6—21804 | 10 | W. J. Limington, Esq. |
| 7526 | L 6—66202 | 10 | W. Stuart, Esq. |
| | L 5—23704 | 10 | |
| | L 3—19255 | 10 | |
| | L 6—94702 | 10 | |
| | L 45—09399 | 20 | |
| | L 6—02491 | 10 | |
| | L 3—31061 | 10 | |
| | L 6—62721 | 10 | |
| | L 4—86424 | 10 | |
| 7529 | L 19—71638 | 50 | The Assistant Magistrate of Sarun, Zilla Chupra. |
| | L 32—30167 | 10 | |
| | L 46—41807 | 20 | |
| | „ —46155 | 20 | |
| | L 33—80582 | 10 | |
| 7530 | L 11—33925 / „ —33926 | 5 | Jeunt Ali. |
| 7532 | L 36—21575 / „ —21572 | 20 | Babu Chunder Mohun Gangooly. |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 15th January* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

### Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 3 | E 4—56579 | 50 | Dewan Sing, Changa-Mangha. |
| 10 | E 7—32905 | 5 | Ramchand, Lahore. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 163 | E 7—02603 / „ —11175 (wrongly joined) | 5 | Duriana Mal and Bhola Ram, Bankers, Rawul Pindi. |
| | E 6—43835* / L 1—53374† (ditto) | 10 | |

* Lahore Circle. † Calcutta Circle

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 9th January* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 135 | C 85—52908 | 50 | A. Venoo Gopaul Pillai, Clerk, Nizam's State Railway, Tandur. |
| 137 | C 79—82240 | 100 | Tyebally Cassumjee, at Dawoodkhan Hubitoola, Parsee Bazaar, Fort. |
| | C 80—61263 | 100 | |
| | " —68937 | 100 | |
| | " —86142 | 100 | |
| | C 86—39317 | 100 | |
| | " —39970 | 100 | |
| | " —42575 | 100 | |
| | " —51500 | 100 | |
| | " —80954 | 100 | |
| | " —88481 | 100 | |
| | " —88788 | 100 | |
| | " —92295 | 100 | |
| 138 | C 55—02531 | 1,000 | J. Melville, Esq., Bombay. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 133 | C 97—38148 | 10 | Guneshdass Gunhediwalla, near Karakoowa, Bombay. |
| 136 | C 80—98905 | 100 | Muggoomull Wullud Teerutdass, of Sehwan in Sind. |
| A 58 | C 95—96076 } wrongly joined } C 95—96075 | 10 | Sheik Amir, Private of the 7th Regiment N. I., Rajkote. |
| A 59 | C 95—06402 } ditto C 92—59971 | 10 | Ibrahim Rajan, Carnac Bunder, Bombay. |
| A 60 | C 89—48405 } ditto " —48403 | 10 | Walter Scott, Esq., Bombay Gas Company. |
| A 61 | M 3—06277 } ditto " —06279 | 5 | Krishnajee Pandurang, Penn. |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th January* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 264 | D 11—01060 | 10 | Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 262 | D 5—61119 | 20 | Surgeon Major G. Whitla, R. A., Benares. |
| 266 | D 6—43745 } wrongly joined } " —43744 | 10 | Chief Pay Master, E. I. R. Co., Calcutta. |
| | L 13—86354 } ditto D 5—36883 | 20 | |
| 267 | A 44—73065 | 20 | Surgeon Major R. Thornton. |
| | " —80067 | 20 | |
| | A 40—57998 | 50 | |
| 273 | D 10—56469 | 5 | Thakoor Doss & Co., Roorkee. |
| | D 6—96071 | 10 | |
| | " —96568 | 10 | |
| 274 | D 6—97606 | 10 | D. M. Smeaton, Esq., Moradabad. |
| | D 5—63818 | 20 | |
| | " —63819 | 20 | |

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; *The 7th January* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**Published by Authority.**

*Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.*

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*In two vols., foolscap folio.*

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

*Just published.*

**Army List—New Number.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

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*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

*Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, annas* 10 *extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

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Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1 *extra: interleaved copies, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6.

*Just published.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

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Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 7 *annas.*

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Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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## Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### HULDA VALLEY TEA ESTATES, CHITTAGONG.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned and Mr. Robert Macalpine, of Chittagong, as proprietors of the Hulda Valley Tea Estates, Chittagong, has ceased on this date, and the business will be carried on in future by the undersigned.

GEO. BULLOCH.
JAMES HENDERSON.
JAMES DICKIE.
W. C. FAIRLEY.

CHITTAGONG, *1st January* 1875.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing beween the undersigned, and carried on under the Firm of PLAYFAIR, DUNCAN & Co., ceases this day by effluxion of time, owing to the retirement of the subscriber, Patrick Playfair.

PATRICK PLAYFAIR.
WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA, *The 31st December* 1874.

With reference to the above, the Business of the said Firm will from this date be carried on by the undersigned under the Firm of DUNCAN BROTHERS & Co., who will collect all the outstandings, and meet all the obligations of the late Firm.

WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st January* 1875.

### NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Hutcheson Fergusson in our firm ceased as on and from the 31st ultimo.

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.

4, CLIVE STREET, *The 11th January* 1875.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, which last stood in the name of Nowbutroy Jowalanath :—

No. 13788 of 40164, of the five per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 3,000.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT,
*Attorney-at-Law.*

#### Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 005806 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, for Rs. 700, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Lilladhur Juvarechund, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

LILLADHUR JUVARECHUND.

#### Lost or Stolen

The following Government Security, the property of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit, by whom it was never endorsed. Payment of principal and interest of which has been stopped at the Public Debt Office :—

No. 77618 of 1856-57, at 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

BHOOBUN MOHUN SEN,
*Agent of Sreemutty Hurosoondory Dabee, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit.*

#### Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 015928 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of B. Cardozo, and last endorsed to George Sinclair, Kingston, Taunton, and Matilda, his wife, the proprietors, by

whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

GEORGE SINCLAIR,
*Kingston, Taunton, Somerset.*

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## Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Note No. 013984, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Dinnonauth Gangooly, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bálley, in the Town of Hooghly.*

## Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007068, 032999, 034511, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, 1,000, and 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of Mooktamonee Debee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bálly, in the Town of Hooghly.*

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## Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING OCTOBER 1874.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | B. Guiana. | | | Mauritius. | | | Natal. | | | St. Vincent (West Indies.) | | | Total. | | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years ... | 19 | 16 | 35 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 55 | 51 | 106 | No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month. |
| From 2 to 10 years... | 35 | 23 | 58 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 101 | 73 | 174 | |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... | 49 | 20 | 69 | 51 | 15 | 66 | 27 | 7 | 34 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 165 | 61 | 226 | |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... | 170 | 99 | 269 | 146 | 83 | 229 | 67 | 56 | 123 | 109 | 83 | 192 | 492 | 321 | 813 | |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... | 27 | 2 | 29 | 79 | 27 | 106 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 3 | 28 | 148 | 36 | 184 | |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 | |
| Above 50 years ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Grand Total .... | 300 | 162 | 462 | 331 | 156 | 487 | 134 | 88 | 222 | 203 | 139 | 342 | 968 | 545 | 1,513 | |

*No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month. |
| Western Bengal ... | 7 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 47 | 89 | |
| Central „ ... | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | 2 | 2 | 15 | 28 | 43 | |
| Eastern „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| Behar ... | 78 | 25 | 103 | 192 | 75 | 267 | 50 | 26 | 76 | 112 | 85 | 197 | 432 | 211 | 643 | |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 147 | 98 | 245 | 107 | 52 | 159 | 47 | 21 | 68 | 55 | 26 | 81 | 356 | 197 | 553 | |
| Oudh ... | 61 | 25 | 86 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 36 | 26 | 62 | 109 | 59 | 168 | |
| Central India ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| Punjab ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Nepal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Misc., Madras and Bombay ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | |
| Grand Total ... | 300 | 162 | 462 | 331 | 156 | 487 | 134 | 88 | 222 | 203 | 139 | 342 | 968 | 545 | 1,513 | |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus. Brahmins & High Castes. | 31 | 16 | 47 | 42 | 12 | 54 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 110 | 47 | 157 | No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month. |
| Hindus. Agriculturists ... | 79 | 24 | 103 | 77 | 21 | 98 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 53 | 32 | 85 | 240 | 96 | 336 | |
| Hindus. Artizans ... | 22 | 11 | 33 | 34 | 24 | 58 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 91 | 62 | 153 | |
| Hindus. Low Castes ... | 122 | 75 | 197 | 112 | 59 | 171 | 51 | 42 | 93 | 54 | 40 | 94 | 339 | 216 | 555 | |
| Mussulmans ... | 46 | 36 | 82 | 66 | 40 | 106 | 28 | 16 | 44 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 185 | 123 | 308 | |
| Christians ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | |
| Grand Total ... | 300 | 162 | 462 | 331 | 156 | 487 | 134 | 88 | 222 | 203 | 139 | 342 | 968 | 545 | 1,513 | |

| Memo. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus ... | 780 | 421 | 1,201 |
| 2. Mussulmans ... | 185 | 123 | 308 |
| 3. Christians ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Grand Total ... | 968 | 545 | 1,513 |

CALCUTTA, }
*The 13th January* 1875. }

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FACTORY IN CALCUTTA FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.

No. 720 I, dated 7th August 1874.

*From*—COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, *Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,*

*To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.*

I am directed to forward herewith a rough estimate for the construction of a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of Portland cement. There is an annually increasing demand for this article for Government works, and it will be seen from the Chief Engineer's note, attached hereto, that a very large saving will probably be made.

2. I am to ask the approval of the Government of India to the project, on receipt of which the detailed estimates will immediately be prepared.

3. Copy of Mr. Dejoux's report* accompanies.

* Under cover of Colonel Stoddard's No. 1761, dated 27th June 1874.

Dated 7th August 1874.

*Note by* COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R. E., *Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, on the proposal to construct a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of Portland cement.*

From the report of the experiments made by Mr. Dejoux, it is evident that Portland cement of a fair character can be made in Calcutta.

The only doubtful point appears to be whether a continuous supply of chalk would be obtained from England at the rate set down, from Rs. 11 to 13 per ton ; but it appears probable that it can be, as one of the largest firms in Calcutta consulted by Mr. Dejoux has expressed its willingness to enter into a contract for the delivery of it.

Taking Mr. Dejoux's estimate, the cost of the buildings will be Rs. 52,605, but he has only allowed 5 per cent. for contingencies, which on such a rough calculation is scarcely sufficient, and I should make it 10 per cent. both in that and the estimate for tools and plant.

The cost of the land is not shown in the estimate for the buildings, but as an annual charge in the working expenses. When the detailed estimates are prepared, it may be considered whether it is cheaper to purchase the land and increase the capital charge, or to pay the rent.

The cost of establishment has not been entered. Mr. Dejoux, in his calculation of working expenses, has put down 10 per cent. for supervision and contingencies ; but this is not more than enough for contingencies only in such a case.

I have added 25 per cent. on the cost of establishment for share of pensions, as I note has been done in the Tidal Canal statement returned by the Government of India to this office. I should therefore make the estimate as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Buildings ... ... ... ... | 55,100 |
| Erecting machinery ... ... ... ... | 4,400 |
| | 59,500 |
| Establishment, at 25 per cent. ... ... ... | 14,875 |
| Pensions, at 6¼ per cent. ... ... .. ... | 3,719 |
| | 78,094 |
| Tools and plant ... ... ... ... | 31,905 |
| | 1,09,999 |
| Or nearly ... ... ... ... | 1,10,000 |
| Interest while under construction, 4½ per cent. ... ... | 4,950 |
| | 1,14,950 |

Allow that the capital amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

Cost of turning out 100,000 cubic feet of Portland cement :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Dejoux's estimate, including the rent of land, amounts to | 95,205 |
| Establishment, at 25 per cent. ... .. .. | 18,800 |
| Pensions, 6¼ per cent. ... ... ... | 4,700 |
| Interest on capital Rs. 1,20,000 ... ... ... | 5,400 |
| | 1,24,105 |

Or, per barrel of 5 cubic feet, nearly Rs. 6-8.

The cost of English cement is Rs. 12-4, so that the saving by manufacturing on the spot would be Rs. 5-12 per barrel, or on the 100,000 cubic feet (20,000 barrels) it is proposed to manufacture, Rs. 1,15,000 ; so that, if these calculations are correct, the cost of the factory should be recovered in the first year.

The Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the North Western Provinces has already enquired when it will be possible to supply him; so that the demand will probably increase largely.

I have only one addition to propose, which is, that, with the prospect of increase in the demand, it would be advisable to secure the land for doubling the factory in the first instance, otherwise it may rise in value when it may be required.

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No. 1761, dated the 27th June 1874.

From—Colonel J. F. Stoddard, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle,

To—The Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

I have the honor to forward a report received from Mr. P. Dejoux on the proposed manufacture of cement in Calcutta.

Mr. Dejoux's experiments have now reached such a point that there seems to be no shadow of a doubt that cement quite as good as the best "Portland" can be made in Calcutta at a price varying from one-third to three-eighths of that at which Portland cement is now procurable.

For the present it might perhaps be advisable to limit the manufacture to the quantity which will be required by Government, say, 75,000 cubic feet, or 15,000 casks per annum.

Taking the larger of the two estimates made by Mr. Dejoux, and the present market price of Portland cement, there will be a difference of Rs. 7½ per cask in favor of the Calcutta article, or 1½ lakhs of rupees' saving per annum.

Even allowing the saving for the first four years to be only 1 lakh of rupees per annum, the entire cost of the building, plant, and establishment, will be paid off in the very first year.

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No. 462, dated the 25th June 1874.

From—P. Dejoux, Esq., Executive Engineer, Cement Experiments Division,

To—Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

With reference to paragraph 9 of my letter No. 402, dated 27th February last, I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the proposed manufacture in Calcutta of cement equal to Portland cement.

2. This report is divided into the following heads, *viz.*:—

*Part I.*—Description of Portland cements and experiments.

*Part II.*—Sketch of process of manufacture.

*Part III.*—Probable cost of cement to be made in Calcutta, and comparison of it with the price of English Portland cement imported to India.

*Part IV.*—Rough estimate of buildings and tools and plant required for the cement factory.

*Part V.*—Statement of experiments on the tensile strength of the cement.

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*Report on the proposed manufacture in Calcutta of artificial cement, equal to English-Portland cement.*

## PART I.

1. *Definition of Portland cement.*—Portland cement consists of chalk and clay mixed in certain proportions, and burnt to a degree approaching incipient vitrification.

2. *Definition of ordinary artificial cement.*—Ordinary artificial cement is made with a mixture of clay and slaked lime burnt to a low temperature.

3. *Materials obtainable in Calcutta.*—The materials which can be obtained in Calcutta are pale-blue and dark-blue clay, of which an unlimited supply can be found, and ghooting, Sylhet limestone, or chalk from Akyab.

4. *Clay.*—Both analysis of Calcutta blue clays and experience show that it can be used for the manufacture of either Portland or ordinary artificial cement.

5. *Limestones.*—The ghooting limestones vary much in composition and contain generally too much clay, and as they are naturally very hard to reduce when unburnt into fine powder, they could only be used in the manufacture of ordinary artificial cement.

The Sylhet stone is a very nearly pure carbonate of lime, but too hard to be pulverized; therefore only slaked lime could be used.

This lime is very extensively used in Calcutta, and costs Rs. 90 to 110 per 100 maunds, but the lime of the market not having been prepared sufficiently carefully, contains a large percentage of impurities, and could not consequently be used for cement manufacture.

The raw limestones imported from Sylhet will cost, including delivery in Calcutta, Rs 85 per 100 maunds.

6. *Akyab chalk.*—The chalk from the coast of Akyab is a kind of very hard chalk, which is rather expensive to grind. Its cost will be Rs. 70 per 100 maunds.

7. *Ghooting or Sylhet lime expensive for artificial cement.*—With such materials in hand, some of them, as ghooting or Sylhet lime, requiring double calcination, the cost of the cement would have been rather expensive; and further, if ordinary artificial cement had been manufactured, the result would have given a cement of strength much inferior to Portland.

8. *Substitute for the above in imported English chalk.*—Numerous experiments having confirmed this opinion, I tried to use a cheaper substitute for Indian limes, and this consists in chalk imported from England as ballast.

9. *Quantity of such import in* 1873.—The import list of chalk shows the import during the year 1873 of 5,030 tons, which is about the quantity that will be required for cement manufacture.

10. *Price of chalk.*—Enquiries from some of the Calcutta firms lead to the conclusion that chalk could always be imported at a price not exceeding Rs. 11 per ton, or Rs. 40-12 per 100 maunds, and generally lower.

11. *Positive manufacture of cement, equal to Portland in Calcutta.*—Soon after this important point was ascertained, I commenced a series of experiments on mixtures of English chalk and Calcutta blue clays, and am glad to say that after a certain time I obtained a satisfactory result, answering fully to the desired object of Government, "that a cement of the quality of English Portland" can be made in Calcutta at a cost of very nearly one-third of the price paid for Portland imported from England, which is now sold at Rs. 12-4 per cask.

12. *Chemical composition of Portland cement.*—The composition of the mixture for Portland cement is about the same as intermediate limes (*chaux limites* of M. Vicat), and it is by calcination to a high temperature that the dangerous properties of the intermediate limes disappear entirely, and thus the best hydraulic cement known is produced.

13. *Analyses of raw mixtures.*—As I have not as yet seen in any treatise on Portland the analysis of raw mixture, but only analysis of cement when calcined and ground, I consider it will be useful to publish the seven following analyses (of the former), which I selected from those conducted by me:—

| | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F. | G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clay ... ... ... ... | 20·50 | 21·80 | 22·20 | 22·80 | 23·50 | 24·00 | 24·60 |
| Sand ... ... ... ... | 1·20 | 1·00 | 1·40 | 1·00 | 1·00 | 1·30 | 1·40 |
| Oxyde of iron ... ... ... | 0·85 | 0·90 | 1·40 | 0·70 | 0·80 | 0·90 | 0·90 |
| Carbonate of lime ... ... | 75·75 | 74·50 | 73·00 | 73·60 | 72·50 | 71·45 | 70·70 |
| Ditto of magnesia ... ... | 0·70 | 0·80 | 0·80 | 0·90 | 0·90 | 0·95 | 1·00 |
| Alkalis ... ... ... | 1·00 | 1·00 | 1·20 | 1·00 | 1·30 | 1·40 | 1·40 |
| TOTAL ... | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The best is D, but the two limits after which Portland cement, of even inferior quality, cannot be manufactured are A and G.

These analyses correspond in bulk with the following proportions of English chalk and Calcutta blue clay:—

| | PARTS OF | |
|---|---|---|
| | Chalk. | Clay. |
| A ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $1\frac{3}{8}$ |
| B ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $1\frac{5}{8}$ |
| D ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| E ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ |
| F ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2 |
| G ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | $2\frac{1}{8}$ |

14. *Analyses of Calcutta clays.*—The analyses of Calcutta pale-blue and dark-blue clays, as also of English chalk, are as follow:—

| Materials. | Composition. | |
|---|---|---|
| Pale-blue clay ... ... | Silica ... ... ... | 88·00 |
| | Alumina ... ... | |
| | Free sand ... ... | 2·20 |
| | Oxyde of iron ... ... | 3·90 |
| | Carbonate of lime ... ... | 3·00 |
| | Ditto of magnesia ... | 1·40 |
| | Alkalis ... ... | 1·50 |
| | TOTAL ... | 100·00 |

| | Materials. | Composition. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dark-blue clay ... ... | Silica ... ... ... | 91·00 |
| | | Alumina ... ... | |
| | | Free sand ... ... | 1·00 |
| | | Oxyde of iron ... ... | 1·80 |
| | | Carbonate of lime ... ... | 3·80 |
| | | Ditto of magnesia ... | 0·60 |
| | | Alkalis... ... ... | 1·80 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 100·00 |
| *Analysis of English chalk.* | Chalk from England imported to Calcutta. | Clay ... ... ... | 1·00 |
| | | Sand ... ... ... | 0·40 |
| | | Oxyde of iron ... ... | Traces. |
| | | Carbonate of lime ... ... | 98·60 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 100·00 |

15. *Erratum to General Gilmore's treatise on limes and cements.*—I take this opportunity of rectifying a mistake which I found in the valuable treatise of General Gilmore on limes and cements.

In page 90 it is stated that the proportions of clay for Portland cement are—

*By weight.*—100 lbs. of pure dry chalk to 137½ of blue clay, being equivalent to 4 of chalk to 5½ of clay.

*By measure.*—1 cubic foot of stiff chalk paste to 1½ cubic feet of fresh blue clay.

These proportions may be applicable for the manufacture of Roman cement, but evidently contain too much clay for Portland cement. The correctness of this opinion is proved at page 89, in which General Gilmore gives an analysis by M. Vicat on a sample of burnt cement from the manufactory of White & Sons, with the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lime ... ... ... ... ... | 68·03 | |
| Silica ... ... ... ... ... | 20·67 | 31·97 |
| Alumina ... ... ... ... ... | 10·43 | |
| Oxyde of iron ... ... ... ... | 0·87 | |
| TOTAL ... | 100·00 | |

which is equal to—

68·03 of lime.
31·97 „ clay.

Not estimating certain small losses, which, however, inevitably must take place, it is to be admitted that the effect produced by calcination is only the total expulsion of the carbonic acid contained in the chalk, but 68·03 of lime must combine with 53·53 of carbonic acid for forming a carbonate of lime, of which the weight will be 121·66.

Therefore, theoretically speaking, the composition of the raw mixture was—

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbonate of lime or chalk ... ... ... | 121·66 |
| Clay ... ... ... ... ... | 31·97 |
| TOTAL ... | 153·63 |

which is equal to—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chalk ... ... ... ... ... | 79·2 |
| Clay ... ... ... ... ... | 20·8 |
| TOTAL ... | 100·0 |

or, in weight 4 of chalk to 1 of clay, instead of 4 of chalk to 5½ of clay, as stated by General Gilmore. I obtained nearly the lastnamed result in the composition of the raw Portland cement made in Calcutta.

16. *Description of the experiments: Washing the mixture.*—The chalk and clay were first separately pulverized and put in certain proportions into a reservior, then water was added so as to make a thin paste, which was well agitated by means of wooden shovels in such a manner as to cause perfect homogeneity.

*Analysis of the mixture.*—On the following day, after the deposit of the mixture, a small quantity of it was taken and analysed, and then, as analysis showed, either more clay or more chalk was added.

*Drying the mixture.*—On the mixture proving correct, the superfluous water was let out every day by means of alternative plugs inserted on the side of the reservoir.

*Mixture made into balls.*—The mixture was then allowed to dry till it acquired the consistence of a stiff paste, and then balls of 2 inches in diameter were made and dried in the sun.

*Loading the kiln.*—When sufficiently dried, the sample kiln, of which a drawing was sent with my letter No. 5, dated 15th November 1871, was loaded with these balls, 9 inches of wood being first laid at the bottom of the kiln, and then alternative layers of 3 inches of coke and 6 inches of balls.

The proportion of coke necessary was ascertained by experience, and is equivalent to 7½ cubic feet of coke for 10 cubic feet of balls.

Fire was then put, and the drawing-hole left open until the fire appeared at the top of the kiln, and then either entirely shut or left with a small opening, according to the state of the weather.

*Duration of calcination.*—The calcination took an average of 16½ hours.

*Unloading the kiln.*—When cool, the kiln was unloaded by withdrawing the fire-bars, and then the well-burnt balls were picked out, broken into small pieces and so pulverized as to pass through a sieve of 3,600 meshes per square inch.

Grinding the cement.

*Testing the cement.*—The cement was then tested, first by making three cakes with the addition of the least possible quantity of water and working it well with a small trowel, and then one, which I will call No. 1, was put into a tumbler and immersed; another, No. 2, when sufficiently dry, was disposed of in the same way; and the last one, No. 3, left in a dry place.

The time at which No. 1 was immersed was carefully noted, and the time of its setting ascertained by means of Vicat's needle, that is to say, that the cement was considered set when it could support, without any sensible depression, the weight of 10½ ounces (avoirdupois) on an area of one-twenty-fourth of an inch.

After 24 hours, samples 2 and 3 were carefully examined.

When the proportion in the mixture was found correct, the dry sample was of grey color, without stains or brown specks, and the water sample free of cracks, and the setting under water took place after a time varying from 3 to 9 hours.

But on the contrary, when there was too much clay, the samples set very quckly—at times as quick as 5 minutes, and remained sound under water; while the dry sample showed a brown color, and after a few days their hardness did not increase.

In case of too much lime, the water samples cracked and gave way.

17. *Sample bricks.*—When the proportions of clay and chalk were found correct, sample bricks were at first made after the cement was ground for four or five days; but I eventually found that it was much better to leave the cement exposed to air, but under cover, for a fortnight before making the sample bricks.

Bricks were made in gun-metal moulds, and then pressed out of them by a press, and left for 24 hours before immersion in water.

*Test of sample bricks.*—When they were to be tested, they were taken out of the water 24 hours previously, and then their tensile strength was ascertained by Adie's machine.

Statement A gives the results thus obtained.

An abstract (B) of some tests made at the Mint by Mr. Sills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, shows that this cement can be very well compared with the average of Portland cement imported to India.

*Weight of cement.*—The weight per bushel when put slowly into the measure, without being either shaken or pressed, is 111 lbs., and when shaken down hard, 144 lbs.

Samples of clay cement (raw and burnt) and sample bricks accompanied my letter No. 402, dated 27th February 1874.

## PART II.

18. The experiments having been made on a scale large enough so as not to leave any doubt about the feasibility of good Portland cement being manufactured in Calcutta, I feel now no hesitation in proposing the construction of a cement factory for the manufacture of 20,000 casks = 100,000 cubic feet a year.

This quantity has been reckoned according to the import list, which shows that, from the 1st January 1872 to the 31st December 1873, 51,957 casks of Portland cement were imported from England to Calcutta, of which the largest number were for Government works.

19. I will now submit a sketch of the process I purpose adopting.

*System of manufacture.*—After having tried both the English wet and the German dry systems of manufacture, as described by Mr. Lipowitz, I am of opinion that the dry system, even with its peculiar advantages, is too complicated for adoption in India, as it requires, more machinery and greater care, and besides involves difficulty and expense in the correction of the mixture, as will be seen from the following explanation:—

Supposing that, by the use of the wet system, too much clay has been put in the mixture, such excess could easily be ascertained by analysis of that mixture in the reservoir.

Or, if a reservoir contains a mixture over-clayed, and another in which lime is in excess, the mistake could easily be corrected by mixing their contents in certain proportions.

Or, even admitting that both of them contain too much clay or too much lime, a certain quantity of one of these materials can be passed through the wash-mill and added proportionally, and the extra cost of labor will be comparatively little.

But, on the contrary, in the dry system, if a mixture is not correct, the analysis can be made only after the mixing process is complete,—that is to say, after it comes out of the pug-mill,—and the whole process of mixing in the cylindrical vat and passing through the edge-runners and pug-mill must be repeated.

*Wet system to be adopted.*—The wet system is evidently much more simple and better applicable to India, and I would therefore adopt it.

20. *Site of factory.*—The factory should be constructed alongside of the river bank or the circular canal, as thereby the carriage of chalk and fuel would be both easy and as cheap as possible.

It must also be in such a place where the blue clay can be extracted easily.

The most convenient place (on the river bank) would be either at Howrah, Cossipore, or Dhappa, along the canal.

*Breaking the raw material.*—The clay and chalk will be separately ground in an ordinary soorkee-mill, so as not to exceed the size of a pea.

This process is not generally carried out in England, but I believe will only slightly add to the cost, considering the softness of both materials; lead to more correctness in measuring the quantities, and enable the wash-mill to work quicker; and the mixture besides will have more chance of becoming perfectly homogeneous.

*Washing the materials.*—When ground, the clay and chalk will be put in due proportions in the wash-mill.

I will select a wash-mill of the same sort as that described by Mr. Reid, and which can wash from 40 to 50 tons of chalk and clay per day of 10 hours.

*Reservoirs.*—The mixtures will be taken from the wash-mill to the reservoirs by descending drains; the reservoirs will be 80 × 50 feet each, made in brick work, but plastered with cement. Each reservoir will be provided with a sluice, so as to regulate the passage of superfluous water.

When the reservoirs are filled, the materials will be mixed by means of small agitators worked by hand, so as to procure perfect homogeneity.

*Testing the mixture.*—A small quantity of the mixture from each reservoir will be dried on a hot iron plate, burnt in the experimental kiln, and when ground, tested in the manner described above in paragraph 17, and then an analysis will be made of it, but it will not be necessary to proceed further with it, beyond separating the clay and sand, which can easily be done in a short time.

But if the contents of some reservoirs are over-clayed, they may then be mixed in known proportions with those containing excess of lime; or some clay or lime passed through the wash-mill may be added to those requiring it, and fresh analysis must be made until the proportions are found correct. Then the water will be let out of the reservoir.

Upon the mixture being found sufficiently consolidated, it will be removed to the drying ground; the natural heat here will be quite sufficient to do without drying plates (as done elsewhere).

When the mixture is dried sufficiently to a consistent paste, balls or cakes will be made, and afterwards taken to the kiln.

*Kilns.*—I will use kilns built on the principle, but on a larger scale, of my experimental kiln, and they will be able to hold 30 tons of materials each.

*Loading the kilns.*—Movable iron-bars will be inserted at the bottom of the kiln, firewood placed on them, then large pieces of coke, and then alternative layers of coke and raw cement.

*Burning the cement.*—The regulation of the fire must be. attended to very carefully, as being one of the most important parts of the manufacture.

*Unloading the kiln.*— When the kiln is quite cool, the cement will be removed by drawing the movable bars.

*Selection of materials.*—The clinker or burnt cement presents, when well burnt, a dark greenish appearance; some parts not well burnt are yellow, which may be mixed with the clinker, but every part presenting a dirty white appearance must be rejected; these last parts, when left exposed to air, crack between time varying from 24 to 48 hours and fall in powder.

*Breaking the burnt cement.*—A stone-breaker, or an American cracker, or Carr's disintegrator, will be used to reduce the cement into small pieces.

*Grinding the cement.*—The cement will be ground first into coarse powder by edge-runners, and then in horizontal mill-stones, and so pulverized as to pass through a sieve of 60 meshes to the lineal inch, or 3,600 to the square inch.

*Storing the cement.*—The cement when prepared will be left under a shed well ventilated for not less than a fortnight, and then packed if required.

*Packing the cement*—Strong gunny bags will answer very well for packing the cement. These should be 3 feet in length and 1 foot in diameter, so as to hold 2½ cubic feet.

Such bags are easily borne and do not burst under the weight of cement as larger bags will do.

## PART III.

*Probable cost of the Portland cement to be manufactured in Calcutta.*

21. *Raw materials.*—For manufacturing 20,000 casks of cement = 100,000 cubic feet, 6,000 tons of raw materials will be required, as follows:—

4,500 tons of chalk.
1,500 ditto clay.

22. *Chalk.*—The average price of chalk delivered at the factory will not exceed Rs. 11 per ton, and there will be every probability of its being lower if the following precautions be taken:—

The contract should be given for one or two years, and the contracting firm bound to deliver 400 tons a month, but with the option of taking advantage of the fluctuation of freight and supplying accordingly either, say, a moiety at a time, or the whole quantity, as may best suit it.

However, as one of the largest firms in Calcutta has expressed willingness to take any contract for the supply of chalk at a higher rate than the one abovementioned (which I believe to be the average), *viz.*, Rs. 13 per ton, I make two estimates of the price, *viz.*, 1 at Rs. 11, and the other at Rs. 13, per ton.

23. *Clay.*—The cost of extracting the clay has been estimated at Rs. 5 per 100 cubic feet = 1 rupee per ton.

24. *Coke.*—The quantity of coke necessary for the calcination of the cement will be 800 tons, at 8 annas per maund = Rs. 13-8 per ton.

25. *Coal.*—The coal for the engines will amount to 300 tons, at 5 annas per maund = Rs. 8-8 per ton.

26. *Labor.*—Mr. Lipowitz states that for 20,000 casks a year, the cost of labor will be Rs. 8,000 in Germany.

But in his process the amount of labor is in excess of the wet system, and I therefore think that Rs. 7,200 a year will be sufficient, as will be seen from the following details:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Engine drivers, 2, at Rs. 15 per month | | 30 |
| Firemen, 2, at Rs. 8 per month | | 16 |
| Head mistry for soorkee and wash mills, 1, at Rs. 15 per month | | 15 |
| Ditto for reservoirs, 1, at Rs. 15 per month | | 15 |
| Ditto for kilns, 1, at Rs. 15 per month | | 15 |
| Ditto for stone-breaker, edge-runners and horizontal-mill, 1, at Rs. 15 per month | | 15 |
| TOTAL | | 106 |
| Coolies for loading and unloading wagons, &c. | 20 | |
| Ditto for soorkee mill | 4 | |
| Ditto for wash-mill | 4 | |
| Ditto for reservoirs | 6 | |
| Ditto for loading and unloading kilns and packing cement | 20 | |
| Ditto edge-runners and horizontal-mill | 15 | |
| Ditto packing | 6 | |
| TOTAL | *75 | |
| * of whom 35 will be at Rs. 6 per month | | 210 |
| and 40 „ „ 7 „ | | 280 |
| TOTAL | | 596 |

or, in round numbers, Rs. 600 per month × 12 = Rs. 7,200 per year.

27. *Land rent.*—The land may be purchased, but if taken on lease for a certain number of years, or in perpetuity, the area required, *viz.*, 16 beegahs, may be had at a price not exceeding Rs. 150 per month, and probably cheaper.

*Percentage added to total expenditure.*—I have added Rs. 10 per 100 to the total expenditure for supervision, contingencies, &c.

ESTIMATE No. 1

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Chalk, 4,500 tons, at Rs. 11 per ton | 49,500 |
| Clay, 1,500 „ at Re. 1 „ | 1,500 |
| Coke, 800 „ at Rs. 13-8 „ | 10,800 |
| Coal, 300 „ at Rs. 8-8 „ | 2,550 |
| Labor at Rs. 600 per month × 12 | 7,200 |
| Oil, grease, &c. | 1,200 |
| Bags for cement | 3,000 |
| Land rent, at Rs. 150 per month × 12 | 1,800 |
| | 77,550 |
| Supervision, contingencies, &c., at Rs. 10 per 100 | 7,755 |
| TOTAL | 85,305 |

*Note.*—The cost for 100,000 cubic feet of Calcutta Portland cement will be Rs. 85,305, or 13 annas 8 pie per cubic foot; or for 5 cubic feet, equal to an ordinary cask of English Portland cement weighing 400 lbs., Rs. 4-4-4.

Taking the actual market price of imported Portland cement at Rs. 12-4 per cask, the cost of the cement to be manufactured in Calcutta will be nearly one-third.

ESTIMATE No. 2.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Chalk, 4,500 tons, at Rs. 13 per ton | 58,500 |
| Clay, 1,500 „ at Re. 1 „ | 1,500 |
| Coke, 800 „ at Rs. 13-8 „ | 10,800 |
| Coal, 300 „ at Rs. 8 8 „ | 2,550 |
| Labor at Rs. 600 per month × 12 | 7,200 |
| Oil, grease, &c. | 1,200 |
| Bags for cement | 3,000 |
| Land rent, at Rs. 150 per month × 12 | 1,800 |
| | 86,550 |
| Supervision, contingencies, &c., at Rs. 10 per 100 | 8,655 |
| TOTAL | 95,205 |

*Note.*—The cost for 100,000 cubic feet of Calcutta Portland cement will be Rs. 95,205, or 15 annas 3 pie per cubic foot; or per 5 cubic feet, equal to an ordinary cask of English Portland cement weighing 400lbs., Rs. 4-12-3.

Taking the actual market price for Portland cement at Rs. 12-4 per cask, the cost of the cement to be manufactured in Calcutta will be nearly three-eighths.

*N. B.*—If from the 100,000 cubic feet of cement to be manufactured yearly, Government orders the sale to the public of, say, 30,000 cubic feet = 6,000 casks, at the low rate of even Rs. 8 per cask, a profit of Rs. 22,375 may be effected, and applied towards the redeeming of the capital invested for the construction of the factory.

P. DEJOUX,
*Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.*

## PART IV.

### No. 9.

*Rough estimate for the construction of buildings connected with the Cement Factory in Calcutta.*

| No. of items. | Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Shed for steam engine, soorkee-mill and wash-mill ... | 1 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| 2 | Shed for engine, stone-breaker, edge-runner and horizontal mills | 1 | 4,800 | 4,800 |
| 3 | Shed for storing cement before packing ... ... | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 4 | Godown for cement packed ... ... ... | 1 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 5 | Kilns ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2,500 | 15,000 |
| 6 | Reservoirs ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 1,600 | 6,400 |
| 7 | Small experimental kiln . . ... ... ... | 1 | 300 | 300 |
| 8 | Preparing drying ground... ... ... ... | ... | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 9 | Office composed of five rooms and two bath-rooms (including laboratory, &c.) ... ... ... ... | ... | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| | | | | 50,100 |
| | Contingencies, at Rs. 5 per 100 ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2,505 |
| | TOTAL ... | ... | ... | 52,605 |

### No. 10.

*Rough estimate for tools and plant for the Cement Factory in Calcutta.*

| No. of items. | Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Steam engine (16 horse-power) with boiler ... ... | 2 | 6,200 | 12,400 |
| 2 | Soorkee-mill ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1,650 | 1,650 |
| 3 | Wash „ ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 800 | 800 |
| 4 | Stone-breaker ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 5 | Edge-runner ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 6 | Horizontal mills, 4 feet diameter ... ... .. | 2 | 1,200 | 2,400 |
| 7 | Pairs of spare stones for ditto ... ... ... | 2 | 400 | 800 |
| 8 | Rails (weighing about 10lbs. per yard), sleepers, &c. ... | 1,500 l. ft. | 1-8 | 2,250 |
| 9 | Small wagons, containing 15 cubic feet each ... ... | 15 | 250 | 3,750 |
| 10 | Tools .. .. ... ... ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 11 | Erecting machinery ... ... ... ... | ... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | | | | 33,050 |
| | Contingencies, at Rs. 5 per 100 ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1,652 |
| | TOTAL ... | ... | ... | 34,702 |

NOTE.—The cement-testing machine, laboratory fittings, &c., &c., will be taken from the Cement Experiments Division.

### ABSTRACT.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1*st*.—Buildings ... ... ... ... ... | 52,605 |
| 2*nd*.—Tools and plant ... ... ... ... ... | 34,702 |
| TOTAL ... | 87,307 |

P. DEJOUX,
*Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.*

## PART V.

### A.

*Statement of experiments made with Adie's testing machine showing the tensile strength of Portland cement made in Calcutta.*

| Numbers. | Description. | | Age. | After what time immersed. | How long immersed. | Weight in lbs. supported before breaking on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. | Breaking weight per square inch. | Quantity of water used in mixing the cement. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | Indian Portland cement (pure) No. 1. | ... | 8 days .. | 24 hours | 6 days .. | 420 lbs.... | $186\frac{2}{3}$ ... | 45 per 100. | |
| 75 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto . | Ditto ... | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 76 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | 48 hours | 5 days .. | 350 „ ... | $155\frac{1}{2}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 77 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 380 „ ... | 169 ... | Ditto. | |
| 69 | Ditto ... | ... | 12 days | 24 hours | 10 days | 460 „ ... | $204\frac{1}{9}$ ... | 40 per 100. | |
| 70 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 490 „ ... | $217\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 71 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 375 „ ... | $166\frac{2}{3}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 72 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 460 „ ... | $204\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 73 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | 460 „ ... | $204\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 63 | Ditto ... | ... | 13 days | Ditto ... | 11 days | 570 „ ... | $253\frac{1}{9}$ ... | 36 per 100 | |
| 64 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 580 „ ... | $257\frac{1}{2}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 90 | Indian Portland cement No. 1. | ... | 8 days .. | 24 hours | 6 days | 450 „ ... | 200 ... | 40 per 100. | |
| 91 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 495 „ ... | 220 ... | Ditto. | |
| 92 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 480 „ ... | $213\frac{1}{3}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 93 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 470 „ ... | $208\frac{2}{3}$ ... | 37 per 100. | |
| 94 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 95 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 475 „ ... | $211\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 96 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 480 „ ... | $213\frac{1}{3}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 97 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 520 „ ... | $231\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 98 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 540 „ ... | 240 ... | Ditto. | |
| 102 | Ditto ... | 1 | 10 days | Ditto ... | 8 days | 400 „ ... | $177\frac{3}{4}$ ... | 25 per 100. | |
| | Sand ... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Indian Portland cement No. 1. | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 385 „ ... | $171\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 104 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 105 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 455 „ ... | $204\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 106 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 107 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 370 „ ... | 164 ... | 22 per 100. | |
| 108 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 109 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 405 „ ... | 180 ... | Ditto. | |
| 110 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 400 „ ... | $177\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 112 | Ditto ... | 1 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 410 „ ... | $182\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| | Sand ... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 113 | Indian Portland cement No. 1. | . | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 400 „ ... | $177\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 114 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 380 „ ... | $168\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 99 | Indian Portland cement No. 2. | ... | 8 days .. | Ditto ... | 6 days .. | 295 „ ... | $131\frac{1}{9}$ .. | 37 per 100. | |
| 100 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 360 „ ... | 160 ... | Ditto. | |
| 101 | Ditto ... | . | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 355 „ ... | $157\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 121 | Indian Portland cement No. 3. | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 455 „ ... | $202\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 122 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto . | 470 „ ... | $208\frac{2}{3}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 123 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 450 „ ... | 200 ... | Ditto. | |
| 124 | Indian Portland cement No. 2 (pure). | .. | 80 days | 12 hours | 78 days | 725 „ ... | $322\frac{1}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 125 | Ditto ... | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 570 „ ... | $253\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 126 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 560 „ ... | 249 ... | Ditto. | |
| 127 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 570 „ ... | $253\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 130 | Indian Portland cement No. 2. | 1 | 80 days | 12 hours | 78 days | 395 „ ... | $175\frac{1}{9}$ ... | 25 per 100. | |
| | Sand ... | 1 | ... | | | | | | |
| 131 | Ditto ... | 1 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 435 „ ... | $193\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 132 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 400 „ ... | $177\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 134 | Indian Portland cement No. 1 (pure). | ... | 70 days | Ditto ... | 68 days | 660 „ ... | $293\frac{1}{9}$ ... | 37 per 100. | |
| 135 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 625 „ ... | $277\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 136 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 660 „ ... | $293\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 137 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 670 „ ... | $297\frac{1}{9}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 138 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 620 „ ... | $275\frac{1}{2}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 141 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 540 „ ... | 240 ... | Ditto ... | Slightly cracked. |
| 143 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 600 „ ... | 289 ... | Ditto. | |
| 144 | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 675 „ ... | 300 ... | Ditto. | |

| Numbers. | Description. | Age. | After what time immersed. | How long immersed. | Weight in lbs. supported before breaking on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ | Breaking weight per square inch. | Quantity of water used in maxing the Cement. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | Indian Portland Cement No. 4 (pure). | 12 days | Ditto ... | 10 days | 340 lbs. ... | 151 ... | 45 per 100. | |
| 148 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 310 „ ... | $137\frac{3}{4}$ ... | Ditto. | |
| 150 | Indian Portland Cement No. 5 (pure). | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 350 „ ... | $155\frac{1}{2}$ ... | 40 per 100. | |
| 151 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 412 „ ... | 183 ... | Ditto. | |
| 152 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 345 „ ... | $153\frac{1}{3}$ ... | Ditto. | |

NOTE.—The analysis of the raw mixtures of the cements which were tested, will be found in the seven analysis mentioned in Part I of my report, and are recorded as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cement No. 1 | ... | Analysis marked D. |
| Ditto No. 2 | ... | Ditto ditto E. |
| Ditto No. 3 | ... | Ditto ditto C. |
| Ditto No. 4 | ... | Ditto ditto B. |
| Ditto No. 5 | ... | Ditto ditto F. |

P. DEJOUX,
*Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.*

## B.

*Abstract from test made at the Calcutta Mint on Portland cement showing the average strength of some marks imported to Calcutta.*

| Name of the cement manufacturers. | Age of the bricks. | Breaking weight. |
|---|---|---|
| Marsh & Company ... ... ... ... | 11 days. | 440 lbs. |
| Booth ditto ... ... ... ... | 32 „ | 474 „ |
| Ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | 53 „ | 405 „ |
| Gostling ditto ... ... ... ... | 43 „ | 561 „ |
| Ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | 50 „ | 590 „ |
| Ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | 13 „ | 130 „ |
| W. L. C. ... ... ... ... ... | 9 „ | 455 „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... | 9 „ | 585 „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... | 9 „ | 535 „ |
| Knight & Beven ... ... ... ... ... | 9 „ | 450 „ |
| White Brothers ... ... ... ... ... | 9 „ | 380 „ |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... ... | 30 „ | 585 „ |

P. DEJOUX,
*Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.*

No. 3 P. W., dated Fort William, the 7th January 1875.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to forward for your Lordship's information the accompanying correspondence from the Government of Bengal, having reference to the proposed construction of a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of cement.

2. It will be perceived from Mr. Dejoux's letter that cement, equal, if not superior, to that known as "Portland," can be manufactured in this country at about half the cost for which that cement can be imported: this fact is worth consideration when taken in connection with the fact that considerable quantities of Portland cement are used on Government works in this country, and that the demand appears to be yearly increasing.

3. But bearing in mind that the value of Mr. Dejoux's process is largely dependent on the continued importation of chalk in present quantities, and at present prices, it seems to us advisable, before establishing a factory for the article in this country, to make the matter publicly known in the hope that either the manufacture may be undertaken by private enterprise, or that it may lead to a reduction in price.

4. We have accordingly directed the publication of the papers in the *Gazette of India*, and we request that your Lordship will cause inquiries to be made of some of the large building firms in England, as to whether more advantageous terms cannot be obtained in the event of Government giving large orders, or contracts, for all the Indian Government requirements in England.

5. Should these means fail to bring about the desired reduction, we can then re-consider the expediency of the proposal of the Government of Bengal to establish a factory for the manufacture of the cement in this country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 693, dated the 17th August 1874.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Chief Commisssioner of the Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2660—131, forwarding with your review the report on the revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

2. In reply, I am to express satisfaction at the generally favorable results attained, and the large proportion of the land revenue realized within the year.

3. As regards coercive processes, while admitting that on the whole great moderation has been exhibited in recourse to them, the President in Council concurs with you that further information in regard to some districts would have been desirable. That in the Mandla district alone it should have been found necessary to imprison 190 defaulters, whilst in the other thirteen districts only 222 persons altogether were imprisoned; and again that in two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat, there should have been 314 cases of distraint of personal property in realization of the Government demand, and only 148 such cases in all the other twelve districts; —are facts that required careful investigation and fuller explanation than has been furnished. In both the lastnamed districts rice is very extensively cultivated, and possibly in the adoption of coercive measures the local authorities may not have made sufficient allowance for the failure of the staple crop. You are, however, fully alive to the necessity of carefully watching the proceedings of local officers in these respects and further comment is unnecessary.

4. The improved prospects of the Murwara and Hatta tahsils are noted with satisfaction, and the promised recommendations in regard to Bijeragogarh will be awaited.

5. As regards forests, some progress seems to have been made towards a rational and economical system of management; but this subject need not be further noticed here, and I am only to add that your views as expressed in paragraphs 21 to 24 of the report meet generally with His Excellency's concurrence.

6. In regard to the pandhri-tax, the arrangement whereby 85 per cent. of the tax-payers have been absolutely exempted and only a loss of 35 per cent. of revenue incurred seems very judicious.

7. It is noted that the total number of the sales of whole estates or shares therein has fallen from 792 in 1872-73 to 676 in the year under report: this is so far satisfactory; but on this point further remarks are reserved pending your promised report on the transfers of landlords' properties in the Central Provinces.

8. The question of the extinction of absolute occupancy rights is another subject to which much importance is attached, and in regard to which full and trustworthy information

will shortly be required. It will be sufficient to remark here that if these tenures are being extinguished deliberately and on any large scale by the malguzars refusing to make the customary grain advances, it may become a question whether Government should not interfere to provide facility for these ryots to obtain such advances elsewhere. The State has purposely confirmed to one section of the community certain rights and privileges, and it should not be in the power of any other section deliberately to nullify them. This seems to be doubly important in the present case, in which the rights conferred probably represent far less than what their holders were equitably entitled to or would have received had the true nature of the existing tenures been thoroughly understood when the recent settlement was made.

9. As regards patwaris, the correct maintenance of whom is so important to the welfare of the agricultural classes, it is hoped that no pains will be spared to secure better results than would seem on the whole to be at present achieved.

10. Much as he regrets it, His Honor in Council is not surprised at the small extent to which advances for improvements have been taken. It is probably, as stated by the Commissioner of Nagpur, "repellant to native feeling to draw upon the future for present improvements." In fact, it is only in quite recent times that the more enlightened Governments have come to consider themselves entitled to do this, and a certain amount of what may be termed financial education will be necessary before native landholders or any large proportion of them can be brought to recognize the propriety or wisdom of borrowing money for permanent improvements; and this must be the work of time.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey to you the thanks of His Honor the President in Council for the able report which records the successful revenue administration of the Central Provinces during the past year.

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No. 65, dated India Office, London, the 10th December 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 18th August, No. 18 of 1874, forwarding a report on the revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1873, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The report may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The season, unfavorable for rice crops, was very suitable for other grains, and may be pronounced to have been of average fairness for general agricultural operations. Prices throughout the provinces in no instance pressed with severity on the poorer classes, except perhaps in the Bilaspur district of the Chattisghar division, which is inhabited by a rice-consuming population. Here the price of rice rose from 52 to 28 seers per rupee, but this, though causing some distress, compares favorably with 1869, when, under a similar failure of rain, the price of rice was 12 seers for the rupee.

3. The general health of the people, notwithstanding a visitation of small-pox in some districts, is pronounced by the Chief Commissioner to have been unusually good.

4. The revenue returns of the year present the following results:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Demand ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60,45,328 |
| Collections ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60,30,559 |
| Balance ... | 14,769 |

In comparison with the returns of the previous year, the demand is a little more, and the realization a little less. Of the balance of the present year, the sum of Rs. 6,449 has been remitted, the remission consisting, with an insignificant exception, of a reduction of jumma granted under the sanction of Government to the Patehra Raja, with the view of assisting him in freeing his estate from debt.

5. The collection of so large a portion of the revenue demand within the year is very creditable to the administration, and it is still more satisfactory to receive the assurance of the Chief Commissioner that the completeness and punctuality of the realizations have been effected without recourse to unusual coercive processes.

6. It is satisfactory to find that the Chief Commissioner is able this year to submit a much more favorable report of the tahsils of Murwara and Hatta, the condition of which in the former year attracted the grave attention of the Government of India and of the late Secretary of State in Council. With respect to Hatta, there is now, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, no ground for future anxiety. The condition of the pargana of Bijeragogarh, in the Murwara tahsil, is stated to be still doubtful, and the question of a reduction of jumma is under the consideration of the local authorities.

6. The statement of revenue from the forests exhibits a marked increase. The return from the reserved forests shows an increase from Rs. 73,705 to Rs. 104,027, that from the unreserved forests, from Rs. 407,968 to Rs. 464,339; or a total advance from Rs. 481,673 to Rs. 568,367. The reserved forests are under the management of the Forest Department; the unreserved are controlled by the Deputy Commissioners. It has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner with respect to the latter to preserve the forests rather than to enhance the revenue; nevertheless the care bestowed on the first object has in a few years nearly doubled the receipts under this head.

8. The statements of the Chief Commissioner relative to the pandhri-tax are very satisfactory. It would appear that the incidence of the tax is now only on those who, as a rule, are in a position to pay it, and who contribute in no other form to the imperial revenues.

9. The Chief Commissioner, in the course of his review, discusses the following subjects:—

I.—Proprietary and occupancy mutations.

II.—Revenue litigation.

III.—Patwaris' papers.

The first of these subjects is of the very greatest importance, and is still under the special consideration of the authorities. The actual transfers of estates during the year under review have been considerably less than in the previous year, and there is some reason to believe that the same estates are continually transferred and re-transferred. The Chief Commissioner does not think that sufficient data have yet been collected to enable him to form a decisive opinion. He apparently at present leans to the conclusion that the transfer of lands from the agricultural to the banking class is a remote, and perhaps imaginary, contingency.

10. The questions of whether the rights of absolute occupancy ryots are in a course of extinction, and whether resort should not be had to artificial means to arrest the progress of such extinction, have attracted the attention both of your Lordship's Government and of my predecessor in Council. The Chief Commissioner has called for further returns embodying more accurate information of these vexed questions, but in this instance also he would seem to doubt whether eventually there will be any real ground for anxiety. I shall await with interest the result of this reference.

11. The statements of the Chief Commissioner with respect to revenue litigation do not, in his opinion, show that there is any prevalence of a general feeling of antagonism between landlords and tenants. Complaints of exaction, and suits connected with ejection, are stated not to be numerous. The courts having immediate cognizance of revenue suits appear to give satisfaction, appeals being few, and reversal of decisions comparatively infrequent. I observe that the Revenue Bill for this province, which is to supersede in it the operation of Act X of 1859, has been made the subject of special consideration.

12. Patwaris' papers are stated to have been filed with fair punctuality, and some improvement, it is added, has taken place with respect to their accuracy. I fully concur with your Excellency in Council as to the great importance to the agricultural classes of the correct maintenance of these papers, and I trust that no pains will be spared by the local authorities to improve the imperfect results already obtained.

13. In conclusion, I would record my opinion that the revenue administration of these important provinces, as exhibited in this report, reflects much credit on the zeal, judgment, and ability of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, and of the officers serving under him.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 72, 73, 78 AND 79 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1875.

| Districts. | | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | |

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... | A 15 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 12 13 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... | B 15 0 | 14 12 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 10 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... | C 16 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... | D 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 22 0 | 13 4 to 22 0 | 20 0 to 22 8 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 9 0 to 10 0 | 15 8 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 15 8 | 11 8 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... | 15 8 | 13 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 12 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | E 14 8 | 13 5 | 10 8 | E 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 6 10 | 8 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... | H 12 8 | 12 4 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... | I 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | E 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 to 24 0 | 24 0 | 11 4 | 28 0 to 32 0 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... | 15 0 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 10 8 | ... | 12 0 | ... | 18 12 to 21 0 | 18 0 to 22 0 | 9 12 to 10 0 | 22 8 to 24 0 | 24 0 to 24 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... | 12 12 | 12 12½ | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 7½ | 9 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... | J 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 22 5 | 32 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | 10 10 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... | K 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... | L ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... | M 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 13-8 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee, and the Sudder Station best and common rice of the present season's harvest is being sold at 17-8 and 20 seers per rupee respectively.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 30 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 21-6 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 15-12 to 16 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

## AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th January* 1875.

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of the year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | | |
| 19 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Burdwan. | |
| 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 440 0 | 440 0 | ... | 8 6 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Bankoora. | |
| 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 5 | Beerbhoom. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Midnapore. | |
| 15 8 to 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 0 to 12 0 | Hooghly. | |
| 19 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta. | |
| 14 8 | 16 12 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 to 16 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | Nuddea. | |
| 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 4 11 to 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | 10 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | Jessore. | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 to 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 to 10 | Moorshedabad. | |
| 13 8 | 13 12 | 11 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dinagepore. | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | Maldah. | |
| 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 4 to 18 0 | 12 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajshahye. | |
| 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 128 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 4 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | Rungpore. | |
| 13 8 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bogra. | |
| 14 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 0 | ... | 7 8 | 5 8 | ... | 5 8 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 to 16 0 | Pubna. | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 | 12 to 14 | 12 to 15 | 12 to 16 | Darjeeling. | |
| 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 6 | 6 1 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 0 to 8 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 15 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 7 | 4 to 6 | 10 to 25 | 7 to 20 | 10 to 20 | Dacca. | |
| 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 to 12 | 8 to 12 | 10 to 12 | Fureedpore. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 15 | Backergunge. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 2 | 8 6 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 to 20 | 10 to 20 | 10 to 15 | Mymensingh. | |

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 26-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... | N 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 10 8 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 11 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... | P 17 8 | 18 0 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 32 8 | 17 0 |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... | Q 18 12 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 21 8 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| 29 | Tirhoot ... ... | R 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | E 13 0 to 40 0 | 13 0 to 40 0 | 13 0 to 22 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... | S 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 12 | E 15 0 to 28 0 | 15 0 to 27 8 | 13 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 42 0 | 16 0 |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... | 19 9 | 21 0 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 22 5 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... | 20 3 | 18 5 | 13 5 | 25 4 | 22 11 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 20 8 | 10 1 | 22 11 | 21 7 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | E 55 0 | 45 0 | 17 8 |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | T 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | E 20 0 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 30 0 to 33 0 | 30 0 to 33 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | E 60 0 | 60 0 | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 1 | 24 15 | 28 14 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... | 14 7 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 36 0 | 19 0 |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 45 0 | 28 0 |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... | U 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 24 0 to 30 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 22 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, bulrush millet 21 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January* 1875.—(Continued.)

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | | | | | | |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 to 10 | 10 to 11 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 to 12 | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 | | | | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | 10 0 | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | Noakholly. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tipperah.† | |
| ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah † | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 0 to 7 8 | | | | Patna. | |
| 20 0 | 21 0 | 14 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | | | | Gya. | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | | | | Shahabad. | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | Tirhoot. | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | | | | Sarun. | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 2 13 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 5 12 to 6 0 | 5 0 | | | | Chumparun. | |
| 23 1 | 23 1 | 16 2 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | Monghyr. | |
| 20 3 | 19 7 | 17 11 | 157 13 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 2 5 to 3 12 | 1 14 to 3 12 | 3 12 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | | | | Bhagulpore. | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 4 0 | 3 12 to 4 12 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 to 8 0 | 7 0 to 11 0 | | | | Purneah. | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | | | | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 15 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | | | | Cuttack.* | |
| 11 13 | 13 2 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 4 to 5 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | | | | Pooree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Balasore.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | Hazareebagh. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 10 to 9 6 | | | | Lohardugga. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | Singbhoom. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | | | | Manbhoom. | |

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 21 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 50 seers and gram 12 to 47 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56-8 seers, maize 31 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 18-4 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A good fall of rain throughout Bengal is reported: it was heaviest in the central and lightest in the western districts, and has done much good to the spring crops. Rain has also fallen in Assam, and rain with hail in Allahabad. Elsewhere none has fallen. It is still much wanted in the Deccan districts, the Punjab, the Meerut and Bundelkhand divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and parts of the Central Provinces. Prospects are however still fair in most places, and excellent in Bengal.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 14th) | ... | No rain; canal supply sufficient; four feet over anicut; some of the later dry crops suffering from want of rain and from grub; other crops good; outturn of castor and paddy in Vinukonda full; green gram half; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever general; latter fatal in Bezwarrah; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture sufficient. |
| Kurnool (13th) | ... | No rain; season favourable; standing crops generally good; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; severe fever in several taluqs; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (14th) | ... | No rain; water in rivers scanty; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicut none; cultivation of wet crops almost over; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good harvest; some dry and wet crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; cattle healthy; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (13th) | ... | No rain; water-supply sufficient; condition of crops good; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture ample. |
| Malabar (14th) | ... | No rain; harvesting of second crop begun; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; the former especially in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture withering. |
| **Bombay— (Jan. 13th)** | | General prospects satisfactory. |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Crops healthy; weather continues warm; without rain; no other change. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather unseasonably mild; public health improving; cattle disease in three talukas still continues. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | No change; weather mild; fever continues. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | Spring crops progressing; fever in Mandvee. |
| Broach ... | ... | State of crops same as before; cotton reaped in some places; public health generally good. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Rabi crops progressing favourably; cotton good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | State of rabi crops unchanged; cotton supplies increasing; trade active; rate 47; cattle disease and fever continue. |
| Nasik ... | ... | No change. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather warm during the day; cold during the night; public health good; fever prevailing in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, and Moorbaur talukas, and slightly in Dhanoo, Callian, and Bhewndi talukas; guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crops same as before in Kurjut taluka; good in Mahim, Moorbaur, Bassein, and Bhewndy talukas; and middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpur, and Callian talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Standing rabi crops doing well, excepting in talukas of Bhimthadi, Seeroor, and Indapur, accounts from which are not satisfactory; climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Crops of inferior land withering for want of rain; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Except toor and cotton all kharif reaped; harvest average; rabi not promising anywhere; health good. |
| Satara ... | ... | Early crops all harvested; late ones promise average harvest for want of rain; ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops good, except in portions of Uthni, where rats have damaged crops; cattle disease in Uthni abated; cotton crops Chikodee partially injured by locusts. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No material change. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of second crop fair; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi middling in Bagulkot and Moodebihal; promising in Badami and Hungund; wheat and gram good in Bijapur; fever in all talukas, except Bagulkot and Indi. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Kathiawar.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops good; weather cold; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather and health indifferent; state of crops same as before. |
| | | *General remarks.*—Prospects good; rain still much wanted in the Deccan. |
| **Bengal**— (Jan. 12th) | | |
| Burdwan ... | ·45 | Rain fell at Raneegunge 1·03, Bood-bood ·97, Culna ·13, Jehanabad *nil*, Cutwa 2·3. Damage reported from hail in Cutwa and North Bood-bood, otherwise prospects as before. |
| Bankura ... | ·15 | Weather cloudy; during the 4th and 5th slight rain fell almost all over the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory. The rain has done good to them. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 1·01 | Character of weather uncertain. Rain has fallen in the district. State and prospects of crops good in every respect. |
| Midnapore ... | 0·31 | Somewhat cloudy, but little rain, and cool. Harvest nearly got in. Account of the cold-weather crops favourable. |
| Hooghly ... | ·05 | Cloudy and drizzling rains on the 5th, otherwise clear and cold; wind chiefly from north. Main rice crop reaped; a fair crop, except in two thanas. Other crops good and fair. Water required for potatoes, onions, and for drinking and bathing purposes. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | 1·35 | A sharp storm on the 5th accompanied by heavy rain and hail. The cutting of the late rice progressing rapidly. The hail and rain on the 5th did some slight damage to the rice in Diamond Harbour, that had been cut, but not carried; and to the vegetable crops in part of Busseerhaut sub-division. In other parts of the district the rain has benefited the cold-weather crops. |
| Nuddea ... | 1·17 | About an inch of rain has fallen almost everywhere. Tobacco has been slightly injured by the rain, but all other crops are flourishing. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 1·78 | Rain on the evening of the 4th and during the 5th instant. Since the rain it has been slightly colder. The rain during the week has greatly improved the cold-weather crops: it appears to have been general. In Jungypore the mangoe season promises well. Prices almost stationary, except common rice, which has fallen a little. |
| Dinagepore ... | ·5 | Seasonable rain has fallen. Unusually good crops, such as the district has not had for some years. Reaping in full progress. |
| Maldah ... | 0·90 | The first two days cloudy; rain on the night of the 4th and day of the 5th; the rest cloudy and fair alternately. Rain fell during the week, and did a good deal of good to all the cold-weather crops, except mustard, some of which being in flower has been damaged by the rain. |
| Rajshahye ... | 2·14 | There was a heavy fall of rain on the 4th and 5th. Weather cloudy and warm, giving probability of more rain. The heavy rain of the week has not, so far as is reported, materially affected the growing cold-weather crops; but to a small extent, in parts, the ripe ears of paddy have been knocked off. The injury from this cause is unimportant. Slight damage to mustard crops that were in flower is reported from Nattore. The condition of all crops is promising. |
| Rungpore ... | 0·38 | Some rain has fallen during the week; since then the weather is fine and cold. The cutting of the amun, or late rice crop, is still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable. |
| Bogra ... | 1·70 | Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cloudy and foggy in the morning, especially somewhat cold. A slight shock of earthquake was felt about 9 o'clock on the 6th instant. A bumper rice crop mostly cut. |
| Pubna ... | 1·07 | Fine, cold, and seasonable weather. Storm of thunder and lightning with heavy rain on the night of the 4th, and rain during the 5th instant. The harvesting of amun, or late rice, is finished; that of kalai and moong pulses is going on. Sugarcane and turmeric nearly ripe. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | ·50 | Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cold. Harvesting nearly completed. The rain has, to some slight extent, it is feared, affected tobacco, early surso (mustard), and kalai (pulse). |
| Dacca ... | 0·57 | Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops favourable. |
| Patna ... | 0·78 | Slight showers in the first part of the week. Great benefit to backward rabi or cold-weather crops. Outturn of paddy reported favourable from all parts of the district. |
| Gya ... | 0·14 | In the beginning of the week the weather was cloudy, and rain fell on the 4th and 6th instant: on the last day it was attended with a slight fall of hail. The harvesting of the rice crop is nearly over. Such an abundant harvest has not been seen for many years. The cold-weather crop, which has been considerably benefited by this timely rain, looks very promising. |
| Shahabad ... | 0·50 | Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 4th. A severe storm occurred that night, accompanied by heavy rain and hail; since then the weather has cleared and become much colder, and is all that could be desired. Prospects of crops very good. The rain which fell has done much good; the hail has injured in places the poppy and some of the cold-weather crops. Inquiries in regard to the extent of the damage so caused were at once ordered to be made. The rain has, however, done infinitely more good than the hail has occasioned harm. |
| Tirhoot ... | 1·04 | Rain has fallen during the week. Weather cold. The rain that fell during the week has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which are everywhere promising. The state of the country and the people is quite satisfactory. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Sarun ... | ·24 | Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; clear and seasonable the last three days, both east and west wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain on the 3rd and 4th instant. It is reported that this rain was accompanied by hail in thanas Mushruck, Pursa, and Bussuntpore in the Sudder sub-division, and Sewan, Durowlee, Buragown, and Burowlee in Sewan sub-division. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. The rain has on the whole done some good to them. The hail may have done some damage to wheat and barley in ears, peas in flowers, and poppy. Except in thana Mushruck, where hail storm seems to have been very severe, serious injury is not apprehended. Indigo fields being prepared for next year's crops. Prices of Indian-corn have slightly risen, owing to a falling off in the supply in the markets. |
| Chumparun ... | ·25 | Mornings very foggy, days cloudy, and nights clear. Rain fell on the 4th instant. Recent rain will bring forward winter crops, and give sufficient moisture for spring crops. |
| Monghyr ... | ·58 | Weather cold, mornings misty. Some rain has fallen during the week. The rain makes the prospects of the cold-weather crops even more favourable than they were. |
| Bhágalpur ... | ·40 | Rain on 5th and 6th instant. Over an inch in Soopool; severe hail in the south, but crops not much damaged, as there was but little cold-weather crops. Cold-weather crops still promise to be very fine. |
| Purneah ... | 0·61 | Very cloudy. Rain in the commencement of the week. There will be a 16-anna return from the aughani, or late rice crop. The recent rain has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which promise very well. The state of the crops is everything that can be desired. |
| Southal Pergunnahs ... | 1·31 | Rain fell in the district. At Deoghur ·48, Rajmehal a few drops, Jamtara ·71. Hail in many places. A little damage done to mustard in Rajmehal. Paddy nearly all cut; everything else doing very well. |
| Cuttack ... | *Nil* | Rather warm for the time of year. Winter crops coming on well. Late rice crop being reaped. |
| Balasore ... | ·65 | Weather occasionally cloudy, with one or two slight showers of rain. Harvesting of rice crop coming to a close. General prospects of crops good. |
| Lohardugga ... | ·26 | Some rain has fallen in the district; cold again since the rain. Cold-weather crops cut to a great extent and reported excellent, both in the Sudder sub-division and in Palamow. |
| Maunbhoom ... | 0·27 | Some rain has fallen in the district. Weather seasonable. All the rice has now been cut. The cold-weather crops promise well. |
| | | **Public Health.** |
| | | Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera is abating in thanas Busseerhat, Hosnabad, Bhangore, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore, but continues in thanas Kallygunge and Devipore. Moorshedabad: cholera has greatly abated in the Sudder sub-division. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: fever on the decrease. Furreedpore: health good, excepting at Ainpore, whence an outbreak of cholera is reported. Patna: health good. Sarun: general health good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: a few cases of small-pox. Lohardugga: general health good; small-pox reported here and there. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There was more or less rain throughout Bengal in the week ending 12th instant. The hail-storm that visited Calcutta on the 5th instant seems to have been widespread, but the hail does not appear to have done serious damage anywhere, while the rains have been seasonable and done appreciable good to the cold-weather crops, which are doing well everywhere. Slight injury is reported here and there from the hail to crops in flower or ear, but in very limited areas only. The harvesting of the late rice is not yet complete, but is progressing rapidly, and the outturn is excellent. Spring rice is being sown in parts of Orissa. In Hooghly water is still required in places, both for agriculture and domestic purposes. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | |
| Meerut (Jan. 13th) | ... | No more rain; want of rain felt. |
| Agra " | *Nil.* | Prospects favourable. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Hail caused some damage in limited area; otherwise prospects good. |
| Bareilly " | *Nil.* | Rabi prospects good. |
| Benares " | ... | No more rain; prospects unchanged. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Prospects unchanged; rain much wanted; prices still rising. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Lahore (Jan. 14th) ... | ... | No rain during week ending 13th instant; rain very much needed, otherwise agricultural prospects fair; health of province generally good. |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Jan. 13th) ... | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable; weather fair; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **C. Provinces** | | |
| Sambalpur (Jan. 9th) | ... | Weather clear; kharif crops gathered in; sugarcane cutting commenced; fever still prevalent. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects of crops good; prices falling. |
| Upper Godavari .. | ... | Ditto; rain wanted for jowar; fever continues; prices easy. |
| Raipur (Jan. 10th) ... | ... | Ditto; prospects unchanged; health good; prices easy. |
| Chanda ... | ... | Ditto; kharif prospects good; rabi attacked by grub; small-pox prevalent; fever decreasing; prices fluctuating. |
| Chhindwara (Jan. 11th) | ... | Weather clear; rabi crops healthy; poppy sowing commenced; health good; prices steady. |
| Balaghât ... | ... | Weather clear; threshing rice continues; rabi promises well; health good; prices fallen. |
| Chanda (Jan. 12th) ... | ... | Threshing rice completed, yield favourable; cutting jowar commenced; rabi crops healthy; small-pox abating; fever still prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (Jan. 13th) ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices risen in Katol tahsil. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Cotton picking completed; rabi promising well. |
| Seoni ... | . | Rain required for rabi; fever prevalent. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Weather clear and cold; rain required for rabi; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather clear and cold; prospects favourable. |
| Dumoh (Jan. 14th)... | ... | Rain required; prices risen; small-pox continues. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Ditto; prices fallen. |
| **British Burma—** ... | ... | Report not received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** | | |
| Mysore, Coorg (Jan. 14th) | ... | No rain in Mysore or Coorg this week; crops good; harvesting almost completed; cattle disease continues in parts of two districts; public health generally good; picking of coffee continues in Coorg. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhâti ... | ·18 | Sky more or less overcast and cold, light rain on two nights; reaping of salee paddy almost finished; winter crops progressing; public health good; no case of cholera at Burpetta. |
| Sylhet ... | ... | Some damage reported by late storm to spring crops; in the south cholera and small-pox still prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—** | | |
| Umraoti ... | ... | Rabi crops flourishing. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Deolee (Jan. 9th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health unchanged. |
| Jeypore (14th) | ... | Agricultural prospects unchanged; public health good. |
| Bhurtpore " | ... | Weather mild; health and prospects fair. |
| Ajmere ... | ... | No change since last report. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Jan. 13th) | ... | No rain; health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Rutlam " | ... | |
| Neemuch " | ... | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Distress Act, 1875.
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 4.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 20th January* 1875.

*No.* 3.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 42.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. H. Henderson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 21st March next.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 57.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gonda during the absence on furlough of Mr. Maconochie, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Benett, C. S., Superintendent of Encumbered Estates, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, and to officiate as Settlement Officer of Gonda, *vice* Captain Forbes.

Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent of Encumbered Estates, Gonda, *vice* Mr. Benett.

*No.* 1.—Mr. A. Robinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Arabic, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000.

*No.* 2.—Mr. J. White, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

*No.* 3.—Mr. H. M. Durand, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

*No.* 7.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces' Commission have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

HIGHER STANDARD.

IN LAW AND REVENUE.

Mr. F. W. Fox, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. F. C. Berry, B. A., C. S., Assistant Commissioner.

LOWER STANDARD.

IN LAW AND REVENUE.

Mr. L. C. Lawrie, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. Obbard, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Vasudeva Ballal Kher, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

IN LAW ONLY.

Muntazimudin, Tehsildar.

JUDICIAL.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 99.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Baboo Juggut Chundra Dass, B. A., B. L., Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Moonsiff in the District of Darrang.

MEDICAL.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 43.—The services of Apothecary J. N. White, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

*Fort William, the 21st January* 1875.

*No.* 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, and Act XII of 1874, Section 2, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the following powers lately vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, namely, (1) the powers of the Local Government under Sections 26 and 49 of Act XI of 1859 (the Revenue Sale Law,) and (2) the powers of the Board of Revenue under Sections 3, 4, 19, 26 and 49 of the same Act.

METEOROLOGY.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 9.—Mr. H. F. Blanford is appointed to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, from the date of his return from furlough.

SURVEYS.

*The 18th January* 1875.

*No.* 44.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year and nineteen days, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code from the 16th of March next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 211*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1942 P., dated 4th September 1874, the recognition, by the Government of India, of Mr. W. H. Griffin as Acting Consular Agent of the United States of America at Akyab, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*No.* 214 *P.*—The services of Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on special duty connected with the affairs of Baroda.

GENERAL.

*The 20th January* 1875.

*No.* 133*G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—The following Brigade Orders, dated 17th December 1874, issued by the Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, are confirmed :—

*1st Regiment, Central India Horse.*

Captain J. Miller, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

These appointments to have effect from the 8th December 1874, the date on which Captain A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant, reported his return to the Regiment from special duty.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 21st January* 1875.

*No.* 453.—Mr. C. E. Chapman received charge of the office of Accountant General, British Burmah, from Mr. E. Rule before noon on the 9th January, from which date Mr. Rule is allowed privilege leave for a month.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 521.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to end of

January 1874, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874, but paid since that date or still outstanding—

| | £ | Rs. | Average rate. | Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s the rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated for the whole year . | 10,000,000 | 10,74,60,000 | 1-10 3339 | 74,60,000 |
| Actual to date | 9,241,910 | 9,96,52,000 | 1-10 25 | 72,32,900 |
| Remains to make estimate good | 758,090 | 78,08,000 | 1-11 3 | 2,27,100 |

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 9,96,52,000, at 1-10 3339, Rs 68,94,465
Actual " " " " 1-10 25, " 72,32,900

Loss in excess of estimate ... ... ... Rs. 3,38,435

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 21st January* 1875.

*No.* 523.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the substitution of the following for Rule 6 under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code :—

An Officer may draw Presidency House-rent or Presidency Allowance on privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State.

## MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 522.—The following statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in December 1874 is published for general information :—

| | Calcutta. | | | Bombay. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees |
| | Govt. | Merchants | | Govt | Merchants | |
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs |
| In December 1874 .. | | 36,00,950 | 7,70,483 | ... | 10,13,613 | 1,37,229 |

## SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 503.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties leviable on Bonds executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy within the limits of the Benares and Patna Opium Agencies.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 63 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Military Account Department :—

Surgeon Major A. J. Cowie, in medical charge of the 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bengal, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon Major J. Picthall, M. D., or until further orders.

*No.* 64 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 20th January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Edward Talbot Thackeray, V. C., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, 4th Circle of Military Works, Umballa Division, Department Public Works,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 65 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*6th Infantry.*

Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, 1st Wing Subaltern, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern, *vice* Captain J. Jacob, resigned.

*The 18th January* 1875.

*No.* 66 *of* 1875.—Duffadars Hoossain Ally and Sobha Singh, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, having been declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the pensions of their rank, with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipends will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 67 *of* 1875.—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Jhoonna Lall, attached to the 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 510 of 1872, are dispensed with.

*No.* 68 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, who have been pronounced by a special invaliding committee unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the date on which they ceased to be borne on the strength of their Corps :—

| Rank. | Names. | Rank in which pensioned. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duffadar ... | Shumshood Deen Khan... ... | Duffadar ... | N. W. Provinces. |
| Ditto ... | Alla Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Punjab. |
| Sowar ... | Shaik Nubbee Buksh ... ... | Sowar ... | N. W. Provinces. |
| Ditto ... | Baz Khan ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Durriao Singh ... ... | Ditto .. | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Dawn Sahai ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ram Lall ... ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Chunda Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jeymul Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Gujja Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Miringin Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | N. W. Provinces. |
| Ditto ... | Lochun Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ameer Khan ... ... | Ditto ... | Secundrabad. |
| Ditto ... | Meg Singh... ... ... | Ditto ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Khurruk Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Bhugwan Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Nihal Singh ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

*No.* 69 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 898 of 1874, for "Rs. 40" per mensem, admitted as pension to Subadar Sooja, of the Mhairwarra Battalion, read *Rupees twenty* per mensem.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 70 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Herbert Raban, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The* 19*th January* 1875.

*No.* 71 *of* 1875.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that from the 1st April 1875, the following rates of pay will be allowed to all Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, and that from the same date, the special command allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 per mensem now given to officers commanding Heavy and Garrison batteries will cease.

2. Majors of Horse and Foot Artillery, with their batteries, will draw Rs. 929-6-4 and Rs. 759-3-0 respectively per mensem. This, in assimilation with the rule in force out of India, will include a battery command allowance, which is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem.

3. When absent from their batteries, except upon privilege leave, Majors of Artillery will cease to draw this command money, which will be drawn by the Officer actually in command of the battery.

4. These rates of pay will cover the command and charge of any armament to which the battery may be attached, whether of Horse, Field, Heavy, Mountain, or Siege Artillery, or the armament of a fort.

5. Majors with Field Heavy and Mountain batteries will draw horse allowance in addition as at present.

6. Majors of Royal Engineers, when not in receipt of any staff salary or command money, will draw Rs. 709-3 per mensem, (the same as Majors of Foot Artillery, less the command allowance) and when in receipt of a consolidated pay, with pay proper, will draw for the latter Rs. 182-10 per mensem, instead of Rs. 140 as at present.

7. Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers in receipt of staff salaries, will draw Rs. 640-14 per mensem, as allowed to Majors of other branches who draw staff salaries.

*No.* 72 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 71 of 19th January 1875, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the following contract allowances hitherto drawn with Head Quarters of Brigades and all Batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, Horse, Field, Garrison, Heavy and Mountain, British and Native, will cease from the 1st April 1875, from which date the supply and repairs of all articles of equipment hitherto provided for by these allowances will be effected in accordance with the practice in force in Her Majesty's Service in England and in the Colonies; *viz.*, allowances for repair of guns and wagons, carts, harness, saddlery, leather ammunition and store boxes, lascar pâls, medicines and stable requisites, gun contingent allowance, shoeing and linegear, grampots, cavessons, petty stores.

2. Materials for repairs will be issued by the Ordnance Department, the repairs being executed by the battery artificers without extra payment, and any sums expended for petty supplies locally procured, for fuel and other contingencies, will be charged in monthly contingent bills.

3. Detailed instructions for the future regulation of these services will be issued hereafter.

4. The following sums will be allowed monthly for stationery and repairs of arms:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Garrison Batteries ... ... | Rs. | 45 |
| Field, Heavy and Mountain Batteries... | " | 50 |
| Batteries of Horse Artillery ... | " | 55 |

5. An allowance of * per mensem will be given for shoeing each horse attached to batteries and head quarters of brigades. For mountain batteries, in which few of the mules are regularly shod, there will be no allowance, and the amount expended in shoeing will be recovered in contingent bills.

6. The repairs of tents with batteries, in which an allowance is now drawn for this purpose, will be effected in accordance with G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1873.

7. Country veterinary medicines will be supplied by the Commissariat Department half-yearly on indents countersigned by the inspecting veterinary surgeon.

8. An allowance of 1½ annas per maund for grinding gram, barley, or other grain, issued to horses and mules, will be given to cover all petty charges incurred in preparing the food.

9. Officers commanding native field and mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force, the field batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Scinde and Guzerat Mountain Trains, will receive a staff salary of 250 rupees a month in addition to staff corps pay of rank; Officers commanding the garrison battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the garrison battery at Aden will receive a staff salary of 150 rupees a month in addition to staff corps pay of rank. Officers commanding native batteries of any description will be required to vacate their appointments on promotion to the substantive rank of Major.

*No.* 73 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce from the 24th instant.

* Will be notified hereafter.

*No.* 74 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan, of the Royal Engineers, doing duty officer, Sappers and Miners,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note I).

Surgeon John Lloyd, M. D., of the Medical Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note I).

*No.* 75 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Sub-Conductor Michael Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for 18 months, under the provisions of G. G. Os. Nos. 207 of 1869 and 888 of 1872.

*No.* 76 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. Moodie, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Junior Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

*The* 20*th January* 1875.

*No.* 77 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the formation of an army reserve of one thousand (1,000) horses, which for the present will be kept at the Saharunpore and Haupper Stud Depôts.

Horses invalided from corps and batteries under the provisions of paragraph 824B of the "Bengal Army Regulations," will be sent to the former depôt if quartered at and above Umballa, and to the latter when stationed below it, under such instructions as may be issued from time to time by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 78 *of* 1875.—Captain H. J. Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 79 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Howard James Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 80 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

*The* 22*nd January* 1875.

*No.* 81 *of* 1875.—It having been determined that an establishment of seven European Officers for each Native Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry should as a rule be present in India, and that the places of certain absentees, though in India, should also be temporarily filled as if they were on furlough in Europe, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to

notify that qualified Officers may be appointed as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps temporarily to fill vacancies in Native Regiments, which may be caused by the absence of any of the permanent establishment including the 2nd Wing Subaltern, under the following circumstances, *viz.* :—

I.—On furlough on private affairs or medical certificate out of India (furlough without pay or under Rule XI of the furlough rules of 1868 excepted), unless when Officers are already away on furlough, and one is expected to rejoin within six months;

II.—Officiating in an appointment Civil or Military, when it is known that the Officer will not return to his regiment;—or

III.—Officiating *on probation* in a Civil or Departmental appointment; when the Officer's confirmation in the appointment merely depends on his passing the prescribed tests on completion of the regular period of probation.

2. But whenever the services of an unemployed Officer are available to fill the vacancy, no fresh appointment to the Staff Corps on probation can of course be made.

*No.* 82 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Gunner George Baxter, late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 9*d.* (nine pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

*No.* 83 *of* 1875.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 246, dated 3rd December 1874, are published for general information :—

*Para.* 8.—With reference to paragraph 11 of my Military Despatch No. 211, dated 29th October 1874, I have to inform you that, while studying at Chatham for promotion under the terms of General Order No. 249 of 1873, Captain B. Lovett, Royal Engineers, was granted leave of absence for different periods, the particulars of which are given in the margin.

1st to 20th May 1874.
29th June to 9th July 1874.
15th July to 19th August 1874.

9. Captain Lovett has been informed that these periods of leave will not be considered as part of the term of study, and will not reckon as service for pension.

10. Captain W. H. Pierson, Royal Engineers, has been under instruction at the School of Military Engineering from the 27th April to the 27th October 1874, in accordance with General Order No. 249 of 1873.

*No.* 84 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain James Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner, Assam,—for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 85 *of* 1875.—The leave of absence to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Sub-Conductor M. Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Department, in G. G. O. No. 1123 of 1874, for one month, of which he availed himself on the 12th December 1874, is extended to the 25th February 1875.

*No.* 86 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. S. Macbean, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 87 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar John Spilsbury, Bengal Staff Corps,—16th January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, Madras Staff Corps,—16th January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Duncan Campbell Wallace, Madras Staff Corps,—16th January 1875.

*No.* 88 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866; subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Swinton John Browne,—20th January 1875.

Captain Otway Mayne Graham,—20th January 1875.

*No.* 89 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood, —17th January 1875.

*No.* 90 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 21st January 1875, the services of Surgeon J. S. Gunn, of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 20th January 1875.

*No.* 91 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor John Milburn, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—for 18 months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

*No.* 92 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. H. Ternan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No 1007 of 1874,—*Lombardy*, 12th October 1874, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. W. H. Coxe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1113 of 1874,—*Baroda*, 14th December 1874, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. G. Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1045 of 1874,—*Sultan*, 16th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. M. Cafe, V. C., of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1218 of 1874,—*Gwalior*, 21st December 1874, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. W. Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 850 of 1874, *Hindostan*, 16th November 1874, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Adye, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 312 of 1874,—*India*, 1st December 1874, from Bombay.

Major H. A. Justice, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 197 of 1874,—*Lombardy*, 12th October 1874, from Bombay.

Major M. Mullett, of the late 43rd Regiment of Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 911 of 1874, —*Travencore*, 9th November 1874, from Bombay.

Major R. G. Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1163 of 1874,—*Nizam*, 28th December 1874, from Bombay.

Captain W. L. Noverre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 959 of 1874,—*Travencore*, 9th November 1874, from Bombay.

Captain R. B Lockwood, of the General List Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1147 of 1874,—*Cathay*, 23rd November 1874, from Bombay.

Captain A. H. Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O No. 1131 of 1874,—*Cathay*, 23rd November 1874, from Bombay.

Captain W. G. Hughes, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 249 of 1874,—*Nizam*, 28th December 1874, from Bombay.

Captain R. P. Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1125 of 1874,—*Peshawur*, 18th December 1874, from Calcutta.

Captain G. C. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1240 of 1874,—*Sultan*, 16th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain E. P. Ommanney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 50 of 1875,—*Sultan*, 16th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant R. L. Price, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay General Order No. 608 of 1874,—*Eunerdale*, 10th December 1874, from Bombay.

Lieutenant H. A. Yorke, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1212 of 1874,—*Nizam*, 28th December 1874, from Bombay.

Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M. B., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1227 of 1874, —*Crocodile*, 18th December 1874, from Bombay.

*No.* 93 *of* 1875.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 15th December 1874, page 6225, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*15th December* 1874.

*Unattached.*—Ensign B. D. Hayes, Unattached List, Bengal Army, to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th December 1874.

*No.* 94 *of* 1875.—The G. G. O. No. 14 of 1875 appointing Lieutenant F. Mardall, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is cancelled.

*No.* 95 *of* 1875.—Sergeant Louis Eucker, officiating as Sub-Conductor in the Army Commissariat Department, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th January 1875, in succession to Sub-Conductor Joseph Dwyer, retired.

*No.* 96 *of* 1875.—Conductor Michael Carew, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
*Secy. to the Govt of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 22nd January* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers and Hospital Apprentice on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 16th to 22nd January 1875:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Hussars ... | Capt. J. M'Bryan ... | 16th January 1875 ... | Meerut. | |
| Bengal Staff Corps .. | Lieut. Col. R. J. D. Ferris ... | Ditto ... | Dohra. | |
| Subordinate Medical Department ... | Hospital Apprentice R. DeCambra... | 28th December 1874 ... | Hazaribagh. | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12th December* 1874 *to 22nd January* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| Richard Henry Curran (*a*). | Surgeon .. | Bengal Medical Establishment. | 26th Sep. 1874 | Intestate | 2,235 4 11 | ... | 22nd March 1875. |

(*a*) Father, Thomas Curran—Ennistymon, County Clare, Ireland.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 3 *of* 1875.—Mr. W. J. Poyntz, 3rd Officer of the Transport Ship *Czarewitch*, on probation from the 1st July 1874, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from that date.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 29.—The Government of the North-Western Provinces having intimated that it is no longer desired to have a Superintending Engineer in charge of the Provincial Light Railways, the following arrangements will take place:—

Mr. H. Prince, Officiating Superintending Engineer, is transferred with that rank to British Burmah, and posted as Engineer-in-Chief to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway.

Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is promoted to the 1st Grade, and transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment as Engineer-in-Chief for Light Railways.

*The 18th January* 1875.

*No.* 30.—Baboo Balasoondrum Naiker, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to Mysore.

*No.* 31.—Mr. W. Fensom, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch, to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*The 19th January* 1875.

*No.* 32.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 627 of 27th November 1874, replacing the services of Surgeon J. North at the disposal of the Madras Government, for "with effect from 14th December 1874" read "with effect from 15th January 1875."

*No.* 33.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishments, to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*The 20th January* 1875.

*No.* 34.—The services of P. Vadachellam, Probationary 4th Grade Accountant, British Burmah, are dispensed with, with effect from the 29th November 1874.

*No.* 35.—T. T. Durmalingum is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

*No.* 36.—The furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 21st December 1874, is confirmed.

*The 21st January* 1875.

*No.* 37.—Conductor W. Wilson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Irrigation Branch, to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

*No.* 38.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 680, dated 31st December 1874, regarding Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy, for "Overseer, 1st Grade," read "Supervisor, 2nd Grade."

*The 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 40.—Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, resumed charge of his appointment on the afternoon of the 25th December 1874.

*No.* 41.—Mr. J. Kirby, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 16th November 1874.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 21st January* 1875.

*No.* 39.—Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, was granted subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 15th May 1874, both days inclusive, preparatory to his embarkation on the six months' leave on urgent private affairs granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 289 of the 2nd May 1874.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore Residency, the 6th January* 1875.

*No.* 11.—With reference to Notification No. 1663, dated 11th November 1874, Part II, *Gazette of India*, Colonel A. Smith, Officiating Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, rejoined from the privilege leave therein granted, on the 30th December 1874.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 52.—Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 6th instant, from two months' privilege leave granted him in this Administration No. 40 of the 14th November 1874, and he has been allowed one day's extension.

*No.* 53.—Bahal Roy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, availed himself on the 4th instant of twenty-eight days' privilege leave granted him in this Administration No. 50 of the 5th instant.

*No.* 54.—Munnoo Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the 7th instant, from five months' sick leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 38 of the 31st October 1874.

G. R. GIBBS, *Captain, S. C.,*
for *Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Nusseerabad, the 9th January* 1875.

*No.* 29.—LEAVE.—Pundit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 15th January 1875.

*No.* 32.—APPOINTMENT.—Pundit Maharaj Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere Settlement, is appointed to officiate during the absence on privilege leave of Pundit Bhag Ram, and is posted to Beawr.

*No.* 35.—Pundit Maharaj Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the following powers:—

CRIMINAL.

Powers of a Magistrate, 2nd Class, with powers of a Magistrate of a Division of a District under Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CIVIL.

Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 500.
Powers of an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Chief Commissioner.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

*Calcutta, the 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 175.—Barrack Sergeant J. Deane is transferred from the Fort William to the Dinapore Division; he joined the latter division on the afternoon of 24th December 1874.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.*

2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 12th January* 1875.

*No.* 5.—With reference to Notification No. 33 of 16th November 1874, Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 30th November 1874.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

3rd Circle.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 3.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 142 of 3rd De-

cember 1874, Mr. W. Phillips, Overseer, joined the 3rd Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of 21st December 1874. Mr. Phillips is posted to the Bareilly Division, which he joined on the afternoon of 26th December 1874.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.*

**Available for Transfer to other Divisions, Military Works.**

Two hundred sets of iron trestles complete for barrack cots, being in excess of the authorized scale for this Division. Executive Engineers requiring any, are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works.

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 16th January* 1875.

*List of Offices opened and closed during the month of December* 1874.

| Names of Stations. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akote ... | Berars ... | 4th ... | Opened. |
| Bazeetpore ... | Tirhoot ... | 8th ... | Closed. |
| Lucknow City ... | Oudh .. | 31st ... | Ditto. |
| Parell ... | Bombay ... | 26th ... | Ditto. |
| Seetapore ... | Oudh ... | 16th ... | Opened. |
| Wurdah ... | Berars ... | 1st ... | Ditto. |

ALBERT CAPPEL,
*Director of Traffic, Telegraphs in India.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 19th January* 1875.

*No.* 12.—Mr. J. H. Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Sindia State Railway.

*No.* 13.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper for State Railways during the absence of Mr. Watson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

*No.* 14.—Mr. Watson, Storekeeper for State Railways, is granted two months and eight days' privilege leave with effect from the date of making over charge of his office to Mr. J. G. Furnivall.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 2.—Major H. R. Faber, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the "Lahore and Chenab" Division of the Survey Circle to the Chenab Section, with effect from 1st January 1875.

*No.* 3.—Mr. J. V. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, re-transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Punjab Northern State Railway, reported himself at Lahore on the forenoon of the 7th January 1875, and is posted to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 8th January 1875

*No.* 4.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 106, dated 8th December 1874, transferring Mr. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Holkar to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 21st December 1874.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 12.—Mr. J. Duffy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 16th October 1874 to the 10th December (both days inclusive).

*The 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 13.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 205, dated 11th August 1873, the leave therein granted to Sergeant J. Owens, Overseer, 1st Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, should be privilege in lieu of departmental.

*No.* 14.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, and Controller :—

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shoojabad Division.

Mr. F. George, Accountant, 4th Grade, on return from the privilege leave granted to him by Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 287 of 12th ultimo, from the Adamwahan Workshops to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Baboo Peary Mohun Hurr, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Adamwahan Workshops.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Parbuttipore, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—In Notification No. 37 of 27th November 1874, for "25th September," read "28th September."

*No.* 2.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted to him in No. 36 of 24th November 1874, on the forenoon of the 28th October 1874.

*No.* 3.—Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd December 1874.

*No.* 4.—Captain Sedgwick, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return to duty from the leave granted him in No. 20 of 8th September 1874, on the forenoon of the 9th November 1874.

*No.* 5.—Mr. J. M. Luff returned to duty from the leave granted him in No. 33 of 17th November 1874, on the 12th November 1874, and was employed on special duty until the afternoon of the 14th December, when he resumed charge of No. 1 Burral Division, from Mr. Thuey, Assistant Engineer.

*No.* 6.—Mr. W. Fensome, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Bengal Irrigation Department, reported his arrival on the 6th January and is posted to No. 1 Burral Division.

*No.* 7.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the leave granted to him in No. 34 of 17th November on the afternoon of 8th October 1874.

*No.* 8.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from 9th December, on the forenoon of which day he reported his departure.

*No.* 9.—Mr. I. V. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, ordered to rejoin the Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his departure on the 3rd December 1874.

*No.* 10.—Baboo Parmeshri Dass, Overseer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his arrival on the 3rd January 1875, and is temporarily attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

*No.* 11.—Baboo Hem Canto Deb, Overseer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his arrival on the 3rd January 1875, and is posted to No. 5 Durwanee Division.

*No.* 12.—By order of the Director of State Railways, Notification No. 47 of 18th December 1874 is cancelled, so far as it concerns Captain Browne, S. C., and Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineers.

*No.* 13.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from the leave granted him in No. 19 of 18th September 1874, on the 1st January, and assumed charge of No. 2 Atraie Division, on the afternoon of that day.

*No.* 14.—Mr. J. Watkin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to this line in Notification No. 111 of 15th December 1874, by the Director of State Railways, is posted to No. 1 Burral Division, where he reported his arrival on the 30th December 1874.

*The* 18*th January* 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. S. Finney, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to this line in Notification No. 111 of 15th December by the Director of State Railways, reported his arrival on the 11th January, and is posted to No. 4 Parbuttipore Division.

*No.* 16.—Corporal Crampton, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Special Division, Dinagepore, reported his arrival on the 14th December, and is posted to No. 6 Julpigoree Division.

*No.* 17.—Mr. Martin, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from No. 6 Julpigoree Division to No. 5 Durwanee Division.

*No.* 18.—The resignation of Mr. E. Lawrence's appointment as Temporary Supervisor is accepted with effect from the 6th January 1875.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mhow, the* 9*th January* 1875.

*No.* 1.—Mr. T. Hookey, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred from the Nizam's State Railway, reported himself at Khundwa on the 26th December 1874, and is posted to the Ghât Division, Holkar State Railway.

*No.* 2.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, reported himself to the Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar State Railway, on the expiry of one month's privilege leave granted to the Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 20th November 1874, in this Office Notification No. 59, dated 8th December 1874.

*No.* 3.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to the Holkar State Railway in Notification No. 111, dated 15th December 1874, of the Director of State Railways, reported himself at Mhow on the 10th December 1874.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore, the* 13*th January* 1875.

*No.* 52.—Referring to Notification No. 2, dated 15th January 1874, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Sub-Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, on probation, is brought on the permanent establishment, with effect from 25th November 1873.

*The* 16*th January* 1875.

*No.* 53.—With reference to Notification No. 48, dated 7th December 1874, Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Assistant Surgeon, Neemuch State Railway, Burnuggur, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1875.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the* 18*th January* 1875.

*No.* 109*E.*—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 610, dated 16th November 1874, Mr. W. C. Hosking, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, left Ageraka en route for Rangoon on the 10th December 1874 to join the Irravadi Valley Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the* 18*th January* 1875.

*No.* 36.—Mr. G. T. Hulsten, appointed by the Director of State Railways to the Sindia State Railway as a temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and is posted to No. 1 survey party.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1875.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 5 per cent Loan. | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | 4 per cent. Bombay Book Debt Loan of 1865. | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57 | of 1870. | of 1871. | of 1872. | | 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | | |
| Balance of 31st December 1874 ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,66,827 | 31,65,800 | 1,64,84,900 | 1,11,03,500 | 1,25,83,100 | 1,16,100 | 37,57,700 | 2,46,000 | 3,26,77,800 | 5,14,92,600 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 14,03,20,375 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1875... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,500 | ... | ... | ... | 49,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1875... | ... | ... | ... | 10,666 | 23,800 | 9,000 | 500 | 1,500 | ... | 55,000 | ... | 1,90,300 | 74,500 | ... | ... | ... | 3,65,266 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1875... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,800 | 10,700 | 27,500 | 8,900 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 14,300 | 1,27,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,92,200 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,77,493 | 31,92,400 | 1,65,04,500 | 1,11,31,500 | 1,26,07,500 | 1,16,100 | 38,13,700 | 2,46,000 | 3,28,82,400 | 5,17,29,600 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 14,09,27,341 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,000 | ... | 1,17,300 | 17,800 | 14,200 | 6,000 | 1,000 | ... | 48,000 | 14,12,100 | ... | ... | ... | 16,48,400 |
| Balance on 15th January 1875 ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,45,493 | 31,92,400 | 1,63,87,200 | 1,11,13,700 | 1,25,93,300 | 1,10,100 | 38,12,700 | 2,46,000 | 3,28,34,400 | 5,03,17,500 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 13,92,78,941 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 14th Nov. 1874, enfaced from India 2,076 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,988 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | 16th November 1874 to 30th | " | " | " | 0 | " | " | " | 4 " |
| " | 1st December " to 15th | Dec. | " | " | 11 | " | " | " | 17 " |
| " | 16th " " to 31st | " | " | " | 16 | " | " | " | 24 " |
| " | 1st January 1875 to 15th | Jan. 1875 | " | " | 6 | " | " | " | 16 " |
| | | | | | 2,109 | | | | 2,049 lakhs. |
| | | | | | 2,059 | | | | |
| | | | | Balance against India ... | 60 | | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 18th January 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1874.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,07,197 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,10,04,597 12 6 / General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,78,82,331 11 8 | 2,88,86,929 | 8 | 2 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,09,60,108 | 10 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 4,91,301 | 9 | 3 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 11,24,245 | 7 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,50,69,782 | 11 | 0 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,78,90,965 | 2 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 82,30,154 | 3 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 44,89,548 | 12 | 9 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,80,92,770 | 0 | 5 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,70,752 | 8 | 3 |
| Stamps ... ... | 13,753 | 7 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 4,79,305 | 9 | 11 |
| Sundries ... ... | 3,24,931 | 13 | 11 |
| Bullion ... ... | 13,84,850 | 5 | 8 |
| | 5,19,77,032 | 0 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,03,98,991 12 5 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,26,93,758 14 4 | 3,30,92,750 | 10 | 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,50,69,782 | 11 | 0 |

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 19th January* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th January 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,07,187 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,17,60,171 5 4 / General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,71,63,156 4 0 | 2,89,23,327 | 9 | 4 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,09,94,103 | 10 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 6,87,361 | 6 | 6 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 5,81,743 | 9 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,47,93,723 | 11 | 4 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,80,49,305 | 8 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 86,71,454 | 3 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... .. | 25,18,860 | 10 | 9 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,92,30,394 | 15 | 11 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,89,005 | 15 | 6 |
| Stamps ... ... | 13,808 | 11 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,08,214 | 3 | 3 |
| Sundries ... ... | 3,04,240 | 10 | 11 |
| Bullion ... ... | 8,34,436 | 7 | 3 |
| | 5,09,19,721 | 6 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,15,52,899 8 3 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,23,21,102 12 8 | 3,38,74,002 | 4 | 11 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,47,93,723 | 11 | 4 |

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 21st January* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay. | BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed. | BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jan. 11th, 1875 ... | 30,35,999 | 303 | 35,55,718 | 94,698 | 51,37,487 |
| " 12th, " ... | ... | ... | 35,55,718 | 1,02,725 | 50,37,487 |
| " 13th, " ... | 6,539 | ... | 35,62,858 | 1,09,563 | 50,37,487 |
| " 14th, " ... | ... | 1,13,422 | 34,56,444 | 2,23,895 | 50,37,487 |
| " 15th, " ... | ... | 2,09,136 | 32,60,086 | 3,88,106 | 49,37,487 |
| " 16th, " ... | ... | 3,18,496 | 29,60,984 | 3,91,760 | 52,37,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 18th Jan.* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

*Report of a Deserter from the* 2-19*th Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Bareilly, this* 15*th day of January* 1875.

Number, rank, and name—2538. Private Charles Oldfield Bowles.
Age—26 years.
Size—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Date of desertion—10th January 1875.
Place of desertion—Camp Bareilly.
Date of enlistment—18th December 1872.
At what place enlisted—Allahabad.
Parish and county in which born—Diddington, Oxfordshire.
Marks—Pitted with small pox and tatooed on both arms.
Trade—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket—Serge.
Waistcoat—None.
Breeches or Trowsers—Cloth.

EDWD. CHIPPINDALL, *Lieut.-Colonel, Comdg.* 2-19*th Regt.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*No.* 1278.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of August* 1874, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1873.

| Revenue and Receipts. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to August 1873. | April to August 1874. | Comparison of 2 years. Increase. | Comparison of 2 years. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue ... | 21,404,000 | 7,717,539 | 7,586,528 | ... | 131,011 |
| II.—Tributes ... | 726,000 | 311,798 | 295,018 | ... | 16,780 |
| III.—Forest ... | 606,000 | 162,630 | 182,217 | 19,587 | ... |
| IV.—Excise ... | 2,286,000 | 965,817 | 970,623 | 4,806 | ... |
| V.—Assessed Taxes ... | ... | 17,097 | 2,195 | ... | 14,902 |
| VI.—Customs ... | 2,738,000 | 976,387 | 996,373 | 19,986 | ... |
| VII.—Salt ... | 6,079,000 | 2,400,762 | 2,339,470 | ... | 61,292 |
| VIII.—Opium ... | 7,615,000 | 3,357,589 | 3,415,819 | 58,230 | ... |
| IX.—Stamps ... | 2,708,000 | 1,223,810 | 1,250,125 | 26,315 | ... |
| X.—Mint ... | 124,000 | 8,195 | 103,703 | 95,508 | ... |
| XI.—Post Office ... | 695,000 | 296,412 | 296,364 | ... | 48 |
| XII.—Telegraph ... | 241,200 | 45,784 | 68,681 | 22,897 | ... |
| XIII.—Law and Justice ... | 333,000 | 161,631 | 144,306 | ... | 17,325 |
| XIV.—Marine ... | 201,000 | 73,764 | 68,126 | ... | 5,638 |
| XV.—Interest ... | 447,000 | 170,073 | 236,142 | 66,069 | ... |
| XVI.—Pensions ... | 584,400 | 65,766 | 63,827 | ... | 1,939 |
| XVII.—Gain by Exchange | 322,000 | 109,504 | 164,623 | 55,119 | ... |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 187,000 | 89,161 | 117,741 | 28,580 | ... |
| | 47,296,600 | 18,153,719 | 18,301,881 | 148,162 | ... |
| Army ... ... | 870,000 | 340,631 | 312,467 | ... | 28,164 |
| Public Works, Ordinary ... | 64,300 | 20,517 | 18,135 | ... | 2,382 |
| Irrigation Receipts | 491,000 | 182,546 | 180,920 | ... | 1,626 |
| State Railways ... | 95,000 | 10,847 | 35,648 | 24,801 | ... |
| Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) | 7,387,000 | 2,513,632 | 3,371,332 | 857,700 | ... |
| Total ... | 56,203,900 | 21,221,892 | 22,220,383 | 998,491 | ... |
| England, including Army and Public Works ... | 167,100 | 105,734 | 170,998 | 65,264 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 56,371,000 | 21,327,626 | 22,391,381 | 1,063,755 | ... |

| Expenditure. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Aug. 1873. | April to Aug. 1874. | Comparison of 2 years. Increase. | Comparison of 2 years. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ... ... | 2,917,000 | 1,065,826 | 1,162,794 | 96,968 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds, &c. ... ... ... | 359,000 | 109,449 | 143,608 | 34,159 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... ... | 262,000 | 109,886 | 133,966 | 24,080 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 2,509,400 | 989,412 | 989,413 | 1 | ... |
| 5.—Forest ... ... ... ... ... | 440,000 | 161,742 | 175,030 | 13,288 | ... |
| 6.—Excise ... ... ... ... ... | 87,000 | 51,836 | 32,929 | ... | 18,907 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,026 | ... | ... | 2,026 |
| 8.—Customs ... ... ... ... ... | 186,000 | 74,837 | 71,643 | ... | 3,194 |
| 9.—Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 490,000 | 188,450 | 191,169 | 2,719 | ... |
| 10.—Opium ... ... ... ... ... | 2,115,000 | 1,330,945 | 1,630,454 | 299,509 | ... |
| 11.—Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 70,500 | 31,493 | 28,367 | ... | 3,126 |
| 12.—Mint ... ... ... ... ... | 82,000 | 23,000 | 67,752 | 44,752 | ... |
| 13.—Post Office ... ... ... ... | 733,600 | 294,840 | 311,498 | 16,658 | ... |
| 14.—Telegraph ... ... ... ... | 382,100 | 87,098 | 81,905 | ... | 5,193 |
| 15.—Administration ... ... ... ... | 1,191,500 | 491,352 | 497,072 | 5,720 | ... |
| 16.—Minor Department ... ... ... ... | 283,600 | 107,124 | 96,697 | ... | 10,427 |
| 17.—Law and Justice ... ... ... ... | 2,277,000 | 919,646 | 939,432 | 19,786 | ... |
| 18.—Marine ... ... ... ... ... | 383,200 | 132,025 | 155,009 | 22,984 | ... |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... ... ... ... | 158,100 | 63,603 | 65,421 | 1,818 | ... |
| 20.—Medical Services ... ... ... ... | 180,200 | 73,521 | 76,781 | 3,260 | ... |
| 21.—Political ... ... ... ... | 402,000 | 116,972 | 127,425 | 10,453 | ... |
| 22.—Allowances and Assignments ... ... ... | 1,702,600 | 574,698 | 552,845 | ... | 21,853 |
| 24.—Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 700,000 | 219,041 | 287,386 | 68,345 | ... |
| 25.—Loss by Exchange ... ... ... ... | 746,000 | 327,505 | 231,802 | ... | 95,703 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 44,800 | 19,742 | 33,140 | 13,398 | ... |
| 27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ... ... | 5,030,000 | 2,077,185 | 2,094,605 | 17,420 | ... |
| 28.—Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | 2,522,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 26,254,600 | 9,643,254 | 10,178,143 | 534,889 | ... |
| Army ... ... ... ... ... | 11,869,700 | 4,699,145 | 4,656,284 | ... | 42,861 |
| Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ... ... | 2,421,200 | 891,350 | 817,701 | ... | 73,649 |
| Do. do. Extraordinary, including Railway ... ... | 3,420,000 | 976,550 | 1,100,211 | 123,661 | ... |
| Land and Supervision ... ... ... ... | 129,000 | 87,505 | 31,350 | ... | 56,155 |
| Guaranteed Interest paid in India ... ... ... | 36,000 | 16,253 | 14,262 | ... | 1,991 |
| State Railways ... ... ... ... | 104,000 | 20,733 | 38,875 | 18,142 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ... ... | 4,085,000 | 1,135,464 | 1,269,820 | 134,356 | ... |
| Total ... | 48,319,500 | 17,470,254 | 18,106,646 | 636,392 | ... |
| England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ... ... ... | 14,002,500 | 5,844,762 | 6,039,786 | 195,024 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 62,322,000 | 23,315,016 | 24,146,432 | 831,416 | ... |

Comptroller Genl.'s Office,
Calcutta;
*The 22nd January* 1875.

E. GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sarkar, Nilkanta | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Bandyopádhyáy, Rajkrishna | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 3 | Chakravarti, Harachandra | Dacca College. |
| 4 | Dás, Gyanendranath | Presidency College. |
| | Ray, Satischandra | Ditto ditto. |
| 6 | Mukhopádhyáy, Srischandra | Ditto ditto. |
| 7 | Basu, Nanda Krishna | Ditto ditto. |
| 8 | Dás, Raghunath | Ditto ditto. |
| 9 | Ray, Devendranath | Patna College. |
| 10 | Kar, Harischandra | Presidency College. |
| 11 | Dás, Bipinvihari | Teacher. |
| 12 | Lal, Syamsundar | Agra College. |
| 13 | Chattopadhyay, Haridás | Presidency College. |
| 14 | " Ganapatinath | Ditto ditto. |
| 15 | Adhikari, Suryya Kumar | Ditto ditto. |
| 16 | Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhusan | Ditto ditto. |
| 17 | Mitra, Abhaya Charan | Ditto ditto. |
| 18 | Bandyopádhyáy, Tinkari | Hooghly College. |
| 19 | Ghosh, Binadvihari. | Ditto ditto. |
| 20 | Gangopádhyáy, Kalikrishna | Presidency College. |
| 21 | Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mulráj | Lahore College. |
| 23 | Bandyopádhyáy, Chand Mohan | Dacca College. |
| | Govinda Charan | Patna College. |
| 25 | Gupta, Mahendranath | Presidency College. |
| 26 | Basu, Rakhal Chandra | Hooghly College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Ahmed Hussun Khan | Bareilly College. |
| | Balesvar Prasad | Benares College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranath | Presidency College. |
| | Basu, Annada Charan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jadu Nath | Presidency College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Kailas Chandra | Dacca College. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Biswas, Bhuvan Mohan | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 10 | Chaudhuri, Kaliram | Ex-Student, C. M. College. |
| | Das, Mahendra Chandra | Dacca College. |
| | Datta, Giris Chandra | Patna College. |
| | " Nitya Lal | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Rajendranath | Presidency College. |
| | David, I. | Benares College. |
| | Ghosh, Akshaykumar | Presidency College. |
| | " Avinaschandra | Ditto. |
| | " Jogendranath | Ditto. |
| | Guha, Revatimohan | Dacca College. |
| 20 | Karmakar, Bhushanchandra | Presidency College. |
| | Krishnadas | Benares College. |
| | Maitra, Bijaykrishna | Presidency College. |
| | Matilal, Surendranath | Ditto. |
| | Mitra, Biharilal | Ditto. |
| | " Charuchandra | Ditto. |
| | " Kshetramohan | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan | Ditto. |
| | " Rajanikanta | Hooghly College. |
| | Mustaphi, Chandragati | Presidency College. |
| 30 | Narayan Prasad | Patna College. |
| | Pal, Apurvakrishna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray, Avinaschandra | Presidency College. |
| | " Harinath | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Apurvakrishna | Ditto. |
| | " Rajkumar | Teacher. |
| | Sivsaran Lal | Ditto. |
| | Sriram | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 38 | Suryyanarayan, Pandit | Ditto ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Badriprasad | Delhi College. |
| | Basu, Pulinvihari | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chakravarti, Aditya Chandra | Dacca College. |
| | „ Loknath | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Chandra, Priyanath | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Adityakumar | Cathedral Mission College. |
| | „ Krishnalal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Manmathanath | Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Prabhatchandra | Dacca College. |
| 10 | Chel, Rasvihari | Presidency College. |
| | Dan, Mahendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Nandalal | Ditto ditto. |
| | Dé, Gajendranath | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Ghosh, Biharilal | Presidency College. |
| | „ Nivaran Kumar | Teacher. |
| | „ Radharaman | Ditto. |
| | Haldar, Kisarilal | Presidency College. |
| | Mitra, Haricharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Kálidás | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 20 | „ Rajnarayan | Presidency College. |
| | „ Sivnarayan | Ditto. ditto. |
| | Ráy, Benimadhav | Hooghly College. |
| | „ Bijaykrishna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sen, Kalikumar | Presidency College. |
| | „ Rádhánath | Ditto ditto. |
| 26 | Sengupta, Kalidas | Hooghly College. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 18th January* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7533 | L 50—73893 | 100 | G. Wienke, Esq. |
| 7550 | L 50—17677 | 100 | Abdul Aziz. |
| 7551 | L 49—57817 | 50 | Ossimoodeen Duftry. |
| 7555 | L 16—18968 | 5 | Babu Russick Lal Mitter. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7534 | L 10—75738<br>„ —75737 | 5 | Babu Bharuti Chunder Ghose. |
| 7535 | L 16—90915 | 5 | Babu Aumerto Lal Bhuttacharjee. |
| 7536 | A 98—31318 | 10 | Lt. M. H. Gray. |
| 7537 | L 4—19689 | 10 | James J. Fall, Esq. |
| 7538 | A 93—51619 | 20 | W. E. Bonsall Moynau, Esq., M. D. |
| 7539 | L 38—73894<br>„ —73892 | 100 | Babu Kristo Mohun Mitter. |
| 7540 | L 38—45276 | 100 | Babu Juggessur Khimjee. |
| 7542 | L 39—10959 | 10 | Babu Loknauth Dutta. |
| 7543 | L 10—89340 | 5 | Mahomed Monsoor. |
| 7545 | L 33—21758<br>„ —21759 | 10 | C. H. Denham, Esq. |
| 7546 | L 40—32059 | 10 | P. Rajagopal Pillay. |
| 7547 | L 49—43791<br>L 17—56278 | 50<br>5 | Walter M. Bourke, Esq. |
| 7548 | A 51—10353<br>„ —10343 | 10 | Babu Sivram Chatterjee. |
| 7552 | L 40—98966 | 10 | Babu Ashootosh Chatterjee. |
| 7553 | L 50—86036<br>„ —91986 | 100<br>100 | Messrs. John Elleatt & Co. |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 22nd January* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

### Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 256 | B 36—86600 | 5 | Narrainsawmy Moodr. Almakur, Nellore District. |

## Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 232 | B 33—59097 | 100 | Captain C. T. P. Luxmoore, 10th Regiment, M. N. I., Tounghoo. |
| | B 38—14899 | 100 | |
| 261 | B 38—51657 wrongly joined | 100 | P. Coonjayen Cootty, Rice Merchant, Calicut. |
| | „ —03107 | | |
| 266 | B 24—99134 | 50 | Mr. J. Mergler, Bangalore. |
| | B 32—84740 | 50 | |
| | B 38—74769 | 100 | |
| | „ —85992 | 100 | |
| | „ —85993 | 100 | |
| | „ —85994 | 100 | |
| 267 | B 39—13415 | 5 | K. Vencoba Row, Tahsildar, Haraponhully. |
| | „ —13417 | 5 | |
| | „ —13418 | 5 | |
| | B 41—14159 | 10 | |
| 274 | B 41—37751 | 10 | P. Cotlingum Naidu, Goods Clerk, Bangalore. |
| 275 | B 41—03074 | 10 | P. Chengulroya Moodr., 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Goodichunda Taluq, Kolar District. |
| | „ —03075 | 10 | |
| 276 | B 35—43672 | 20 | Mootoocurpa Conan, Trichinopoly. |
| 278 | B 39—29176 | 5 | T. Balasoondra Moodr., Pursewalkum, Madras. |
| | B 41—23501 | 10 | |
| 282 | B 41—41003 | 10 | Mr. W. Taylor, 162, Cavalry Road, Bangalore. |
| 287 | B 35—38719 | 20 | Hurry Prasad, Pensioner, 13th Regiment, M. N. I., Madras. |
| | „ —51246 | 20 | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 11th January* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 141 | M 2—79500 | 5 | Jaganath Mahadeo, Carkoon, Callian. |
| | C 89—07952 | 10 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 34 | C 85—63076 | 50 | Ahmedjeebhoy Chandabhoy, Indore. |
| 105 | C 96—42549 | 10 | Anunt Pandoorung, Government Telegraph Office, Deolalee. |
| 112 | C 91—67375 | 10 | Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, H. H. N.'s State Railway, Begumpette, Secunderabad. |
| | „ —67386 | 10 | |
| | C 78—51153 | 20 | |
| 131 | C 80—32532 | 100 | Mrs. Clara Perrot, Bughora, near Mhow. |
| 139 | C 97—65542 | 10 | W. Todd, Esq., Sholapore. |
| | „ —65547 | 10 | |
| | M 3—05121 | 5 | |
| 142 | M 2—30670 | 5 | Muthooradas Bapoolal, No. 54, Kalbadavie, Bombay. |
| 62 | C 89—86938 wrongly joined | 10 | Visram Topan, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort Bombay. |
| | C 88—90467 | | |
| 63 | M 2—47319 ditto | 5 | Visram Assoo, Jakharia Musjid, Mandvie, Bombay. |
| | „ —47321 | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 13th January* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | E 6—83142 | 10 | Ganesh Chander Chatterji, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Peshawur. |
| 21 | E 4—51850 | 50 | The Manager, Agra Bank Limited, Lahore. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 176 | E 6—77615 | 10 | Mr. C. Aldridge, Sirsa. |
| 13 | E 5—69675 | 20 | Bhugwan Das, Gujrat. |
| 17 | E 3—57248 | 100 | Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Smyly, Jhelum. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 16th January* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| J 7—28266 | 5 | Officiating Post Master, Madras. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| J 5—30856 | 20 | Captain Talbot, of Secundrabad. |
| J 6—56408 | 10 | Pieshcar Gooroo Row, of Mysore. |
| J 7—34617 | 5 | Mr. James Smith, of Manantoddy. |
| B 32—41966 | 50 | Gopalsamy Naik, of Tanjore. |
| B 38—02538 | 100 | A. Kapoo Chetty, of Coimbatore. |
| J 5—26271 | 20 | P. Cothingum, of Bangalore. |
| J 3—70219 | 100 | Venketavamaniah, of Bangalore. |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 12th January* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## NOTICE.

The Court of Wards, Bhaugulpore Division, being about to dispose of the rights and interests of the minor Roodra Prokash Missir of Phulwarea, in the Monghyr District, in the following Estates, tenders are hereby invited for purchase of the same.

The property will be sold in one lot; sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore up to the 9th February 1875, inclusive, and particulars regarding the said Estates can be had on application beforehand at the above office.

The terms of sale are that one-fourth of the purchase money will be paid on tender being accepted and the balance within 15 days.

The Court of Wards does not bind itself to accept the highest tender.

*Name of Estates borne on the Monghyr Revenue Roll.*

| Name of Estates. | Touzee No. | Government Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Gungberar Roypore, Monohur Mirzapore, Ram *alias* Mullehpore, Pergh. Mulkee | 4431 | 544 0 0 |
| 2. Mirzapore Nisf, Pergh. Mulkee ... | 847 | 158 3 0 |
| 3. Ditto ditto ... | 848 | 158 3 0 |
| 4. Simreah Nisf ditto .. | 821 | 441 5 6 |
| 5. Simreah Berary ditto ... | 4434 | 271 11 0 |

BHAUGULPORE, *The 19th January* 1875. } G. N. BARLOW, *Offg. Commissioner.*

## NOTICE.

The Committee appointed for the revision of the Tariff, will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 9-45 A. M., and will be glad to receive any suggestions or information relating to the subject under their consideration.

Any gentleman wishing to appear personally before the Committee, is requested to put himself in communication with the Secretary to the Committee, who will inform him on what date the Committee will be able to see him.

24, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, *7th January* 1875. } J. D. MACLEAN, *Secy., Tariff Committee.*

## NOTICE.

Halves of the following 5-rupee Notes having come into the possession of the Cawnpore Police, the owners of the other halves are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore :—

D 10—13976
" —13977
" —13978
" —13979
} Allahabad or Calcutta Circles, dated 10th July 1871.

H. G. PEARSE,
*Assistant Magistrate,*
for *Magistrate.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 6524.—On the 10th October 1874, the Fiji Islands were ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. The postal rates and conditions for Nasoua and other places in this group of islands are the same as those which govern the transmission of correspondence for New South Wales in the Australian Colonies.

3. Correspondence for places in the Fiji Islands will be included in the mail for Sydney.

F. R. HOGG,
*Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Java*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per (P. and O.) Steamer *Mirzapore*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 29th January 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th instant.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

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*List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th January* 1875.

Ambrose, J.
Berglund, E.
Beatson, Miss J.
Bellesy, J.
Bellety, N.
Belletty, F.
Blackburn, W. C.
Bloomfield, J.
Bowen.
Brame, A. J.
Brett, C. M. W.
Briggs, W.
Bryan, Mrs.
Buck, Major.
Casry, J.
Chaunce, F. C.
Christian, A.
Clark and Wilson, Messrs.
Coelho, H.
Cutter.
Davids, C. R.
Debrunner and Co.
Demetriades, G.
Donnin, J.
Durghur and Co., H.
Dusina, K.
Editor, "National Budget."
Editor of the "Liberal."
Enderson, T.
Fernandes, J. F.
Franken, Miss.
Fritchley, W. E.
Gibson, O. E.
Hainsworth, F. P.
Haldon, Mrs.
Hall, J. L.
Hatten, C. W.
Haym, S.
Hewitt, H.
Howard, C.
Howard, F.
Hunter, G. A. P.
Jackson, Mrs. E.
Jordon, J.
Kemp, C.
King, G. G.
Lane, C. A.
Leicester and Co.
Lewis, W.
Lingie and Co.
Luigi, di conti Don.
Martin, J.
Martin, J.
Martin, Lieut. M. R.

Massonti, J.
McLaughlin, F. H.
McSweeney, D.
Meuli, J.
Moon, W.
Morso, C.
Mullender, T. M.
Nagalingam, S.
Nehal, Monsieur.
Nelson, W.
Nixon, G.
Oliver, Miss M.
Papaspinpulo, D.
Parkinson, Miss.
Pearce, R. N.
Pettman, Miss E.
Prankle, W. A.
Rebeiro, J.
Reynolds, C. H.
Richardson, G.
Roberts, Mrs. J.
Rogerson, W.
Ross, Lieut. H. K.
Rowe, Mrs. C.
Ryan, Mrs. M.
Sainte & Co.
Sanderson, Mrs.
Scott, J. W.
Seth, S. C.
Sinus, Mrs.
Smith.
Son, Mrs.
Stalman, F.
Steinbek.
Stirling, J. B.
Stretton, R. T.
Taylor, Mrs.
Terowen, C. A.
Thomson, Mrs. E.
Toihagor, K.
Tweedie, Mrs. C.
Tyler, Major J. H.
Vanderhouten, C. B.
Walker, C.
Walker, W.
Want, A. M.
Watson, Captain.
Williams, W.
Willi, D.
Wintle, Mrs.
Wright, Miss R.
Wright, A.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."*

Acchin, J.
Adams, A. G.
Alexander, Hon. C.
Alunwalla.
Anderson, R.
Anderson, Col. W. W.
Assailly, Monsr. A.
Audisio, Mr.
Baker, Mrs. W. L.
Barness, F.
Bills, Capt. J. W.
Blotzky, F. B.
Brewer, Mrs. W. J.
Brown, Dr. J. C.
Burton, W. E.
Caddy, Miss.
Closin, E. G.
Corke, T. W.
DeLatour, Captain.
Dominey, H.
Doris, J.
Douglass, W. K.
Duff, M. E. G.
Elwarthy.
Erskine, Miss.
Foley, R.
Frangh di, D.
George, Mrs. P.
George, J. E.
Ginseppe, Mr.
Goddard, J.
Godroin, Mrs. F.
Graham, C.
Griffiths, Rev. Hughes.
Hall, D. J.
Hanbury, R. W.
Hart, S.
Harrison, G.
Harriss, Major N.
Hewitt, Capt.
Hiefield, Mrs. A.
Horgan, Miss A.
Hotley, G.
Hoocks, J.
Hood, H.
Inglis, W A.
Jackson, Dr. J.
James, C. F.
Jordon, W.
Kent, Mrs. S.
Kichen, J. F.
Kingsley, Mrs. M.
Lamm, S.
Lark, W.
Lawson, J.
Lee, Mrs.
Levie, D.
Lewis, J.
Lovely, Rev. G.
Maitland, A.
Marshall, F.
Martin, T. H.
Martin, W.
Mathew, Dr.
Matson, E.
Maughan, W. C.
McMan, A. B.
McNicholl, J.
M. De L. Madamee.
Meuli, J.
Mitchell, T.
Monk, Major C.
Moore, F. S.
Moora, J. N.
Nolan, P.
Ollivant, J.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Pereira, Miss.
Phillips, G.
Phillips, S. R.
Phillips, R.
Pirow, Monsieur G.
Pounce, J.
Power, W.
Priestly, C. H.
Quinn, C.
Rand, G. D.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Renna, M.
Roberts, H.
Rogers, J. A.
Royson, P. M.
Ruco, J. W.
Rushton, Mrs. J.
Sassoons, J. A.
Saxton, J. W.
Schully, C.
Scott, J. W. Mrs.
Shank, G. A.
Shanks, W. W.
Shaw, O.
Simpson, J.
Sinclair, Mrs.
Smith, Miss A.
Sorge, H.
Stevens, Mrs.
Sydons, F.
Temple, J. D. L.
Thackwell, A. J.
Thompson, C.
Trossard, Monsieur H.
Vice Pre Delle, A. S. H.
Walker, Miss F.
Walfers, S.
Weir, H.
Wells, Mrs.
White, W
White, H.
Whyte, J. B.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wise, T.
W. W. J.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

## HIGH COURT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 22nd January* 1875.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. Arthur Percival, Judge, of No. 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, London, to be a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

C. T. DAVIS,
*Offg. Registrar.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, and carried on under the Firm of PLAYFAIR, DUNCAN & Co., ceases this day by effluxion of time, owing to the retirement of the subscriber, Patrick Playfair.

PATRICK PLAYFAIR.
WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA,
*The 31st December* 1874.

With reference to the above, the Business of the said Firm will from this date be carried on by the undersigned under the Firm of DUNCAN BROTHERS & Co., who will collect all the outstandings, and meet all the obligations of the late Firm.

WALTER DUNCAN.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
EVAN A. JACK.
JOHN HORNE.

CALCUTTA,
*The 1st January* 1875.

### NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Hutcheson Fergusson in our firm ceased as on and from the 31st ultimo.

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.

4, CLIVE STREET,
*The 11th January* 1875.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES JOHN CONNEW, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, late a Broker, residing in Calcutta, but who died at St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 19th day of August 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 17th day of November 1874 duly granted to Charles Mowbray Connew, of Calcutta, his eldest son, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said Administrator at their office, situate at 5 Hastings Street in Calcutta, on or before the 15th day of April 1875, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 15th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Administrator.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost or Stolen

The following Government Security, the property of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit, by whom it was never endorsed, payment of principal and interest of which has been stopped at the Public Debt Office:—

No. 77618 of 1856-57, at 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

BHOOBUN MOHUN SEN,
*Agent of Sreemutty Hurosoondory Dabee, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit.*

#### Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 015928 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of B. Cardozo, and last endorsed to George Sinclair, Kingston, Taunton, and Matilda, his wife, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt

Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

GEORGE SINCLAIR,
*Kingston, Taunton, Somerset.*

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## Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Note No. 013984' of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Dinnonauth Gangooly, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bâlley, in the Town of Hooghly.*

## Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007068, 032999, 034511, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, 1,000, and 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of Mooktamonee Debee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bâlly, in the Town of Hooghly.*

## Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1875.

## THE DISTRESS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

*I. Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

4. Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.
5. Security to be given by appointees.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

6. Application for distress-warrant.
7. Issue of distress-warrant.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

8. Time for distress.
9. What places bailiff may force open.
10. Property which may be seized.
11. Impounding distress.
12. Inventory.
    Notice of intended appraisement and sale.
    Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

13. Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

SECTIONS.

14. Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.
15. Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.
16. Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

*VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

17. Appraisement.
    Notice of sale.
18. Sale.
    Application of proceeds.

*VII. Miscellaneous.*

19. Costs of distresses.
20. Account of costs and proceeds.
21. Bar of distresses except under this Act.
    Penalty for making illegal distresses.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.


*An Act to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns.*

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of regulating distresses for rents in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I. Preliminary.*

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Distress Act, 1875," and it shall come into force at once.

It extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

Local extent.

But nothing herein contained applies—

(a) to any rent due to Government;

(b) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section six.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Enactments repealed.

All appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to be respectively made and given under this Act.

The reference to Act No. VII of 1847 made in Act XXIII of 1850, section three, shall be read as if made to this Act.

3. In this Act, "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

"Court of Small Causes" defined.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

4. The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this Act, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

5. The persons so appointed shall give security to be approved by the said Judges faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Security to be given by appointees.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

6. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this Act extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Court of Small Causes for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Application for distress-warrant.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the first schedule hereto annexed.

7. The Judge may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

Issue of distress-warrant.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

8. Every distress under this Act shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

Time for distress.

9. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, out-house, or other building, and may also enter any dwelling-house, the outer door of which may be open and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house for the purpose of seizing property liable to be seized under this Act.

What places bailiff may force open.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanánâ or residence of women, which by the usage of the country, is considered private.

10. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress.

Property which may be seized.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(a) things in actual use; or

(b) tools and implements not in use; where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(c) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(d) goods in the custody of the law.

11. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Impounding distress.

12. On seizing any property under section ten, the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Inventory.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Court of Small Causes copies of the said inventory and notice.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

13. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this Act, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the

warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

**14.** If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Courts of Small Causes in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

**15.** In any case under section thirteen or section fourteen the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

**16.** In any application under section thirteen or any claim under section fourteen, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court, to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment of or giving security for costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section, shall conform as far as may be to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

### *VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

Appraisement.

**17.** In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this Act, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Sale.

**18.** In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

### *VII. Miscellaneous.*

Costs of distresses.

**19.** No costs of any distress under this Act shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the first schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Account of costs and proceeds.

**20.** The Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this Act.

Bar of distresses except under this Act.

**21.** No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this Act;

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

and any person, except a bailiff appointed under section four, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, be liable to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

A.

[*See section* 6.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

*A. B.*_____(Plaintiff,)

*versus*

*C. D.*_____(Defendant.)

*A. B.* of_____, in the town of_____maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.*_____, of_____, is justly indebted to_____ in the sum of Rs._____for arrears of rent of the house and premises No._____, situated at_____, in the town of_____, due for_____ month, to wit from_____to_____, at the rate of Rs._____per mensem.

Sworn [*or* Affirmed] before me the _____day of_____187 .

*Judge.*

---

B.

[*See section* 7.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No._____in the Town of_____, for the sum of_____Rs., and the costs of the distress according to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated day of

*(Signed and sealed)*

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

C.

[*See section* 12.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

*(State particulars of property seized.)*

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of_____Rs., being the amount of_____months' rent due to *A. B.* at_____last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) *E. F.,*

To *C. D.* *Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

D.

[*See section* 17.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the_____day of _____, under the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf *as the case may be*] under date the_____, and that the said property will be sold on the _____ [*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at_____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this day of 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*

*G. H.*

To *C. D.* *Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

E.

[*See section* 19.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT.

| Sums sued for. | | Affidavit and warrant to distrain. | | | Order to sell. | | | Commission. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 and under | 5 ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 „ | 10 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 „ | 15 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 „ | 20 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 „ | 25 ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 25 „ | 30 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 „ | 35 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 35 „ | 40 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 40 „ | 45 ... ... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| 45 „ | 50 ... ... | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 „ | 60 ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 „ | 80 ... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 80 to | 100 ... .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Upwards of Rs. 100 | ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 per centum | | | | | |

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

### I.—STATUTES.

| Year and Chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 52 Hen. 3, c. 1 | Distress ... ... ... | The whole. |
| c. 3 | Resisting replevins ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 4 | Distress ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 15 | Ditto ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 21 | Replevin ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 13 Ed. 1, c. 2 | Replevins ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 37 | Distress to be by bailiffs ... | Ditto. |
| *Les Estatuz del Eschekere* between c. 13 and c. 14 of 17 Edw. 2. | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 1 & 2 Phil. & M., c. 12 | Impounding distresses ... ... | Ditto. |
| 17 Char. 2, c. 7 | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 2 Wm. & Mary, c. 5 | Sale of distresses ... ... | Ditto. |

## II.—ACTS.

| Number and Year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VII of 1847 ... | Distresses for small rents in Calcutta ... | The whole. |
| IX of 1850 ... | Extension of Act VII of 1847 ... | Section eighty-nine. |
| XXVI of 1864 ... | Extending jurisdiction of Presidency Small Cause Courts. | Section four. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. II OF 1875.

*An Act to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to diminish the multitude and expense of the law reports published in British India, and to improve their quality, and to extend the local limits of the authority of properly reported decisions of the High Courts of Judicature established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, cap. 104:

And whereas with a view to furthering these objects, the Governor General in Council proposes to authorize the publication of reports of cases decided by the said High Courts, to be called the Indian Authorized Law Reports; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council notifies in this behalf in the *Gazette of India.*

Limits of authority of authorized reports extended.

2. Every judgment delivered on or after such day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits.

Authority given only to authorized reports after passing of Act.

3. No Court shall be bound to hear cited, or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Authority of judicial decisions.

4. Save as provided by section two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to any judicial decision any further or other authority than it would have had if this Act had not been passed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

Nº 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVII OF 1874.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 28th November 1874. | For week ending 29th November 1873. | Total from 1st January to 28th Nov. 1874. | Total from 1st January to 29th Nov. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Last 12 days of Dec. 1874 | East Indian, Main... | 5,94,767 | 7,95,393 | 3,19,29,599 | 2,45,61,450 | 73,68,149 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore | 42,965 | 62,114 | 23,41,096 | 17,23,278 | 6,17,818 | ... |
| 26th Dec. 1874 | Eastern Bengal ... | 56,982 | 87,281 | 32,90,013 | 27,99,185 | 4,90,828 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 63,437 | 29,854 | 17,89,787 | 9,83,540 | 8,06,247 | ... |
| 26th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,33,760 | 1,36,849 | 68,56,730 | 52,12,516 | 16,44,214 | ... |
| 19th ditto ... | Madras ... | 92,359 | 1,31,441 | 51,63,469 | 61,20,359 | ... | 9,56,890 |
| 12th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 14,365 | 20,329 | 8,56,796 | 10,12,710 | ... | 1,55,914 |
| 2nd Jan. 1875 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 4,10,053 | 3,61,995 | 1,77,32,464 | 1,68,72,454 | 8,60,010 | ... |
| 2nd ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda & Central India ... | 1,16,746 | 1,18,191 | 50,53,523 | 49,57,173 | 96,350 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 15,25,434 | 17,43,447 | 7,50,13,477 | 6,42,42,665 | 1,07,70,812 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 2nd Jan. 1875 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,673 | 1,459 | 89,990 | 92,340 | ... | 2,350 |
| 5th Dec. 1874 | Nulhatee ... | 1,203 | 1,604 | 77,492 | 75,433 | 2,059 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 6,431 | 4,420 | 2,40,975 | 91,031*a* | 1,49,944 | ... |
| 12th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 13,444 | 2,035 | 2,58,344 | 9,900*b* | 2,48,444 | ... |
| 5th ditto ... | Holkar ... | 5,718 | ... | 86,218*c* | ... | 86,218 | ... |
| First 5 days of Dec. 1874 | Khamgaon ... | ... | ... | 23,989*d* | 15,324*e* | 8,665 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Oomraotee ... | ... | 213*f* | 26,306*g* | 20,046*h* | 6,260 | ... |
| 28th Nov. ... | Wardha Valley ... | 951 | ... | 18,350*k* | ... | 18,350 | ... |
| 28th ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 7,404 | ... | 54,541*l* | ... | 54,541 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 36,824 | 9,731 | 8,76,205 | 3,04,074 | 5,72,131 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL... | 15,62,258 | 17,53,178 | 7,58,89,682 | 6,45,46,739 | 1,13,42,943 | ... |

*a* Total receipts from 1st April to 29th November 1873.
*b* Total receipts from 20th October to 29th November 1873.
*c* Total receipts from 1st February to 28th November 1874.
*d* Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
*e* Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
*f* Receipts for the last 4 days of the week ending 29th November 1873.
*g* Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which date the line was closed.
*h* Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, and from 26th to 29th November 1873.
*k* Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, and from 21st to 28th November 1874.
*l* Total receipts from 9th October to 28th November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1874.

## No. I.

### GENERAL RESULTS.

| RAILWAYS. | Mean Mileage open. | Train Mileage. | Earnings. | Expenses. | Net Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | 858 | 967,850 | 29,57,671 | 18,42,258 | 11,15,413 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... | 168 | 144,476 | 4,41,657 | 2,82,585 | 1,59,072 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... | 19 | 8,132 | 22,892 | 9,722 | 13,170 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... | 1,266 | 2,280,274 | 1,26,67,927 | 68,34,278 | 58,33,649 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... | 419½ | 552,488*a* | 38,51,621 | 16,18,635 | 22,32,986 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... | 1,280 | 4,458,808 | 2,12,85,997 | 69,09,795 | 1,43,76,202 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... | 223¾ | 361,477 | 17,14,672 | 6,10,858 | 11,03,814 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 158¼ | 274,028 | 20,54,675 | 11,67,169 | 8,87,506 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... | 526 | 258,336 | 9,52,736 | 5,63,343 | 3,89,393 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... | 553¾ | 775,475 | 44,95,577 | 24,10,884*b* | 20,84,693 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... | 105¼ | 76,390 | | | |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... | 28 | 19,897 | 55,835 | 41,433 | 14,402 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... | 27¼ | 17,279 | 47,036 | 26,883 | 20,153 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... | 58¾ | 40,735*c* | 1,24,794 | 1,00,522 | 24,272 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... | 64½ | 43,493 | 84,765 | 90,248 | —5,483 |
| Khamgaon (State) *d* ... ... ... ... | 7½ | 3,512 | 23,962*e* | 10,986 | 12,976 |
| Oomraotee " *d* ... ... ... ... | 5½ | 4,404 | 21,562 | 16,623 | 4,939 |
| Holkar " *f* ... ... ... ... | 35 | 17,804 | 30,568 | 31,721 | —1,153 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) *g* ... ... ... ... | 18 | 2,888 | 17,151 | 11,845 | 5,306 |
| TOTAL ... | 5,822 | 10,307,746 | 5,08,51,098 | 2,25,79,788 | 2,82,71,310 |

*a.*—Exclusive of 32,476 miles run by Construction Trains for Engineers' Department.

*b.*—Exclusive of rain damage repairs which amount to Rs. 58,998 for the half-year ending 30th June 1874.

*c.*—Exclusive of 38,038 miles run by Construction Trains for Engineers' Department.

*d.*—These two lines are worked by the G. I. P. Railway.

*e.*—Total earnings from 1st January to 14th June 1874.

*f.*—This line was open for public traffic from 1st February 1874.

*g.* Ditto ditto ditto to 14th June 1874, after which date it was closed.

## No. II.

### SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

| RAILWAYS. | Coaching. | Goods. | Electric Telegraph. | Steam Boat. | Sundries. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 12,69,704 | 15,81,035 | 10,978 | ... | 95,954 | 29,57,671 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... | 2,35,197 | 1,93,854 | 2,777 | ... | 9,829 | 4,41,657 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... | 20,269 | 2,320 | 71 | ... | 232 | 22,892 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... | 25,82,850 | 97,92,457 | 22,266 | ... | 2,70,354 | 1,26,67,927 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... | 12,07,114 | 23,86,151 | 18,127 | ... | 2,40,229 | 38,51,621 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... | 41,47,382 | 1,65,36,733 | 42,196 | 92,389 | 4,67,297 | 2,12,85,997 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... | 4,06,307 | 9,95,734 | 1,976 | ... | 3,10,655 | 17,14,672 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 5,70,003 | 11,70,236 | 3,171 | 2,03,948 | 1,07,317 | 20,54,675 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... | 5,17,841 | 4,19,558 | 2,935 | ... | 12,402 | 9,52,736 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... | 10,58,819 | 21,47,136 | 7,145 | 4,95,001 | 3,29,588 | 44,95,577 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... | 64,128 | 3,79,799 | | | 13,961 | |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... | 31,871 | 16,355 | 123 | ... | 7,486 | 55,835 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... | 30,251 | 15,906 | 851 | ... | 28 | 47,036 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... | 45,625 | 57,075 | 351 | ... | 20,843 | 1,24,794 |
| " Agra " " ... ... | 33,774 | 50,683 | 106 | ... | 202 | 84,765 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... | 1,506 | 22,341 | ... | ... | 115 | 23,962 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... | 4,639 | 16,783 | ... | ... | 140 | 21,562 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... | 18,991 | 8,614 | 355 | ... | 2,608 | 30,568 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... | 2,636 | 14,508 | ... | ... | 7 | 17,151 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,22,48,907 | 3,58,08,178 | 1,13,428 | 7,91,338 | 18,89,247 | 5,08,51,098 |

## DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

| Railways. | Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare. | First Class. Number. | First Class. Receipts. | Second Class. Mileage fare. | Second Class. Number. | Second Class. Receipts. | Third Class. Mileage fare. | Third Class. Number. | Third Class. Receipts. | Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare. | Fourth or lowest Class. Number. | Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts. | Total. Number. | Total. Receipts. | Season Tickets. Number. | Season Tickets. Receipts. | Miscellaneous comprising parcels, luggage, &c. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pies. | | Rs. | Pies. | | Rs. | Pies. | | Rs. | Pies. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... | 15·0 | 7,942 | 65,469 | 5 & 8·0 | 27,899 | 63,746 | 3 & 4 | 1,056,658 | 8,28,838 | 2·0 | 277,777 | 1,13,227 | 1,370,276 | 10,71,280 | 114 | 2,528 | 1,95,896 | 12,69,704 | ... | 12,69,704 |
| Great Southern of India ... | 12·0 | 985 | 3,220 | 5·0 | 4,590 | 5,398 | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 | 677,702 | 2,09,797 | 683,277 | 2,18,415 | 1 | 30 | 16,752 | 2,35,197 | ... | 2,35,197 |
| Carnatic ... ... | 12·0 | 443 | 344 | 5·0 | 3,344 | 1,919 | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 | 50,535 | 17,683 | 54,322 | 19,946 | ... | ... | 323 | 20,269 | ... | 20,269 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... | 18·0 | 14,082 | 1,82,600 | 9·0 | 69,360 | 3,18,486 | 4·0 | 328,179 | 6,44,620 | 2·50 | 1,181,764 | 9,65,777 | 1,593,385 | 21,11,483 | 37,350 | 4,775 | 4,66,592 | 25,82,850 | ... | 25,82,850 |
| Bombay, Baroda and C. India ... | 15·0 | 10,421 | 28,248 | 7·0 | 90,293 | 72,009 | ... | ... | ... | 3·0 | 1,764,498 | 9,81,992 | 1,865,212 | 10,82,249 | 2,305 | 16,883 | 1,08,138 | 12,07,270 | 156*a* | 12,07,114 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... | 18·0 | 20,372 | 1,85,701 | 9·0 | 40,197 | 1,52,754 | 4·50 | 200,253 | 1,74,618 | 3·0 | 2,683,617 | 30,51,021 | 2,944,439 | 35,64,094 | 4,520 | 20,652 | 5,62,698 | 41,47,444 | 62*a* | 41,47,382 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... | 18·0 | 1,585 | 26,171 | 9·0 | 2,493 | 21,099 | 4·50 | 1,917 | 9,236 | 3·0 | 122,005 | 2,49,425 | 128,000 | 3,05,931 | ... | ... | 1,00,376 | 4,06,307 | ... | 4,06,307 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... | 12·0 | 13,552 | 18,115 | 6·0 | 23,472 | 16,326 | 4·50 | 163,761 | 1,02,390 | 3·0 | 590,838 | 3,52,123 | 791,623 | 4,88,954 | 1,314 | 9,169 | 71,880 | 5,70,003 | ... | 5,70,003 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... | ... | ... | ... | 9·0 | 8,387*b* | 23,086*b* | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 | 951,763*b* | 4,49,056*b* | 960,150 | 4,72,142 | ... | ... | 45,699 | 5,17,841 | ... | 5,17,841 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... | 18·0 | 6,005 | 43,854 | 9·0 | 10,868 | 43,458 | 4·50 | 9,660 | 17,435 | 3·0 | 973,430 | 8,32,548 | 999,963 | 9,37,295 | ... | ... | 1,21,524 | 10,58,819 | ... | 10,58,819 |
| Sindh ... ... | 14·49 | 745 | 4,486 | 7·24 | 1,421 | 3,914 | ... | ... | ... | 3·62 | 36,517 | 49,124 | 38,683 | 57,524 | ... | ... | 6,604 | 64,128 | ... | 64,128 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,886*b* | 1,128*b* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230,605 | 29,655*b* | 232,491 | 30,783 | ... | ... | 1,088 | 31,871 | ... | 31,871 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... | 27·5 | 499 | 2,299 | 13·8 | 1,597 | 2,352 | 6·9 | 2,233 | 2,190 | 3·9 | 34,859 | 18,939 | 39,188 | 25,780 | ... | ... | 4,471 | 30,251 | ... | 30,251 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) | 10·19*c* | 574 | 707 | 5·07*c* | 933 | 607 | 2·40*c* | 4,480 | 1,731 | 1·16*c* | 228,169 | 41,024 | 234,156 | 44,069 | ... | ... | 1,556 | 45,625 | ... | 45,625 |
| " Agra " " | 10·90*c* | 316 | 828 | 5·03*c* | 596 | 698 | ... | ... | ... | 2·05*c* | 73,574 | 30,619 | 74,486 | 32,145 | ... | ... | 1,629 | 33,774 | ... | 33,774 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... | 18·0 | 179 | 123 | 9·0 | 326 | 108 | 4·0 | 5,384 | 893 | 3 & 2·5 | 998 | 104 | 6,887 | 1,228 | ... | ... | 278 | 1,506 | ... | 1,506 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... | 18·0 | 419 | 211 | 9·0 | 1,195 | 296 | ... | ... | ... | 4·0 | 28,608 | 3,582 | 30,222 | 4,089 | ... | ... | 550 | 4,639 | ... | 4,639 |
| Holkar " ... ... | 12·23*d* | 327 | 637 | 4·58*d* | 1,511 | 869 | ... | ... | ... | 2·29*d* | 47,611 | 16,201 | 49,449 | 17,707 | ... | ... | 1,284 | 18,991 | ... | 18,991 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... | 18·0 | 162 | 255 | 9·0 | 149 | 123 | 4·0 | 1,412 | 548 | 3 & 2·5 | 5,924 | 1,433 | 7,647 | 2,859 | ... | ... | 277 | 2,636 | ... | 2,636 |
| Total ... | ... | 78,608 | 5,63,268 | | 290,517 | 7,28,376 | ... | 1,773,937 | 17,82,499 | ... | 9,960,794 | 74,13,330 | 12,103,856 | 1,04,87,473 | 45,604 | 54,037 | 17,07,615 | 1,22,49,125 | 218 | 1,22,48,907 |

*a.*—Irrecoverable outstandings.
*c.*—Average mileage fare.
*b.*—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.
*d.*—Average fare per mile on 39¼ miles.

# No. IV.

## DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

| Railways. | General Merchandize. Ton-miles. | General Merchandize. Receipts. | Military Stores. Ton-miles. | Military Stores. Receipts. | Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-Miles. | Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts. | Minerals. Ton-miles. | Minerals. Receipts. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | 27,146,092 | 15,01,973 | 657,129 | 55,253 | 331,547 | 9,984 | ... | ... | 13,825 | 15,81,035 | ... | 15,81,035 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... .. ... | 2,991,184 | 1,65,136 | 1,142 | 134 | 705,160 | 27,944 | ... | ... | 640 | 1,93,854 | ... | 1,93,854 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... | 40,085 | 2,306 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 2,320 | ... | 2,320 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... | 127,704,330 | 96,61,790 | 995,058 | 87,385 | 251,336 | 11,703 | ... | ... | 31,579 | 97,92,457 | ... | 97,92,457 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... | 31,448,190 | 22,73,162 | 183,857 | 16,406 | 770,550 | 32,106 | 225,783 | 7,673 | 56,804*c* | 23,86,151 | ... | 23,86,151 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... | 373,323,379 | 1,47,18,487 | 2,694,847 | 2,47,022 | 161,992 | 3,389 | 46,592,403 | 13,92,182 | 1,75,973*a* | 1,65,37,053 | 320*b* | 1,65,36,733 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... | 23,475,279 | 9,80,332 | 135,930 | 7,454 | 5,383 | 159 | 2,287 | 7,090 | 699 | 9,95,734 | ... | 9,95,734 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 27,755,180 | 11,17,623 | 43,339 | 3,160 | 478,198 | 13,948 | 818,006 | 32,930 | 2,575 | 11,70,236 | ... | 11,70,236 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... | 18,284,777 | 3,70,442 | 119,627 | 11,393 | 641,675 | 18,309 | 25,726 | 1,278 | 18,136 | 4,19,558 | ... | 4,19,558 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... | 46,604,490 | 20,74,270 | 578,987 | 56,100 | ... | ... | 197,529 | 5,008 | 11,758 | 21,47,136 | ... | 21,47,136 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... | 5,398,929 | 3,64,877 | 168,748 | 14,566 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 356 | 3,79,799 | ... | 3,79,799 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... | 386,359 | 15,582 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,345 | 241 | 532 | 16,355 | ... | 16,355 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... | 204,981 | 13,774 | 82 | 34 | ... | ... | 31,345 | 1,954 | 144 | 15,906 | ... | 15,906 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... | 764,193 | 54,517 | ... | ... | 82,795 | 3,291 | ... | ... | 167 | 57,975 | ... | 57,975 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... | 773,411 | 42,106 | ... | ... | 161,851 | 8,378 | 1,941 | 79 | 120 | 50,683 | ... | 50,683 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... | 187,736 | 22,333 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 22,341 | ... | 22,341 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... | 145,392 | 16,491 | 60 | 5 | 2,268 | 179 | ... | ... | 108 | 16,783 | ... | 16,783 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... ... | 107,747 | 8,363 | ... | ... | 5,231 | 199 | ... | ... | 52 | 8,614 | ... | 8,614 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... | 127,569 | 14,401 | 1,064 | 87 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 14,508 | ... | 14,508 |
| Total ... | 686,869,303 | 3,34,17,965 | 5,579,870 | 4,99,002 | 3,597,986 | 1,29,595 | 47,898,365 | 14,48,435 | 3,13,501 | 3,58,08,498 | 320 | 3,58,08,178 |

*a.*—Of this amount, Rs. 1,20,992 were realized from the carriage of horses on account of the famine in Behar. | *b.*—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c.*—Of this amount, Rs. 39,384 were realized from the carriage of sheep, &c.

# No. V.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

| Railways. | Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations. | Locomotive Expenses. | Carriage and Wagon Expenses. | Traffic Expenses. | General Charges. | Steam Boat Service. | Special and Miscellaneous Expenses. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,92,822 | 6,30,380 | 1,02,917 | 2,88,522 | 2,00,654 | ... | 26,963 *a* | 18,42,258 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... ... | 57,842 | 1,19,023 | 29,342 | 42,644 | 27,987 | ... | 5,747 | 2,82,585 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,662 | 4,074 | 545 | 1,386 | 943 | ... | 112 | 9,722 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... ... | 11,65,963 *b* | 23,25,845 | 5,94,326 | 11,30,918 | 5,02,114 | ... | 11,15,112 *c* | 68,34,278 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... ... | 2,21,497 | 6,25,612 | 1,69,299 | 3,35,162 | 2,35,967 | ... | 31,098 | 16,18,635 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... ... | 11,40,846 | 19,70,349 | 5,78,146 | 23,89,128 | 6,98,796 | 61,408 | 71,122 | 69,09,795 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... ... ... | 81,995 | 2,25,101 | 87,279 | 1,53,990 | 61,212 | ... | 1,281 | 6,10,858 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,41,077 | 2,04,119 | 1,39,116 | 2,18,619 | 1,26,716 | 1,63,704 | 73,818 *d* | 11,67,169 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... ... | 1,07,063 | 1,83,871 | 52,147 | 1,29,666 | 88,842 | ... | 1,754 | 5,63,343 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,09,946 | 7,30,694 | 1,27,992 | 2,83,491 | 2,63,482 | 4,09,771 | 28,825 *e* | 24,10,884 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,527 | 1,04,894 | 20,426 | 48,836 | | | | |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... ... | 10,798 | 16,363 | 2,764 | 5,655 | 5,323 | ... | 530 | 41,433 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 4,168 | 9,561 | 3,350 | 5,829 | 3,923 | ... | 52 | 26,883 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 22,027 | 41,104 | 3,913 | 18,068 | 15,288 | ... | 122 | 1,00,522 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... ... ... | 30,397 | 27,700 | 2,717 | 17,368 | 12,066 | ... | ... | 90,248 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 2,037 | 4,485 | 848 | 2,675 | 941 | ... | ... | 10,986 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... ... | 1,756 | 7,605 | 1,030 | 4,592 | 1,640 | ... | ... | 16,623 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... ... ... | 5,851 | 11,209 | 1,039 | 7,313 | 6,309 | ... | ... | 31,721 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 1,585 | 4,691 | 850 | 3,722 | 997 | ... | ... | 11,845 |
| Total ... | 40,82,859 | 72,46,680 | 19,18,046 | 50,87,584 | 22,53,200 | 6,34,883 | 13,56,536 | 2,55,79,788 |

*a.*—Exclusive of Rs. 404 paid for compensation from "Fire Insurance Fund."

*b.*—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 15,74,454, as a sum of Rs. 3,80,171 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 28,320 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," *vide* Statement No. VI.

*c.*—This is inclusive of contribution to two funds, *viz.*, Rs. 8,86,755 to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 1,40,291 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," but exclusive of Rs. 6,292 charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

*d.*—Includes a contribution of Rs. 29,957 to the "Flotilla Reserve Fund."

*e.*—Exclusive of Rs. 267 charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

# No. VI.

## DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

| Railways. | General Superintendence. | Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works. | Other Items. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,12,425 | 4,31,553 | 48,844 *a* | 5,92,822 | ... | 5,92,822 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... ... | 11,065 | 45,035 | 1,742 | 57,842 | ... | 57,842 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... ... | 450 | 2,440 | ... | 2,890 | 228 *b* | 2,662 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... ... | 2,81,342 | 12,09,212 | 83,900 *c* | 15,74,454 | 4,08,491 *d* | 11,65,963 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... ... | 73,425 | 2,09,714 | 17,343 | 3,00,482 | 78,985 *b* | 2,21,497 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... ... | 2,42,170 | 8,58,993 | 41,340 | 11,42,503 | 1,657 *e* | 11,40,846 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... ... ... | 41,498 | 46,326 | 3,147 | 90,971 | 8,976 *f* | 81,995 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 31,573 | 2,07,916 | 1,588 | 2,41,077 | ... | 2,41,077 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... ... | 25,814 | 77,116 | 4,133 | 1,07,063 | ... | 1,07,063 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... ... | 90,629 | 2,17,372 | 1,965 | 3,09,966 | 20 *g* | 3,09,946 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,267 | 71,188 | 2,072 | 82,527 | ... | 82,527 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... ... | 1,339 | 9,459 | ... | 10,798 | ... | 10,798 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 24 *h* | 4,144 | ... | 4,168 | ... | 4,168 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... ... | 1,200 | 19,773 | 1,054 | 22,027 | ... | 22,027 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... ... | 3,193 | 27,167 | 37 | 30,397 | ... | 30,397 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,004 | 33 | 2,037 | ... | 2,037 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,719 | 37 | 1,756 | ... | 1,756 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... ... ... | 1,400 | 4,351 | 100 | 5,851 | ... | 5,851 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... ... | 182 | 1,388 | 15 | 1,585 | ... | 1,585 |
| Total ... | 9,26,996 | 34,46,870 | 2,07,350 | 45,81,216 | 4,98,357 | 40,82,859 |

*a.*—This is inclusive of Rs. 41,960 incurred on account of Cheyaur Bridge restoration work.

*b.*—These amounts were previously charged to Revenue now transferred to Capital.

*c.*—Of this amount Rs. 25,971 were for charges incurred on account of Krishna Tramway and Roads to Ferry, and Rs. 46,477 on account of repairs of ballast wagons.

*d.*—Of this amount Rs, 3,80,171 were charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 28,320 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund."

*e.*—Of this amount Rs. 30 were for unpaid salaries and Rs. 1,627 for "Fire Insurance Fund."

*f.*—Of this amount Rs. 8,964 were for "Gain on Stores" and Rs. 12 for "Fire Insurance Fund."

*g.*—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

*h.*—"Office Expenses."

# No. VII.

## DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

| Railways. | General Superintendence. | Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c. | Fuel. | Water, Oil, Tallow, and other stores. | Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery. | Other items. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | 54,833 | 1,04,756 | 2,92,324 | 27,357 | 1,51,110 | ... | 6,30,380 | ... | 6,30,380 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... | 19,624 | 19,141 | 64,268 | 3,381 | 12,609 | ... | 1,19,023 | ... | 1,19,023 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... | 450 | 480 | 1,858 | 261 | 1,025 | ... | 4,074 | ... | 4,074 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... | 1,32,378 | 5,01,463 | 11,20,086 | 1,34,571 | 4,35,182 | 2,165*a* | 23,25,845 | ... | 23,25,845 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... | 46,344 | 1,07,215 | 3,73,080 | 27,487 | 71,486 | ... | 6,25,612 | ... | 6,25,612 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... | 1,90,240 | 7,40,496 | 4,18,841 | 1,40,881 | 4,60,500 | 20,214*f* | 19,71,172 | 823*b* | 19,70,349 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... | 15,981 | 58,115 | 1,10,046 | 12,575 | 28,387 | ... | 2,25,104 | 3*c* | 2,25,101 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 28,028 | 54,992 | 66,808 | 14,329 | 39,962 | ... | 2,04,119 | ... | 2,04,119 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... | 17,244 | 60,388 | 68,438 | 12,073 | 24,470 | 1,258 | 1,83,871 | ... | 1,83,871 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... | 49,634 | 1,49,461 | 3,68,949 | 19,957 | 1,03,066 | 39,627*d* | 7,30,694 | ... | 7,30,694 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... | 9,601 | 19,082 | 15,927 | 9,241 | 51,043 | ... | 1,04,894 | ... | 1,04,894 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... | 2,356 | 3,121 | 6,816 | 1,506 | 2,454 | 110*e* | 16,363 | ... | 16,363 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... | 1,542 | 618 | 3,462 | 886 | 3,053 | ... | 9,561 | ... | 9,561 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... | 2,747 | 10,552 | 22,368 | 2,974 | 2,463 | ... | 41,104 | ... | 41,104 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... | 1,634 | 9,769 | 12,631 | 2,606 | 1,060 | ... | 27,700 | ... | 27,700 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,485 | ... | 4,485 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,605 | ... | 7,605 |
| Holkar (State) ... ... ... ... | 367 | 4,488 | 2,997 | 3,143 | 214 | ... | 11,209 | ... | 11,209 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,691 | ... | 4,691 |
| Total ... | 5,73,003 | 18,44,137 | 29,48,899 | 4,13,228 | 13,88,084 | 63,374 | 72,47,506 | 826 | 72,46,680 |

*a.*—Of this amount Rs. 1,308 were for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 592 were for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 231 for "Fire Insurance Fund."
*c.*—Unpaid salaries. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 18,531 were charged for hire of locomotives, and Rs. 21,096 for loss on breaking up 4 locomotives to utilize Boilers in new Workshop. | *e.*—Hire of locomotives.
*f.*—Of this amount Rs. 20,115 were for hire of locomotives.

# No. VIII.

## DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

| Railways. | General Superintendence. | Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery. | Cleaning and Oiling. | Other items. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,782 | 61,404 | 32,731 | ... | 1,02,917 | ... | 1,02,917 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,295 | 23,110 | 2,539 | 398 | 29,342 | ... | 29,342 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 406 | 139 | ... | 545 | ... | 545 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,781 | 4,51,739 | 1,02,806 | 5,000*c* | 5,94,326 | ... | 5,94,326 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,079 | 1,28,493 | 22,727 | ... | 1,69,299 | ... | 1,69,299 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 42,360 | 4,80,233 | 55,590 | ... | 5,78,183 | 37*a* | 5,78,146 |
| " Jubbulpore Line... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,256 | 48,808 | 8,825 | 26,390*d* | 87,279 | ... | 87,279 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,262 | 1,22,305 | 8,667 | ... | 1,39,234 | 118*b* | 1,39,116 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,897 | 42,557 | 3,693 | ... | 52,147 | ... | 52,147 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,869 | 1,01,667 | 22,655 | ... | 1,29,191 | 1,199*b* | 1,27,992 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,105 | 15,645 | 3,014 | ... | 20,764 | 338*b* | 20,426 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 471 | 2,028 | 265 | ... | 2,764 | ... | 2,764 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 3,091 | 259 | ... | 3,350 | ... | 3,350 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,387 | 1,110 | 1,416 | ... | 3,913 | ... | 3,913 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,300 | 981 | 436 | ... | 2,717 | ... | 2,717 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 848 | ... | 848 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,030 | ... | 1,030 |
| Holkar (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 542 | 497 | ... | 1,039 | ... | 1,039 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 850 | ... | 850 |
| Total ... | 1,34,844 | 14,84,119 | 2,66,259 | 31,788 | 19,19,738 | 1,692 | 19,18,046 |

*a.*—Of this amount Rs. 28 were for unpaid salaries, & Rs. 9 for gain on stores. | *b.*—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund." | *c.*—This was for royalty paid on Saunder's Patent Cooling Apparatus. | *d.*—Charged for depreciation of rolling-stock.

# No. IX.

## DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

| Railways. | General Superintendence. | Station Staff. | Train Staff. | Fuel, lighting, water and general stores. | Printing, stationery, and tickets. | Charges for delivery and collection of goods. | Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c. | Other items, including clothing. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52,875 | 1,24,307 | 31,778 | 41,317 | 26,966 | ... | 9,969 | 1,310 | 2,88,522 | ... | 2,88,522 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... ... | 7,112 | 15,277 | 3,364 | 1,329 | 2,182 | ... | 13,132 | 248 | 42,644 | ... | 42,644 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... | 452 | 654 | 115 | 51 | 112 | ... | ... | 2 | 1,386 | ... | 1,386 |
| Great Indian Peninsula .. ... ... ... ... | 1,02,684 | 3,10,584 | 2,44,623 | 1,37,783 | 37,795 | 1,91,079 | 98,737 | 7,633 | 11,30,918 | ... | 11,30,918 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... ... | 33,974 | 1,40,091 | 21,017 | 18,809 | 16,042 | 88,067 | 12,967 | 4,195 | 3,35,162 | ... | 3,35,162 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... ... | 1,45,865 | 9,64,129 | 2,48,041 | 67,110 | 51,127 | ... | 8,79,579*a* | 33,678 | 23,89,529 | 401*b* | 28,89,128 |
| " Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... ... | 3,929 | 45,782 | 18,459 | 3,852 | 2,571 | ... | 77,504 | 1,999 | 1,54,096 | 106*b* | 1,53,990 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 23,331 | 1,46,993 | 20,181 | 21,187 | 4,836 | ... | 25 | 2,066 | 2,18,619 | ... | 2,18,619 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... ... | 14,258 | 75,418 | 15,129 | 11,321 | 2,891 | ... | 8,370 | 2,279 | 1,29,666 | ... | 1,29,666 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... ... | 38,181 | 1,16,419 | 42,678 | 34,522 | 16,817 | 51 | 33,305 | 1,668 | 2,83,641 | 150*c* | 2,83,491 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,250 | 22,676 | 4,755 | 2,980 | 2,142 | 8,174 | ... | 859 | 48,836 | ... | 48,836 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... ... | 1,017 | 2,813 | 620 | 294 | 757 | 79 | ... | 75 | 5,655 | ... | 5,655 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... | 1,155 | 1,733 | 199 | 1,414 | 356 | 666 | ... | 306 | 5,829 | ... | 5,829 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... ... | 3,580 | 8,159 | 2,630 | 163 | 221 | 3,169 | ... | 146 | 18,068 | ... | 18,068 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... ... | 3,579 | 6,138 | 2,936 | 770 | 5 | 3,890 | ... | 50 | 17,368 | ... | 17,368 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,675 | ... | 2,675 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,592 | ... | 4,592 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... ... ... | 111 | 3,852 | 1,262 | 126 | 695 | ... | 1,232 | 35 | 7,313 | ... | 7,313 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,722 | ... | 3,722 |
| Total ... | 4,39,353 | 19,85,025 | 6,57,787 | 3,43,028 | 1,65,515 | 2,95,175 | 11,34,820 | 56,549 | 50,88,241 | 657 | 50,87,584 |

*a.*—Of this amount, Rs. 3,54,504 were for hire of vehicles, and Rs. 5,25,075 for mileage of foreign stock on account of the famine traffic. | *b.*—Unpaid salaries. | *c.*—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

# No. X.

## DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

| Railways. | Home Expenditure. | Indian Management. | Police. | Electric Telegraph. | Other items. | Total. | Deductions. | Net Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32,272 | 1,14,959 | 11,874 | 39,152 | 2,397 | 2,00,654 | ... | 2,00,654 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,237 | 18,318 | ... | 3,368 | 1,064 | 27,987 | ... | 27,987 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 186 | 725 | ... | 27 | 5 | 943 | ... | 943 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 46,685 | 2,62,198 | 79,097 | 1,07,475 | 6,659 | 5,02,114 | ... | 5,02,114 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,673 | 1,39,305 | 36,391 | 23,402 | 2,196 | 2,35,967 | ... | 2,35,967 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58,837 | 4,04,383 | 63,036 | 1,59,956 | 12,660 | 6,98,872 | 76*a* | 6,98,796 |
| " Jubbulpore Line... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,429 | 26,506 | 7,324 | 22,390 | 568 | 61,217 | 5*a* | 61,212 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,834 | 62,546 | 16,447 | 19,427 | 3,462 | 1,26,716 | ... | 1,26,716 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,204 | 36,386 | 9,862 | 35,141 | 249 | 88,842 | ... | 88,842 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,876 | 1,73,771 | 25,562 | 34,767 | 506 | 2,63,482 | ... | 2,63,482 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 4,069 | 360 | 846 | 48 | 5,323 | ... | 5,323 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 3,329 | ... | 594 | ... | 3,923 | ... | 3,923 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 11,505 | 624 | 3,144 | 15 | 15,288 | ... | 15,288 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 9,903 | 448 | 1,662 | 53 | 12,066 | ... | 12,066 |
| " Agra " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 941 | ... | 941 |
| Khamgaon (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,640 | ... | 1,640 |
| Oomraotee " ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,041 | 545 | 3,201 | 522 | 6,309 | ... | 6,309 |
| Holkar " ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 997 | ... | 997 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,43,233 | 12,69,944 | 2,51,570 | 4,54,552 | 30,404 | 22,53,281 | 81 | 22,53,200 |
| Total ... | | | | | | | | |

*a.*—Unpaid salaries.

# No. XI.

## STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1874.

| RAILWAYS. | Locomotives. | VEHICLES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coaching. | Goods including Miscellaneous. | Brake-vans. | TOTAL. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 126 | 452 | 3,102 | 85 | 3,639 |
| Great Southern of India ... ... ... | 21 | 47 | 351 | 12 | 410 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... ... | 4 | 33 | 40 | 3 | 76 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... ... | 335 | 924 | 6,643 | 426 | 7,993 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ... | 85 | 217 | 2,801 | 61 | 3,079 |
| East Indian, Main Line ... ... ... | 483 | 721 | 5,626 | 225 | 6,572 |
| „ Jubbulpore Line ... ... ... | 40 | 86 | 884 | 46 | 1,016 |
| Eastern Bengal ... ... ... ... | 43 | 145 | 694 | 26 | 865 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund ... ... ... | 62 | 211 | 631 | 32 | 874 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... ... ... ... | 131 | 381 | 2,089 | 68 | 2,538 |
| Sindh ... ... ... ... | 25 | 59 | 768 | 23 | 850 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ... | 13 | 43 | 383 | 9 | 435 |
| Nulhatee (State) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 9 | 15 | ... | 24 |
| Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ... ... | 7 | 64 | 212 | 10 | 286 |
| „ Agra „ „ ... ... | 14 | 44 | 206 | 13 | 263 |
| Khamgaon (State) (a) ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oomraotee „ (a) ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Holkar „ ... ... ... ... | 5 | 31 | 50 | 3 | 84 |
| Wurdah Valley (State) (a) ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 1,399 | 3,467 | 24,495 | 1,042 | 29,004 |

a.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## (TELEGRAPH.)

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of September* 1874.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| Sent ... | 1,069 | 7,106 5 | 42 | 162 11 | 34 | 202 5 | 1,209 | 6,933 11 | 7 | 47 2 | 193 | 1,124 11 | 133 | 252 0 | 2,687 | 15,828 13 |
| Received ... | 1,077 | 5,866 12 | 29 | 130 13 | 115 | 730 13 | 1,061 | 5,319 13 | 16 | 96 10 | 189 | 1,022 11 | 82 | 139 0 | 2,569 | 13,306 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,146 | 12,973 1 | 71 | 293 8 | 149 | 933 2 | 2,270 | 12,253 8 | 23 | 143 12 | 382 | 2,147 6 | 215 | 391 0 | 5,256 | 29,135 5 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East to West | 76 | 417 14 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 3 | 981 | 6,379 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,058 | 6,801 13 |
| West to East | 215 | 1,285 3 | 46 | 210 3 | 1 | 4 4 | 888 | 5,712 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,150 | 7,211 10 |
| West to West | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1a | 4 3 | 2b | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 291 | 1,703 1 | 46 | 210 3 | 3 | 12 10 | 1,871 | 12,100 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,211 | 14,026 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,467 | 43,161 5 |

(a) From Aden to Bushahr.
(b) From Bushahr to Aden.

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of September* 1874.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | Total. | To India. | From India. | Total. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Vid* Teheran ... ... | 1,077 | 1,069 | 2,146 | 47·20 | 45·41 | 46·29 |
| | „ Turkey ... ... | 29 | 42 | 71 | 1·27 | 1·78 | 1·53 |
| | Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee | 115 | 34 | 149 | 5·04 | 1·45 | 3·21 |
| RED SEA ... | *Vid* Suez ... ... | 1,061 | 1,209 | 2,270 | 46·49 | 51·36 | 48·97 |
| | TOTAL ... | 2,282 | 2,354 | 4,636 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## WORKS ERECTED AT DEOLEE BY THE MEN OF THE DEOLEE IRREGULAR FORCE.

Circular No. 5, Public Works, dated Fort William, the 11th January 1875.

From—CAPTAIN G. T. SKIPWITH, Assistant Secretary,

To—The Government of India, Public Works Department.

I am directed to forward, for general information, the accompanying copies of papers with a lithograph sketch descriptive of works executed at Deolee by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force under the orders of Colonel J. D. MacDonald.

*Enclosure to Circular No. 5, Public Works.*

*Memorandum by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on the various works executed at Deolee by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force under the supervision of* COLONEL J. D. MACDONALD, *Commanding,—Dated Nusseerabad, the 21st February* 1874.

The majority of the works executed by the Deolee Force have already received the commendations of high authorities, and it is only needful for me to add my testimony to their being at the present time in a state of perfect preservation owing to the quality of the work employed in their original construction, and to the subsequent attention bestowed upon them. Amongst these are—

*1st.*—The "Nek Chal" embankment.

*2nd.*—Bathing ghât, weir, and guard-room.

*3rd.*—Chowkeedar's hut in cemetery.

*4th.*—Hindoo temple on Clay's Island.

*5th.*—Out-offices to hospital: this last erected for the Public Works Department at contract rates.

It is much to be regretted that, in consequence of the "Nek Chal" being outside the limits of the cantonment, a difficulty has arisen regarding the provision of funds for an ornamental weir on the northern face of the embankment, which was designed by Mr. Gael, formerly Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Deolee.

This weir, I understood, was designed to aid one of the existing weirs, the discharge over which in heavy floods threatens its foundation, the soil not being good. It will be a matter of lasting regret should the embankment on which so much care and taste has been displayed be destroyed in consequence. Its destruction would moreover prove a most serious loss to the station.

There are two buildings which have been lately built, and which, not having been previously reported upon, leave room for further remark than those abovementioned—

*1st.*—The "Hall of Justice."

*2nd.*—The bathing-shed for the hospital of the Deolee Force.

The "Hall of Justice" has been constructed by Colonel MacDonald as his orderly-room, in which also he conducts his duties as Cantonment Magistrate. It is built in a picturesque spot in his garden in front of his residence, and has been most tastefully constructed. The roof rests on a front and rear wall, pierced with artistically designed arches for the doors and windows, and at the sides on two columns. The space between the columns and end walls are filled with handsomely-designed trellis work executed in chunam. The painted windows in the front consist of single slabs of slate cut through in elaborate and handsome patterns. The centre and also the walls in several places are further decorated with various heraldic devices from designs by Lieutenant Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Montague James, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, carved on slate and emblazoned. Amongst these are the arms of the Deolee Irregular Force, of the Agent, Governor General and Political Agents, of Colonel MacDonald and of other officers connected with the station. The ceiling is of lathe and plaster perfectly executed, and is colored a pale-blue in panels; the panels being enclosed by a narrow gold beading. The blending of the colors in the decorations is almost effective and pleasing.

The bathing-shed adjoining the hospital is an uncovered enclosure. The side walls are pierced with gothic arches, which are filled with the same perforated work in chunam above

referred to in describing the "Hall of Justice." The entrances are at each end through gothic arches, and over the main arch facing the entrance to cantonment is inscribed on a scroll in gothic letters "*Siste Viator*," then several similar scrolls with appropriate mottos inscribed on various parts of the walls.

Water is supplied from a well, and flows into a handsomely designed cistern, which is constructed at one end of the room, and the drainage is perfectly effected. The privacy of the shed, in addition to that caused by the arches having been filled in with the perforated work, is further secured by a luxuriant growth of creepers.

In addition to the several works already enumerated, there are also under construction a *pucka* ghât or landing-place on Clay's Island and the church: this last will form the subject of a separate report.

Having always been an advocate for the employment of regimental labor, it has afforded me much pleasure to see how successfully and persistently it has been employed at Deolee for the last eight years. That it has been so cordially rendered by the men is most creditable to them, and deserving of all praise, and its results will prove a lasting monument to the energy and taste of Colonel MacDonald, and the interest he has taken in his men. This alone could have elicited from them the spontaneous exertions by which Colonel MacDonald's projects have been so successfully executed.

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*Memorandum by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on the Church which is being built at Deolee,—Dated Jussakhera, the 12th March* 1874.

The church is being built entirely under Colonel MacDonald's supervision by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force, and stands in a central position in the cantonment of Deolee in a portion of the compound belonging to the Presbyterian Mission.

There are no plans, sections or elevations of the building, which is unfortunate, since during my short visit to Deolee of one day I was unable to get out proper plans, and was obliged to depute an officer to send me a plan and section, which I enclose.

Colonel MacDonald has been guided throughout by the illustrations contained in a book of ecclesiastical architecture which he possesses, and has certainly been very happy in the combinations he has formed.

The building has reached the height shown in the accompanying section, and is built of coarse rubble masonry in lime mortar, well and solidly put together. The windows, of which there are eight in the body of the church and three in the chancel, to be filled with whole slabs of slates cut through in appropriate handsome patterns by men of the Deolee Force. One window, the central one in the chancel, had already been so filled on the occasion of my visit: in its centre is an illuminated scroll bearing the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The effect is exceedingly pleasing, and, next to stained glass, is more effective than anything I have previously seen. To prevent dust entering through the opened carved work, the windows will be protected with a covering of perforated zinc.

Colonel MacDonald proposes to place a pointed roof of slabs on the building slightly above the present level of the walls, and above this, for the sake of coolness, and to prevent leakage, inverted ghurras or chatties, bringing the surface nearly, if not quite, to the appearance of flat roofs. I suggested that the building would be more in keeping with its style of architecture if he does not conceal the pitch of the roof, which he need not do if he places one layer of small inverted chatties over the whole surface of the slabs, and then covers them with terracing.

The walls are to be finished off with a battlemented parapet in early English style, and the buttresses with facials in keeping with the parapet.

The building has cost in material up to the present Rs. 2,100, and with chowkeedar's house and improvements to the ground, it may be approximately estimated to cost Rs. 3,000 more.

The church will accommodate about 30 sittings, which are ample for the station. In a military station the Government grant for a church providing this number of sittings would be from Rs. 2,500 to 3,000, and if this amount can be granted in the present instance, it will prove a great boon to the station, and enable Colonel McDonald to complete the church in as thorough a manner as he desires.

It was certainly a most spirited and enterprising undertaking of Colonel MacDonald to commence the building with only the local subscriptions to depend upon, and that these have been so readily forthcoming, speaks volumes for the confidence all have in his ability to carry out the work successfully.

[The plans and sections referred to have not been printed.]

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GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in t*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Number | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet. Next preceding return. | Great Millet. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ***Western Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... | S. Ch. A 16 0 | S. Ch. 15 0 | S. Ch. 12 0 | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... | B 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... | C 12 8 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | D 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... | E 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Howrah ... ... | F 15 8 | 15 8 | 11 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 9 0 and 9 8 | 8 8 and 9 0 | 9 0 and 10 0 | 16 0 and 16 8 | 15 8 and 16 0 | 11 4 and 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | ***Central Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | F 14 8 to 16 12 | 14 8 | 10 to 11 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... | ... | 16 0 | 12 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | G 6 12 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... | I 13 5 | 12 8 | 11 3 | ... | ... | 22 14 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | H 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... | J 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | F 14 0 to 23 0 | 14 0 to 23 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 to 13 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | F 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 10 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... | 15 0 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 to 23 0 | 23 0 to 24 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 to 27 0 | 28 0 to 32 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... | 13 13 | 12 12 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 to 19 11 | 18 12 to 21 0 | 11 4 | 20 4 to 22 8 | 22 8 to 24 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 14 | 23 15 | 20 0 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... | 14 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 4 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... | K 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | |
| | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 22 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | ***Eastern Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... | L 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 | ... | ... | M ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | ... | ... | N ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

A In the interior prices range as fo low :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20-
per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as fo low :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8
common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 19 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as fol low :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and g
to 16 seers per rupee.

D New rice, best sort, at 16 seers pe r rupee.

E In the interior prices range as fol low :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.*

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of the year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | | |
| 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 to20 | 12 to20 | 12 to15 | Burdwan. | |
| 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Bankoora. | |
| 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 5 | Beerbhoom. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Midnapore. | |
| 16 0 and 16 8 | 15 8 and 16 0 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 0 to 12 0 | Hooghly. | |
| 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta. | |
| 14 14 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 to16 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | Nuddea. | |
| 13 5 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 4 11 to 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | 10 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 12 0 | Jessore. | |
| 18 to19 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 to 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 to 10 | Moorshedabad. | |
| 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 7 to 12 | 7-8to 8 | 5 to 10 | Dinagepore. | |
| 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | 6 0 to 12 0 | Maldah. | |
| 16 8 to 18 8 | 16 8 to 18 8 | 12 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajshahye. | |
| 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 4 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | Rungpore. | |
| 12 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bogra. | |
| 15 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 0 | ... | 7 8 | 5 8 | ... | 5 8 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 to 16 0 | Pubna. | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 to 8 | 7 to 8 | 12 to14 | 12 to15 | 12 to16 | Darjeeling. | |
| 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 1 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 6 0 to 7 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 10 0 | 7 0 to 8 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 15 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 7 | 4 to 6 | 10to25 | 7 to 20 | 10to20 | Dacca. | |
| 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10to12 | 8 to 12 | 10 to12 | Fureedpore. | |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 14 | 8 to 15 | Backergunge. | |
| 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 6 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10to20 | 10to20 | 10to15 | Mymensingh. | |

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 16-12 se ers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice 16-13½ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE I

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return. | Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return. | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong*... ... | O 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 5 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 3 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... | Q 17 8 | 17 8 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 16 |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... | R 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | F 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Tirhoot ... ... | S 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 8 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun... ... | T 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 12 | F 15 0 to 27 8 | 15 0 to 27 8 | 13 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 16 0 |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 9 9 | 10 5 | 12 6 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... | 18 15 | 20 3 | 13 5 | 22 11 | 25 4 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 11 6 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | F 45 0 | 45 0 | 17 |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | U 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | F 20 0 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 15 0 to 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | F 30 0 to 33 0 | 30 0 to 33 0 | 15 0 to 20 0 | F 70 0 | 60 0 | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... | 19 11 | 18 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 17 1 | 26 4 | 24 15 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... | 14 7 | 14 7 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 19 0 |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... | 10 8 | 9 8 | 11 4 | ... | 16 0 | 15 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 4 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | F 16 0 to 28 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 30 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | F 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15·8 to 17·8 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21·4 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18·10 to 22 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15·8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20·8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 18·8 to 20·8 seers per rupee.

*istricts of Bengal on the 16th January* 1875.—(Continued.)

| HE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM. | | | | | FIRE-WOOD. | | | SALT. | | | | | | ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. | | | SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. | | | COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd. |
| Ch. | S. Ch. | | S. Ch. | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 12 0 | | 9 0 | | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | | | | 9 to 10 | 10 to 11 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 to 12 | 8 to 10 | 8 to 10 | | | | | | | | | | | Chittagong.* |
| ... | ... | | ... | | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | | | | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Noakholly. |
| 0 | 13 0 | | 10 10 | | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | | | | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 to 15 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Tipperah. |
| ... | ... | | ... | | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | | | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | Chittagong Hill Tracts. |
| 3 | 8 3 | | 8 4 | | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 6 | 8 0 | | | | 6 8 | ... | ... | 6 to 7 | ... | ... | 8 to 9 | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. |
| 0 | 24 0 | | 19 8 | | 150 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 0 to 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Patna. |
| 0 | 20 0 | | 13 8 | | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 0 | | | | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 6 to 2 12 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 2 8 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Gya. |
| 0 | ... | | ... | | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | | | | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 5 0 to 6 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Shahabad. |
| 0 | 25 0 | | 14 0 | | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | | | | 4 to 5-12 | 4 to 5-12 | 2-8 to 4 | 3 to 5-8 | 5 to 5-8 | 2-8 to 4 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | 4 to 6 | | | | | | | | | | | Tirhoot. |
| 0 | 20 0 | | 15 8 | | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 2 8 to 3 12 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 4 0 to 4 8 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | 6 0 to 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Sarun. |
| 0 | 17 0 | | 13 0 | | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | | | | 3 12 | 3 12 | 2 13 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 5 12 to 6 0 | 5 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Tirhoot. |
| 1 | 23 1 | | 15 7 | | 147 0 | 147 0 | 168 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 1 | | | | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Monghyr. |
| 11 | 20 3 | | 19 0 | | 157 13 | 157 13 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | | | | 2 5 to 3 12 | 1 14 to 3 12 | 3 12 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | 5 10 to 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Bhagulpore. |
| 0 | 18 0 | | 13 0 | | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | | | | 4 0 | 3 12 to 4 12 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 to 8 0 | 7 0 to 11 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Purneah. |
| 0 | 14 0 | | 15 0 | | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Sonthal Pergunnahs. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. |
| 1 | 21 0 | | 24 15 | | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | | | | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 8 to 12 | 7 8 to 12 0 | 7 8 to 12 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Cuttack.* |
| 13 | 11 13 | | 23 10 | | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | | | | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 4 to 5 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Pooree. |
| 0 | 11 0 | | 10 0 | | 240 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | Balasore. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-West Frontier Agency.* |
| 0 | 16 0 | | 14 8 | | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 6 10 | | | | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | Hazareebagh. |
| 0 | 13 0 | | 12 0 | | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | | | | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 5 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 0 to 12 0 | 5 10 to 9 6 | | | | | | | | | | | Lohardugga. |
| 0 | 13 0 | | 16 0 | | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | | | | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 12 | 4-8 to 5 | 4-8 to 5 | 4-8 to 6 | 6-0 to 8 | 6-0 to 8 | 6-0 to 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Singbhoom. |
| 0 | 13 0 | | 13 0 | | 240 0 | 220 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | | | | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | | | | | | | | | | | Manbhoom. |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 26 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 19 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 48 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 29 to 35 seers, and gram 12-12 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | No | return | received | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 23 6 | 27 6 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 47 5 | 33 5 | 37 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | No | return | received | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | 16 4 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 14 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | ... | 20 0 |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 20 8 | 20 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 0 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 26 4 | 30 0 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 48 0 | 48 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 22 12 | 22 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 40 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Haidarabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | 20 4 | 20 5 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 9 3 | 9 2 | 12 4 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 31 9 | 36 4 | 27 9 | 32 2 | 32 5 | 27 9 |
| | Bolarum ... | 19 7 | 20 5 | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 2 | 12 4 | 12 5 | 32 4 | 39 9 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat ... | 11 5 | 13 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 2 | 7 0 | 10 5 | 11 7 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 17 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 |
| | Oomraotee ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 52 0 | 52 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 |
| | Akola ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 44 0 | 42 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 |
| | Woon ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 90 0 | 85 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 12 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 36 0 | 48 5 | 48 5 | 25 5 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 10 2 | 10 5 | 9 0 | 11 7 | 11 5 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 15 0 | 14 5 | 12 5 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 5 | 11 2 | 11 0 | 9 5 | 10 7 | 10 5 | 10 0 | 14 5 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | 15 5 | 22 2 | 18 7 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | 37 4 | 37 4 | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Retail ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 10 1 | 10 1 | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 15 3 | 21 6 | 18 4 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 37 0 | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 5 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 13 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore ... — Wholesale / Retail ... | No | return | received | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan ... — Retail ... | 9 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 7 | 13 7 | 14 0 | 17 7 | 14 2 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Retail ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Retail ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 13 6 | 12 5 | 12 7 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 12 5 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 45 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 31 4 | 28 0 |
| | Coorg ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg ... — Retail ... | 8 3 | 8 5 | 7 4 | 8 6 | 8 7 | 7 7 | 9 9 | 10 4 | 10 1 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 16 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | ... | 7 8 | 7 4 | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 15 8 | 35 8 | 35 0 | 20 8 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 25 8 | 32 8 | 31 8 | 17 0 |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | ... | 9 4 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 16 12 |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 31 4 | 31 4 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | ... | 28 2 | 28 2 | ... |
| | Ajmir ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 23 14 | 23 14 | 16 4 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 13 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 16 7 | 19 2 | 19 0 | 12 4 |
| | Deolie Cantonment ... | 18 0 | 15 2 | ... | 26 13 | 20 10 | ... | 5 0 | 6 0 | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | 24 13 | 18 2 | ... | 20 5 | 9 12 | ... |
| | Erinpura ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 15 12 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 | 18 0 |
| | Aboo ... | 17 10 | 17 9 | 13 10 | 22 1 | 22 0 | 17 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 23 3 | 16 1 |
| | Sirohi ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 16 5 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 22 4 | 22 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 8 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 8 | ... | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | 16 9 | ... | ... | 26 4 | ... | ... | 6 4 | ... | ... | 7 8 | ... | ... | 22 8 | ... | ... | 21 4 | ... | ... |
| | Bikaneer ... | No | return | received | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bundi ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 12 12 | 25 0 | ... | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 15 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... |
| | Kota ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | 28 8 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Touk ... | 20 2 | 20 12 | 11 7 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 14 2 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 15 | 31 6 | 28 12 | 13 15 | 25 4 | 25 2 | ... |
| | Jhallawar ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahpoora ... | 16 8 | 17 4 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 25 8 | 16 9 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 21 12 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | 15 5 | 16 0 | 11 12 | 20 2 | 20 9 | 15 9 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 5 | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 12 | 20 9 | 21 7 | 15 9 | 18 8 | 19 15 | 14 10 |
| | Goona ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 8 | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Rutlam ... | 14 0 | 13 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 12 | 24 0 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 16 12 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 21 0 | ... | 15 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 |

*India for the 2nd half of December* 1874—concluded.

| IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Ooraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | REMARKS. |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1873. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 3 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 2 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | 24 0 | 27 8 | 18 0 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 300 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 0 0 | |
| 30 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 0 0 | |
| 25 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 25 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 12 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | 6 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| 36 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 6 4 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 11 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 6 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 20 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 6 8 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 42 8 | 39 7 | 31 6 | 20 9 | 19 5 | 18 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 1 | 10 2 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 6 | 18 3 | 17 2 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 3 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 9 2 | 9 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 28 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 106 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 18 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 17 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 2 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 7 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 8 0 | |
| 35 7 | 36 0 | 35 5 | 18 7 | 15 7 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 0 | 13 2 | 4-0 to 8-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 13-2 to 22-8 | |
| 34 7 | 35 0 | 34 5 | 18 2 | 15 2 | 21 5 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 13 0 | 12 5 | 13 0 | | | | |
| 47 6 | 47 6 | 38 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 15 7 | 14 9 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 47 4 | 47 4 | 38 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 26 3 | 172 4 | 172 4 | ... | 14 1 | 15 4 | 14 3 | | | | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 57 2 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 192 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 54 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 180 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 34 7 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 16 7 | 15 7 | 23 5 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 154 0 | 11 5 | 10 5 | 11 5 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 45 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 400 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 20 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 22-8 to 30-0 | |
| 56 2 | 52 5 | 51 3 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 27 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | | | | |
| 47 0 | 49 0 | 48 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 0 | 4 5 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 26 7 | 27 4 | 35 6 | 15 2 | 15 7 | 21 7 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 128 0 | 9 6 | 9 7 | 10 2 | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 22 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 8 | 29 0 | 27 4 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | ... | 120 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 29 0 | ... | 31 4 | 31 4 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 8 | 15 7 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 13 | 20 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 8 | 35 0 | ... | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 6-0 to 9-0 | 5-0 to 8-0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 16 0 | 14 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 7 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 24 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 15-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 6 Pie.* | 8 Pie.* | 6 Pie.* | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | * Per man's load. |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 15 | 16 6 | 16 8 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 100 0 | 28 2 | 25 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 9-0 to 15-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | ... | ... | 70 0 | ... | ... | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 32 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 7-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 34 8 | 31 8 | 36 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 12 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 29 8 | ... | 4-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | 3-12 to 5-10 | 9-6 to 10-5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 96 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 20 0 | 14 14 | 91 12 | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 6 | 13 8 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | ... | 200 0 | 220 0 | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 27 0 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 4 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 9 8 0 | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

*Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of December* 1874.

| Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Great Britain and Ireland. | France. | Germany. | Russia. | Mediterranean Ports. | Other Countries in Europe. | Suez. | Red Sea and Arabian Gulf. | Other Countries in Africa. | Aden. | Persian Gulf. | Sonmeanee. | Ceylon. | Straits Settlements. | China. | Australia. | Mekran. | Total. |
| | | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. |
| Bengal. | Calcutta ... ... | 11,264 0 | 1,250 0 | ... | ... | 3,378 0 | 136 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,093 0 | ... | ... | 24,121 0 |
| | Chittagong ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cuttack ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras. | Coconada, Godavery Dist. | 5,373 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,373 0 |
| | Ports of Kristna do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do. | 27,546 16 | ... | ... | ... | 2,779 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,875 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,200 94 |
| | Beypore, Malabar do. | 134 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 0 |
| | Ports of Tanjore do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Madura do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Vizagapatam do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of South Arcot do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Madras ... ... | 10,663 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,663 0 |
| | Ganjam ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay & Sindh. | Bombay ... ... | 122,092 0 | 7,500 56 | ... | 607 56 | 26,288 0 | 4,553 56 | ... | 149 0 | 77 56 | 530 0 | 117 0 | ... | ... | ... | 232 84 | ... | ... | 162,147 84 |
| | Karachi ... ... | 440 56 | ... | ... | ... | 700 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 35 0 | ... | 112 0 | 1,307 56 |
| | Carwar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vingorla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Viziadroog ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burmah. | Akyab ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rangoon ... ... | 2,501 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 791 56 | ... | ... | ... | 3,293 0 |
| | Moulmein ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyouk Phyoo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports in the Ramree Dist. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 180,014 16 | 8,750 56 | ... | 607 56 | 33,145 52 | 4,689 56 | ... | 149 0 | 77 56 | 530 0 | 117 0 | 20 0 | 6,875 26 | 791 56 | 8,360 84 | ... | 112 0 | 244,240 10 |

A. O. HUME,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### NOTE ON JUTE MANUFACTORIES IN HOLLAND.

The provinces in Holland in which there are jute manufactories are North Brabant, North Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Dreuthe.

In North Brabant there are nine factories, which use from 460,000 to 467,000 kilogrammes of jute annually. Two are at a place called Boxtel, one at Geldrop, five at Goirle, and one at Helmond. At Boxtel the factories are worked by steam. In North Brabant the jute is used for making grain and meal sacks, for paper hangings, and for packing cloth; none for coffee bags.

In North Holland there are six factories, using 214,500 kilogrammes of jute a year; one at Amsterdam, three at Goven, and two at Naarden. Of this quantity, 185,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags; and at Goven 9,500 kilogrammes are used up for making covering cloths for cows.

In Utrecht there are four factories, two at the town of Utrecht, one at Rhenen, and one at Amersfoort. They work up from 251,550 to 251,650 kilogrammes of jute a year; of which only 20,000 are used for coffee bags at Amersfoort. About 230,000 kilogrammes are worked up also at Amersfoort for making onion, sugar and meal sacks, rough cloth* coverings for cows, and common carpets.

* Interwoven with flax: the warp of linen, and the woof of jute threads.

In Friesland there are three factories, using 46,425 kilogrammes of jute—at Dokkum, Horlengen, Weststellingward; at the latter place 13,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags.

In the province of Overyssel there are six factories, but a great deal of jute is also worked by hand in the houses of the work-people for pack cloth. The whole quantity annually used is 3,593,000 kilogrammes, of which 1,921,500 is for coffee bags. The rest is made into meal sacks, packing cloth, mattresses, stair carpets and salt and potato sacks. At Enschede and Goor all the jute work is done in the houses by hand. At Holten there is a factory, at Oldenzael three, at Steenwyk one, and the largest of all is at Ryssen, where 2,500,000 kilogrammes of jute are annually used.

In the province of Dreuthe, there are two factories at Norg and two at Vledder, using 240,666 kilogrammes of jute, of which 236,000 are for coffee bags.

Altogether there are 32 jute manufactories in Holland, besides the hand-weaving in the houses of the work-people. The quantity of jute annually worked up is from 4,006,141 to 5,120,241 kilogrammes, of which from 2,375,500 to 2,680,000 are used for coffee bags; and from 2,430,641 to 2,439,741 for other purposes.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1875.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain in Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. Slight rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, several districts of Bengal, Benares and Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, Fyzabad in Oudh, and Rawalpindi and a few other places in the Punjab. The heaviest falls have been in Assam and the eastern districts of Bengal. Prospects continue universally good, although the want of rain is complained of in parts of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Deccan districts of Bombay.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 21st) | *Nil* | Canal supply sufficient; three feet seven inches over anicut: later dry crops suffering from grub, bad weather, and want of rain in parts; other crops fair: markets well supplied locally: mild small-pox general; fever virulent: cattle healthy, only in three taluks pasture diminishing. |
| Kurnool (20th) | " | Season favourable; no rain: standing crops good; second crop paddy being sown: markets well supplied; prices falling in Nundil, rising in Nandikotcoor, and stationary elsewhere: water and pasture abundant: fever generally prevalent: no water over Sunkesala anicut. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras**—*continued.* | | |
| Tanjore (21st) | *Nil* | Water in rivers scanty, no supply to tanks; water over anicuts none: cultivation of wet crops over that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; harvest of some wet and dry crops completed, yield satisfactory: market well supplied; prices steady: public health generally good; small-pox here and there; one death by cholera in Combaconum: cattle disease in Sheally, some loss; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (20th) | " | Water sufficient; Cauvery beginning to fall low: crops in good order; outturn generally up to average: public health good: pasture ample. |
| Malabar (21st) | " | Harvesting of second crop in progress: markets well supplied; prices steady: fever and small-pox slightly prevalent: cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture withering. |
| **Bombay— (Jan. 20th)** | | General prospects satisfactory. |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Rabi crops looking splendid; ahur (mustard) still being sown on Manchar lands: weather colder. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Rabi crops generally doing well, but want of rain, sharp frosts on nights of 15th, 16th, and 17th, injured the more advanced rape crops. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Cotton all picked—heavy outturn: rabi crops looking very well: slight fever in low-lying districts: weather changeable: state of cattle disease the same as before. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | Spring crops progressing: fever in Pardi. |
| Broach ... | ... | Cotton and til being reaped; other standing crops and public health generally good. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Cotton-picking commenced: crops and public health good: weather very cold. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | State of crops and public health the same as before: cotton good; demand brisk; rate 49. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Rabi crops good in some talukas, but partially blighted from want of moisture and heavy dews in others, where loss is estimated at four annas in the rupee: excepting slight fever, public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather cool: public health good; fever prevailing in Mahim, Wada, and Shahpur talukas, and slightly in Bhewndy taluka; ague in Moorbaur taluka; guinea-worm and cough in Wada taluka: rabi crops good in Mahim, Shagur, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas, but middling in Dhanoo, Moorbaur, and Kullian talukas: rabi crop especially good in Kurjut taluka. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | 0·06 | Rabi crops continue in the same condition as before: climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Crops slightly damaged by cold: health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | No change. |
| Satara ... | ... | State of late crops the same as before; in Kurar oomari crops injured by blight: weather cloudy and chilly: ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops good; cotton indifferent: fever in some talukas: murrain has disappeared. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Wheat injured in Petta Moondurgi; state of other late crops the same as before; cotton and health unchanged. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Sowing operations for second rice crop commenced; sugarcane being reaped produce middling; fever prevalent. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | No change. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops and public health good; weather windy and very cold. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Cold wind and occasional frost in Chotila district: crops the same as before: health good. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; rabi crop fair: public health good. |
| | | *General remarks.*—Rabi crops are very good in Sindh; poor in the Deccan; fair elsewhere: rain in the Deccan still required: kharif outturn good. |
| **Bengal— (Jan. 19th)** | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and windy. Late rice harvested. Prospects of cold-weather crops good. |
| Bankura ... | " | Weather dry. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory. |
| Beerbhoom ... | " | Bright and dry weather. Harvest home. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Midnapore ... | " | Foggy in morning and less cold than before. Harvest nearly all in. Cold-weather crops fair. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Clear throughout; wind from north and south-west. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair, but water required. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | 0·05 | Cool and occasionally cloudy. The harvest of the late rice is almost completed. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Nuddea ... | *Nil.* | Weather rather warm for the time of the year. Some damage was done to crops in parts of the Chapra and Nakasipara thanas by hail in the week before last, otherwise crops of all sorts have been progressing favourably on the whole. |
| Moorshedabad ... | " | Bright and seasonable weather. Nights cold. Cold-weather crops continue to promise well. Aous, or early rice cultivation, is proceeding. The price of rice has risen slightly. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Dinagepore ... | *Nil* | A very slight fall of rain last Monday; weather cold and foggy. The cutting of the winter crops not quite finished yet; the harvest has been above the average. Late rain has done good to cold-weather crops. Mustard, though sown late, is looking well. |
| Maldah ... | " | There has been some rain during the week in a few localities. Generally it has been dry and cool. The winter crop of rice has turned out well; the other crops are promising. The late rains have done some damage in a few places. The kalai pulse is turning out well. |
| Rajshahye ... | " | Clear and fine weather. No rains during the week. The condition of the cold weather crops continues to be most promising. The kalai pulse harvest is nearly completed; and there is a fine mustard crop on the higher lands, almost ready for cutting. |
| Rungpore ... | " | Weather cold and somewhat cloudy, with fogs in the morning. Reaping of the amun or late rice crop is nearly finished. Cold-weather crops are doing well. |
| Bogra ... | " | Weather fair. Cold in the morning and evening. State and prospects of crops excellent. Reaping of the amun or late rice not finished as yet. |
| Pubna ... | " | Weather fine and seasonable; occasionally cloudy and foggy. No rain; harvesting of kalai pulse nearly finished, and of sugarcane and turmeric commenced; the outturn does not appear as good as it was expected. Matore and khesari pulses and rye are in flower. Cheena millet is being sown. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | 0·12 | Weather cloudy and cold. Some rain has fallen. All crops promise well. |
| Dacca .. | *Nil* | Weather cool and fine. Clouds still hanging about. Crops very good, mustard crops especially. |
| Patna ... | " | Seasonable weather. Paddy nearly harvested; moosoor pulse slightly injured by the late heavy fog. Prospect of cold-weather crops otherwise excellent. |
| Gya ... | " | Weather cool. The rubbee or cold weather crops continue in flourishing condition. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Seasonable and cold. Prevailing wind west. Prospects of crops very promising. The late rain has done much good. As far as has been ascertained, the hail which fell last week has not caused any serious damage to the cold-weather and poppy crops. |
| West Tirhoot ... | " | Weather seasonable and cold. Prospect of rabi or cold weather crops very fair. |
| Sarun ... | " | Fine, cold, and seasonable weather. West wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat and barley in ears. Sugarcane is being cut and put into the mills. Poppy everywhere forward. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crops. The hailstorm of the 4th instant caused no serious injury, except in a portion of Mushruck Thana, in a tract from east to west, *i.e.*, from Moharajgunge to Ramcollah, where damage to the crops in 12 villages, to the extent of from 2 to 12 annas, has been reported. Prices (jowar and cheena excepted) stationary. |
| Chumparun ... | " | Cold and clear weather. Prospects of crops excellent. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Weather clear and cool. Rice crop harvested and being thrashed out. Outturn good. Cold-weather crops promise a full crop. |
| Bhágalpur ... | " | Light showers on the morning of the 18th instant. Crops on the ground could not be better. |
| Purneah ... | " | Cold with westerly wind. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crop, on the whole, are very satisfactory. Recent rain has done much good. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather fine, and not very cold. Light winds. Crops good everywhere. |
| Cuttack ... | " | Colder than the previous week. Late rice harvest drawing to a close. Prospects of cold-weather crops very good. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather warmer and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of rice crop all but concluded. Outturn good. Sugarcane crop being cut. General prospects of crops good. |
| Lohardugga ... | " | Weather bright, clear, and cold. Cold-weather crops reported at 14 and 15 annas outturn. Palamow reports also very favourable. |
| Maunbhoom ... | " | Favourable weather. Cold-weather crops promise well. |

### Public Health.

Burdwan: fever and a little cholera. 24-Pergunnahs: a good deal of cholera still prevailing in thanas Bhangur, Devipore, Bankipore, Muthoorapore, Protapnagore, and Nyhatty. Fever decreasing in Barripore, Moorshedabad. Cholera has disappeared from the Sudder sub-division. Rajshahi: no sickness reported. Furreedpore: health good; a few cases of cholera reported from the south. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Hazáribagh: small-pox is hanging about Hazáribagh, and cattle disease also; otherwise the health of the district is good. Lohardugga: health good; small-pox still reported here and there, chiefly in Palamow.

*General Remarks.*—Rain fell in almost all the eastern districts during the week under review, and in parts of Tipperah and Hill Tipperah was accompanied by hail, which has done some slight injury to the standing crops. A light rainfall is also reported in certain districts of the Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Divisions, and in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of the late rice is still not completed, but is progressing rapidly, and the out-turn is excellent. Cold-weather crops are progressing satisfactorily. Early rice and cheena millet cultivation is proceeding in a few places. Sugarcane and some of the pulses are being harvested.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. P.—** | | |
| Meerut (Jan. 20th) | ... | Rain wanted for the crops. |
| Agra " | *Nil* | Prospects generally favourable; arhar somewhat injured by frost, and gram in some places said to be attacked by insects. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Weather cloudy; slight rain since morning; prospects good. |
| Bareilly " | *Nil* | Rabi prospects unchanged. |
| Benares " | ... | Some rain accompanied by hail; condition of crops continues favourable. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Rabi prospects unaltered; prices standing. |
| **Punjab—** (Jan. 20th) | ·2 in Rawalpindi. | Two-tenths of rain in Rawalpindi and a sprinkling in a few other places; rain very much wanted; crops favourable, considering drought; pleurisy and small-pox prevalent in Hissar, and slight fever in Peshâwar, otherwise health of province good. |
| **Oudh—** | | |
| Lucknow (Jan. 20th) ... | *Nil* | Prospects continue to be good; weather cloudy; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | Rainfall slight. | |
| **C. Provinces—** | | |
| Sambalpur (Jan. 16th) | ... | Weather clear: sugarcane cutting; fever less. |
| Upper Godavari ... | ... | Prospects of crops good; fever less; small-pox disappeared. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi crops good; outturn of rice average; prices steady; small-pox beginning. |
| Raipur (Jan. 17th) ... | .. | Weather seasonable; prospects continue favourable; health good; prices easy. |
| Balaghât (Jan. 18th) | ... | Weather clear; rice threshing continues; rabi crops promising; health good; prices steady. |
| Chhindwara ... | ... | Weather cool; crops look promising; health good; prices slightly changed. |
| Bhandara (Jan. 19th) ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi crops progressing; jowar cutting; small-pox abating; fever prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (Jan. 20th) ... | ... | Weather cold; prospects good; prices stationary; cattle disease in places. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Rabi crops favourable; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Rabi crops good. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling. |
| Betul ... | ... | Prospects good. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Prices stationary; health good; small-pox reported. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Weather clear; rain wanted; rabi prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Dumoh (Jan. 21st)... | ... | Rain wanted; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen. |
| Mandla " ... | | |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects are good and prices are easy. |
| **British Burma** ... | ... | Report not received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (Jan. 21st) | *Nil* | Crops thriving; harvesting nigh completion; cattle disease prevalent in parts of two districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhâti ... | ·32 | Sky more or less overcast; cool and cloudy days; slight rain on two nights; the greatest part of the sali paddy has been gathered; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good. |
| Sylhet ... | ... | Cold weather crops doing well; cholera abating, small-pox still prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Jan. 21.)** | | |
| Umraoti ... | ... | Rabi crops in good condition. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Deolee (Jan. 16th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health good. |
| Ajmere ... | ... | Harvest prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Jeypore | ... | Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Jan. 20th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Gwalior " | " | |
| Rutlam " | " | |
| Neemuch " | " | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Distress Act, 1875.
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 5.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 69.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. C. Craster to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 26th February 1875.

*The 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 74.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major W. J. Morris, District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 15th instant, *vice* Colonel G. G. Moxon, retired.

Captain S. S. Sutherland, District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd Class, *vice* Major Morris.

Major T. E. Vander Gucht, District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Class, to be District Superintendent of the 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Sutherland.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Class, to be District Superintendent of the 4th Class, *vice* Major Vander Gucht.

Mr. F. A. Naylor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of the 5th Class, *vice* Mr. Hankin.

Mr. G. S. Chatterton, Inspector of Railway Police, to be Assistant District Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Naylor.

*The 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 80.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. E. Lance to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 17th March 1875.

*No.* 85.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, of the subsidiary leave granted him in Notification No. 33, dated the 14th idem.

*No.* 86.—The Hon'ble F. A. B. Glover, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 72, dated the 13th March 1874, resumed his seat on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 90.—Babu Juggut Chunder Das, B. L., is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade in Assam, and is posted to the District of Darrang.

*No.* 92.—Mr. G. S. Park, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

*No.* 93.—The services of the Honorable C. E. Bernard, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

*No.* 96.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, leave of absence for the period of 12 months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 97.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. Collis, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Administrator General

of Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Broughton, or until further orders.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 27th January* 1875.

*No.* 122.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 64 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of the Queen *versus* Ryan from the Court of the Sessions Judge of Saharánpur in the North-Western Provinces to the Court of the Commissioner of the Mooltan Division in the Punjab.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 18.—The Reverend A. Ramsay, Chaplain of Agra, is appointed Chaplain of Lucknow Civil Station.

*No.* 20.—The Reverend W. Macarthy, Chaplain of Jhansie, is appointed to be Chaplain of Rangoon Town.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 25.—The Reverend W. D. Cowley, late Chaplain of Moradabad in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to be Chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh.

*No.* 28.—The following List of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December last, is published for general information :—

| Number. | Names. | Rank. | Date of commencement of furlough or special leave. | Date of expiry of furlough or special leave. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FURLOUGH. | | | |
| 1 | Reverend F. W. Robberds, B. A. | Senior Chaplain | Dec. 1, 1872 | Nov. 30, 1874 | Had not returned to duty on the 31st December. |
| 2 | „ H. W. Crofton, B. A.... | Ditto ... | May 12, 1873 | May 11, 1875 | |
| 3 | „ W. D. Cowley, M. A.... | Ditto ... | June 6, 1873 | Jan. 5, 1875 | |
| 4 | „ J. Richards, M. A. ... | Ditto ... | Nov. 17, 1873 | Nov. 16, 1875 | |
| 5 | „ W. Spencer, D. D. ... | Ditto ... | Mar. 29, 1874 | Mar. 28, 1876 | |
| 6 | „ J. F. A. Gavin, M.A.... | Ditto ... | Apl. 19, 1874 | April 18, 1876 | |
| 7 | „ A. Eschelbach ... | Junior Chaplain | Apl. 1, 1873 | Mar. 31, 1875 | |
| 8 | „ P. J. Nicolas, M. A. ... | Ditto ... | June 1, 1873 | Jan. 31, 1875 | |
| 9 | „ H. J. Matthew, M. A. | Ditto ... | Feb. 27, 1874 | Feb. 26, 1876 | |
| 10 | „ G. T. Carruthers, M. A. | Ditto ... | Apl. 13, 1874 | April 12, 1876 | |
| 11 | „ W. J. Burdett, B. A.... | Ditto ... | Dec. 1, 1874 | Nov. 30, 1876 | |
| 12 | „ F. R. Michell ... | Ditto ... | Not known ... | Not known. | |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | | |
| 13 | „ J. Spear, M. A. ... | Junior Chaplain | Dec. 15, 1874 | Jan. 14, 1875 | Allowed subsidiary leave on return from furlough. |

Total absent ... ... ... ... ... ... 13
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ... ... 90
Percentage of absentees ... ... ... ... ... 14·4

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 107.—The following gentlemen appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that Department as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Provinces, and from the dates, mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. H. Moore, „ E. D. M. Hooper, } Central Provinces, 8th December 1874.
Mr. J. W. Oliver, „ R. N. Anstruther, } Burma, 19th December 1874.

### MUNICIPALITIES.

*The 27th January* 1875.

*No.* 11.—The Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the levy in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of the cesses detailed below :—

I. A Bazar Cess—ranging from 3 annas to 3 pie per stall, on all vendors of goods at periodical markets in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

II.—A Town Fund—to be assessable on all persons dwelling or personally working for gain, or carrying on business, within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, any part of whose income is derived from any source other than agriculture.

Provided that no person whose estimated income is less than two hundred rupees a year shall be assessed to the above tax; that no person shall be assessed to the said tax at a rate exceeding one per centum on his estimated income, and that no person shall be assessable to the said tax at a sum exceeding five hundred rupees per annum.

### GENERAL.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 68.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner of Inland Customs, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, during Mr. Hume's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. Batten assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the above Department on the forenoon of the 28th instant.

C. J. LYALL,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 252*P.*—In recognition of the long and honorable services rendered to Government by Mr. Bholanath Sarabhoi, late Subordinate Judge of the First Class, First Grade, at Kaira, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

*No.* 264*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Carl Albert Barckhausen as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

## GENERAL.

*The 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 212*G.*—Lieutenant E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, passed with great credit, on the 28th December 1874, the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 215*G.*—LEAVE.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy, Civil Surgeon of Beawur, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st of February next, or subsequent date.

APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon Hurro Lal Dutt to officiate in medical charge of Beawur during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy.

*No.* 216*G.*—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola, has passed the prescribed examination in Mahratta according to the higher standard.

*No.* 223*G.*—The services of Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, Officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 734.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December* 1874, *compared with those on the same date in* 1873 *and* 1872.

| | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Govt. of India ... | 1,79,26,040 | 2,55,12,101 | 2,04,39,118 |
| Bengal ... | 2,32,59,205 | 1,88,59,700 | 2,13,45,015 |
| Assam ... | | | 23,38,152 |
| British Burmah ... | 25,66,142 | 28,23,394 | 35,03,576 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 2,61,80,542 | 2,55,92,053 | 2,16,15,375 |
| Oudh ... | 76,38,650 | 82,57,627 | 55,28,914 |
| Punjab ... | 1,25,83,416 | 1,17,91,786 | 1,43,64,523 |
| Bombay ... | 4,16,77,615 | 2,69,03,196 | 1,41,49,056 |
| Central Provinces ... | 76,63,454 | 72,29,688 | 35,14,334 |
| Madras ... | 2,73,02,350 | 2,33,83,803 | 1,97,51,037 |
| TOTAL ... | 16,67,97,414 | 15,03,53,348 | 12,65,49,100 |

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 614.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution in Rule 4, under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, of the words "Madras and Bombay Presidencies" for the words "Bombay Presidency."

## SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 726.—Mr. M. Percy made over charge of the Calcutta Post Office to Mr. Sullen on the afternoon of the 9th ultimo, and received charge of that office from Mr. Sullen on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 23rd January* 1875.

*No.* 97 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 98 *of* 1875.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain E. B. Bishop, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 1135 of 1874, is permitted to retain the appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 2nd December 1874.

*The 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 99 *of* 1875.—Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, in charge of the Arsenal at Peshawur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with

effect from the 10th February 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

*The 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 100 *of* 1875.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical pupils, of the Lahore medical school, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 916 of 1871, and No. 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walee Mahomed | ... | No. 206 |
| Hur Narain Sing | ... | „ 218 |
| Murad Bux | ... | „ 188 |
| Gobind Lal | ... | „ 497 |

*No.* 101 *of* 1875.—Ressaidar Mahomed Azaz Khan, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, having been declared unfit for further duty, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 102 *of* 1875.—The Family Pension admitted in G. G. O. No. 737 of 1872 to Ladhoo, daughter of the late Sepoy Het Ram, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, will be discontinued from date of last disbursement.

*No.* 103 *of* 1875.—Boho Begum, widow of Ressaldar Fyzoolah Khan, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the third class order of merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the 17th November 1872.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 104 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Beharee Lall, No 269, admitted by G. G. O. No. 916 of 1871, is dismissed the service.

*The 27th January* 1875.

*No.* 105 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1332 of 1872 and No. 81, dated the 22nd January 1875, it is hereby notified that a Captain holding the appointment of Second Wing or Squadron Subaltern will no longer be required to vacate the appointment when proceeding on furlough.

*No.* 106 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Charles Edward Harene, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 107 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Henry Palliser, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 19th June 1874, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clauses 9 and 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 108 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Æneas Perkins, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, 7th Circle of Military Works, Public Works Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 109 *of* 1875.—It is hereby notified that the period of duration, *viz.*, eight years for "Carbines, Royal Artillery and Cavalry," "Muskets, Rifle, with Bayonet," "Pistols, Cavalry, rifled," and "Rifles, short, with swords," laid down in G. O. No. 13 of 1873, applies only to the arms of non-interchangeable pattern; and that, in accordance with the rule in force out of India, it is considered unnecessary to assign any period of duration to arms of the interchangeable pattern, whether muzzle loaders or breech loaders, and of whatever description, as they are capable of being kept in a serviceable condition for a very considerable period by the substitution of new parts for such as show wear.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 110 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Major Horatio Nelson Noble, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Jhánsi district, North-Western Provinces,—for two years:—1 year 6 months and 23 days on private affairs under Rule IX, and the remaining period on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 111 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following transfers:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*1st Punjab Infantry.*

Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, officiating in medical charge, 6th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge, *vice* Surgeon J. T. B. Bookey, transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry.

*6th Punjab Infantry.*

Surgeon J. T. B. Bookey, officiating in medical charge, 1st Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, transferred to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

*The 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 112 *of* 1875.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. Sleigh, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 113 *of* 1875.—The following regimental order issued to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed:—

*No.* 853, *dated 26th December* 1874.—Directing Lieutenant C. F. Powell, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Quartermaster during the period Lieutenant J. M. D. Lewes may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

Re-appointing Lieutenant F. Mardall, who vacates his appointment as Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, on the return to duty of Lieutenant Powell, to officiate as 1st Wing

Subaltern during the period Lieutenant Powell may officiate as Quartermaster, or until further orders.

*No.* 114 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess, of the 109th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—26th May 1873.

*No.* 115 *of* 1875.—The regimental order issued to the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 4th December 1874, appointing Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant T. J. Bailey until further orders, is confirmed.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 116 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Robert Cunningham, of Infantry,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wollams Holland, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Arthur Parker Holmes, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Bernard Kendall, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 14th Bengal Lancers,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Frederick John Keen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 117 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Mhairwarra Battalion having been declared unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Invalid Establishment on the pensions noted opposite their names, with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Battalion :—

| Rank. | Names. | In what rank pensioned. | Amount of Pension. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Havildar ... | Jugmalla ... ... | Havildar ... | 7 0 0 | N. W. Provinces. |
| Ditto ... | Bhowana ... ... | Ditto ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Malla ... ... | Ditto ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Dheera ... ... | Ditto ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Naick ... | Himta ... ... | Naick ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kalleechurn ... ... | Ditto ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Poora . ... ... | Ditto ... | 7 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Sepoy ... | Jowana ... ... | Sepoy ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Rama ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Himta ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Himta ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Sewnarain ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Bunsee ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Budda ... ... | Ditto ... | 4 0 0 | Ditto. |

*No.* 118 *of* 1875.—The following promotion, by Brevet, is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry,—27th January 1875.

*No.* 119 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Staples, Bengal Staff Corps,—27th January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps,—27th January 1875.

*No.* 120 *of* 1875.—Syce Driver Syed Hussain, No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the pension establishment on a stipend of Rs. 3-4-11 per mensem, with effect from the 1st February 1875.

The stipend will be disbursed at Aurungabad.

*No.* 121 *of* 1875.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

*10th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Shairally Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Lallmund Sookul, invalided.

Jemadar Kurreem Bux, to be Subadar, *vice* Kassimally Khan, invalided.

Jemadar Mohesa, by transfer from the 45th (Rathray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Sheikh Goolam Mujjeeb, invalided.

Havildar Ismdar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shairally Khan, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1874 :—

Raja Kurmdad Khan is appointed Jemadar on probation, *vice* Kurreem Bux, promoted.

*38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Adjoodia Doobey, to be Subadar from the 2nd July 1874, *vice* Deepnarain Singh, deceased.

Color Havildar Sewumber Raout, to be Jemadar, from the 4th February 1874, *vice* Seohurruck Tewarry, deceased.

Color Havildar Ramdeen, to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1874, *vice* Outar Singh, invalided.

Color Havildar Phekooram, to be Jemadar, from the 2nd July 1874, *vice* Adjoodia Doobey, promoted.

*No.* 122 *of* 1875.—Sirdar Mukhun Singh is appointed a Jemadar in the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, *vice* Jewan Singh, deceased.

*No.* 123 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*1st Infantry.*

Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to be Wing Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. C. Le Quesne, appointed Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. J. McGhee, or until further orders.

*No.* 124 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Gunner Lawrence Ainger, late of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to imperial revenue.

*No.* 125 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Home Department, No. 43, dated the 22nd January 1875, the services of Second Class Apothecary J. N. White, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 126 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 802 of the 10th August 1874, it is notified that for detachments of recovered men returning from convalescent depôts one lascar will be allowed for every two tents.

*No.* 127 *of* 1875.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that for the future the service for pension of such Officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and New Line Regiments, as formerly belonged to the Indian Service, who may at any time be ordered for duty out of India under the Imperial Government, will be regulated on the same terms as apply to other Officers of the British Army, that is to say, the periods of full pay service entitling them to pension will be held to include all leave granted to them subsequently to their having been ordered for duty out of India of such a nature as would be allowed to count towards full pay retirement under British rules.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 29th January* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 23rd to 29th January 1875 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Battn. H. M.'s 60th Rifles. | Lieut. A. A. Phipps | Jan. 16, 1875 | Rawul Pindee. | |
| 2nd Battn. H. M.'s 22nd Foot. | Lieut. G. L. Hay ... | Jan 20, 1875 | Allahabad | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd to 29th January* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Henry Curran (*a*) | Surgeon .. | Bengal Medical Establishment. | 26th Sept. 1874 | Intestate | 800 10 6 | ... | |
| George Edward John Maidman (*b*). | Captain . | Bengal Staff Corps. | 9th May 1874 | Ditto ... | 5 8 3 | ... .. | |

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Father, Thomas Curran, Esq., Ennistymon, County Clare, Ireland.
(*b*) Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 42.—The following is published in continuation of Rule XIII of Public Works Department Notification No. 341 of 7th October 1870, as modified by Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated 10th January 1872, regarding the salaries of Officers of the Engineer Establishment :—

Military Officers (other than Royal Engineers) now in the Department, who entered before 7th October 1870, may have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries or of accepting the new scale of salaries, the declaration of choice being made at once. Officers who entered the Department on 7th October 1870, or subsequently, will remain on the consolidated scale.

*The 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 43.—Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E., Deputy Accountant General and Ex-Officio Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 541 of the 30th September 1874, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th January 1875.

*No.* 44.—Mr. J. T. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Oudh.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 45.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 25, dated 14th January 1875, Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., was relieved of his duties as Officiating Deputy Accountant General to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 16th January 1875.

*No.* 46.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colonel A. Cadell, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Trevor, V. C., R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, and additional Chief Engineer for famine relief works in Bengal, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent Governor General for Central India, *vice* Colonel Cadell, but to continue in his present charge till 31st March next.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Francis, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent Governor General for Central India, in the Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Trevor.

*No.* 47.—Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 48.—Mr. J. Scroggie, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted one year's furlough under Section 10 (*a*), Chapter III, of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 49.—Mr. G. Hampton, 2nd Grade Clerk, Persian Gulf Telegraph, officiated as Assistant Superintendent, Jask Station, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. A. Batten.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

All Notifications or other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* should be sent to the Press not later than 3 o'clock every Friday afternoon. Matter received after that hour will not appear in the following Saturday's Gazette, unless specially certified by a Secretary or Under or Assistant Secretary to be extremely urgent.

Papers intended for the Gazette Supplement should be sent to the Press not later than Thursday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Deoli, the 15th January* 1875.

*No.* 88*S*.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, was on leave without pay from 12th September to 18th October 1874.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,

*Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.*

### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Deoli, the 18th January* 1875.

*No.* 67.—Captains R. G. Loch and C. Shuttleworth, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Nusseerabad, on the afternoon of the 15th January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,

*Offg. Chief Commissioner.*

### HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 14th January* 1875.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments in consequence of the absence of Mr. R. Belchambers on privilege leave, with effect from the 20th of November last:—

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, to officiate as Registrar, Accountant General, Taxing Officer, Sealer and Keeper of Records and Muniments of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction, and Chief Clerk and Accountant General of the Insolvent Court with power, as Officiating Registrar, to perform the duties heretofore performed by the Prothonotary, and also to perform such of the duties of the Clerk of the Crown as are not connected with the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. W. R. Fink, Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Chief Clerk of the High Court.

C. T. DAVIS,

*Offg. Registrar.*

### HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd January* 1875.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. Grinham Keen, of No. 24,

Knightriders Street, Doctors' Commons, to be a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

C. T. DAVIS,
*Offg. Registrar.*

## REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 14.—PROMOTION.—Mr. Charles David, Surveyor, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade, from 1st instant.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 47.—Mr. J. Peake, B. A., an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 15th February 1875, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for seven days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the —— January* 1875.

*No.* 3.—The following transfers are made:—Mr. A. C. Calder, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from Office of Controller of Accounts to the Umballa Division, Military Works; Mr. J. A. Frietas, Accountant, 4th Grade, from Umballa Division to Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

*No.* 4.—Mr. W. A. Campbell, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd January 1875.

*No.* 5.—Baboo Kylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself of the twelve months' furlough granted him in Inspector General's Notification No. 118, dated 7th October 1874, on the 14th December 1874.

*No.* 6.—The unexpired portion, twenty-three days, of the leave granted in Notification No. 51, dated 1st May 1874, to Mr. J. Barry, Overseer, Lahore Division, is cancelled at his own request.

*The 20th January* 1875.

*No.* 7.—Mr. J. Whayman, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, rejoined his appointment on the 1st December 1874. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 44 of 20th January 1874, is cancelled.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 1st Circle.

*The 23rd January* 1875.

*No.* 238.—The following Lower Subordinates of the 1st Circle, Military Works, are promoted from 1st September 1874:—

*To Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade.*

Baboo Wooma Churn Bannerjee, Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to Dinapore Division, Military Works.

Mr. A. Murray, Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to Dinapore Division, Military Works.

*To Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade.*

Baboo Mohes Chunder Doss, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to Darjeeling Division, Military Works.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.*

### 3rd Circle.

*Meerut, the 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 4.—Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works, having availed himself of one year's furlough on medical certificate to Europe on the 5th December 1873, reported his return on the 6th November 1874. The furlough was granted to him in Government of India, Military Department, No. 602, dated 11th March 1874.

Sergeant W. Haywood is posted to Agra Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 6th November 1874.

*No.* 5.—The following promotions are made in the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the 3rd Circle, Military Works, with effect from 1st September 1874:—

*From Sub-Overseer, 2nd, to Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade.*

Jankee Doss, Morar Division.
Bukhtawer Lall, Bareilly Division.

*From Sub-Overseer, 3rd, to Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade.*

Mulic Hoosein Bux, Morar Division.
Gunga Ram, Bareilly Division.
Narrain Singh, Meerut Division.
Ahmud Hossein, Meerut Division.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.*

### 8th Circle.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 74.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Government Notification No. 1942, dated 16th November 1874, on the 29th ultimo.

*The 16th January* 1875.

*No.* 73.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the II Peshawur Division, Military Works. He joined that division on forenoon of the 6th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.*

### Available for Transfer to other Divisions, Military Works.

Two hundred sets of iron trestles complete for barrack cots, being in excess of the authorized scale for this Division. Executive Engineers requiring any, are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works,

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, are permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, to which they are temporarily attached.

*No.* 16.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 13E of the 14th January 1875, Mr. J. G. Furnivall took over charge of the office and duties of Store-keeper for State Railways from Mr. Watson on the 18th idem.

*No.* 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 28 of 14th January 1875, Corporal J. F. Beard, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

*No.* 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 31 of the 18th January 1875, Mr. W. Fensom, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

*No.* 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 33 of the 19th January 1875, Lieutenant W. H. White, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

*No.* 20.—Mr. G. W. Rolfe is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 18th January* 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. J. Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ghotkee to the Humdee Depôt.

*The 19th January* 1875.

*No.* 16.—Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 96 of 30th November 1874, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

*No.* 17.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 295 of 21st December 1874, Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure to join the Punjab Northern State Railway on the 20th instant.

*The 20th January* 1875.

*No.* 18.—Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 4 of 4th January 1875, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

*The 23rd January* 1875.

*No.* 22.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, posted to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 117 of 22nd December 1874, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is attached to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

*No.* 23.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District :—

Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Shoojabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 23rd January* 1875.

*No.* 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 4th November 1874, transferring Mr. W. C. Hennessy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Rajpootana to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 30th November 1874, and is posted to the Ravee Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd December 1874.

*No.* 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 4th January 1875, transferring Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from Punjab Northern to Indus Valley State Railway, this subordinate reported his departure for Mooltan on the 18th January 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*The 14th January* 1875.

*No.* 61.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 661, dated 15th December 1874, Serjeant T. Beecher, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, ceased to belong to this project from the forenoon of the 27th December 1874.

JAMES COLLET,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 124 *E.*—Mr. J. McCullum, Locomotive Foreman, transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, was relieved of his duties on this railway on the 28th December 1874 to join that railway.

*No.* 125 *E.*—Fitter J. Rhind, transferred from the Tirhoot State Railway, reported his arrival at Delhi on the 16th December 1874.

*The 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 132 *E.*—Baboo Mahomed Dhoomun Khan, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, was absent on leave under Section 9, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, from 25th December 1874 to 21st January 1875, inclusive.

*No.* 138*E.*—Baboo Thakoordass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, reported his departure from the Delhi Division, on the afternoon of 20th January 1875 to join that railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 15th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Meerut, this 24th day of January* 1875.

Name—Frederick Wilson.
Age—29 years and 2 months.
Size—5 feet, 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, hazel.
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained—
Small-pox marks on face and body, mole on front of upper part of right thigh, a molat out on left above.
Date of desertion—10th January 1875.
From whence deserted—Meerut.
Date of enlistment—4th December 1865.
Place of enlistment—Westminster.
Parish where born—Burton.
County—Lincolnshire.
Former Trade or Occupation—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion—
Coat or Jacket—Stable Jacket.
Waistcoat—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trousers—Overalls and Highlows.

GEO. LUCK, *Captain.*

## NOTICE.

Halves of the following 5-rupee Notes having come into the possession of the Cawnpore Police, the owners of the other halves are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore:—

D 10—13976
„ —13977
„ —13978
„ —13979
} Allahabad or Calcutta Circles, dated 10th July 1871.

H. G. PEARSE,
*Assistant Magistrate,*
for *Magistrate.*

## NOTICE.

The Court of Wards, Bhaugulpore Division, being about to dispose of the rights and interests of the minor Roodra Prokash Missir of Phulwarea, in the Monghyr District, in the following Estates, tenders are hereby invited for purchase of the same.

The property will be sold in one lot; sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore up to the 9th February 1875, inclusive, and particulars regarding the said Estates can be had on application beforehand at the above office.

The terms of sale are that one-fourth of the purchase money will be paid on tender being accepted and the balance within 15 days.

The Court of Wards does not bind itself to accept the highest tender.

*Name of Estates borne on the Monghyr Revenue Roll.*

| Name of Estates. | Touzee No. | Government Revenue. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gungberar Roypore, Monohur Mirzapore, Ram *alias* Mullehpore, Pergh. Mulkee | 4431 | 544 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Mirzapore Nisf, Pergh. Mulkee ... | 847 | 158 | 3 | 0 |
| 3. Ditto ditto ... | 848 | 158 | 3 | 0 |
| 4. Simreah Nisf ditto ... | 821 | 441 | 5 | 6 |
| 5. Simreah Berary ditto ... | 4434 | 271 | 11 | 0 |

BHAUGULPORE, *The 19th January* 1875. } G. N. BARLOW, *Offg. Commissioner.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion: Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jan. 18th, 1875... | 6,276 | 3,28,871 | 26,60,841 | 3,88,579 | 55,57,487 |
| „ 19th, „ ... | ... | 3,12,717 | 23,67,486 | 3,51,907 | 57,87,487 |
| „ 20th, „ ... | 53,464 | 3,20,326 | 18,06,155 | 3,54,473 | 59,17,487 |
| „ 21st, „ ... | ... | 2,03,023 | 16,15,728 | 2,37,044 | 61,37,487 |
| „ 22nd, „ ... | 1,369 | 3,34,900 | 13,02,794 | 3,03,524 | 63,37,487 |
| „ 23rd, „ ... | ... | ... | 13,02,794 | 39,248 | 66,67,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 25th Jan.* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,07,187 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,32,61,842 6 11; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,79,98,013 11 9 | 3,12,59,856 | 2 | 8 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,13,14,523 | 15 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 3,45,513 | 6 | 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 4,44,420 | 7 | 4 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,69,71,501 | 7 | 8 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,81,12,249 | 4 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 88,23,705 | 3 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 22,86,159 | 0 | 7 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,96,00,679 | 5 | 3 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,89,028 | 8 | 4 |
| Stamps .. ... | 14,021 | 1 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,33,634 | 6 | 4 |
| Sundries ... ... | 3,03,305 | 5 | 2 |
| Bullion ... ... | 8,34,474 | 7 | 9 |
| | 5,12,97,256 | 10 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,30,72,167 11 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,26,02,077 2 2 | 3,56,74,244 | 13 | 5 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,69,71,501 | 7 | 8 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 28th January* 1875. } J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7563 | L 50—82460 | 100 | Babu Sreenauth Roy. |
| 7567 | L 49—20562 | 50 | Babu Gungapersad. |
| 7569 | L 46—92740 | 20 | The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7572 | L 51—07593 | 100 | Babu Mohendronauth Banerjee. |
| 7573 | A 81—11388 | 20 | Babu Gopaul Chunder Banerjee. |
| | L 42—19309 | 10 | |
| 7574 | L 17—94497 | 5 | Babu Bhawan Persad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7556 | L 16—50088 | 5 | Babu Banarsi Dass. |
| 7557 | L 46—17768 | 20 | L. F. Furredeta, Esq. |
| 7558 | L 39—05780 | 10 | Peer Ali Khansama. |
| | „ —02502 | | |
| 7559 | A 97—14451 | 10 | Messrs. Francis, Ramsay and Co. |
| 7560 | L 45—65154 | 10 | Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq. |
| | „ —65159 | | |
| | L 46—06786 | 10 | |
| | „ —06784 | | |
| | L 17—15434 | 5 | |
| | „ —15437 | | |
| 7561 | L 35—10095 | 10 | G. T. Saban, Esq. |
| | L 39—08157 | 10 | |
| 7562 | A 95—72640 | 10 | Fool Chund Johoree. |
| | A 80—69641 | | |
| 7564 | L 6—40235 | 10 | Babu Nitto Gopaul Singh. |
| 7565 | L 34—96966 | 10 | M. MacGregor, Esq. |
| 7566 | L 41—75470 | 10 | C. McSweeney, Esq. |
| | „ —88011 | 10 | |
| 7570 | A 96—38431 | 10 | Assan Ellie. |
| | „ —38421 | | |
| 7571 | L 50—12567 | 100 | Miss Corpl T. H. Parvion. |
| 7575 | L 45—65832 | 20 | The Manager, Englishman Office. |
| 7576 | L 50—99397 | 100 | Babu Sham Chund Bungseebudden Bysack. |
| 7577 | L 14—62153 | 20 | Babu Radhakissen Bussontroy. |
| | „ —62152 | | |
| 7578 | A 6—05484 | 10 | Babu Hurro Nauth Mookerjee. |
| | „ —46618 | | |
| 7579 | L 34—20303 | 10 | Col. Wintle. |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 29th January* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

### Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 277 | B 41—44662 | 10 | Major G. Murray, 5, Benson Road, Bangalore. |
| | „ —44663 | 10 | |
| 279 | B 38—46808 | 100 | Syed Ebram Saib, Bangalore. |
| 280 | B 39—03947 | 5 | T. Rajahram Pillay, Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore. |
| 284 | B 41—42057 | 10 | Mr. T. D. Shaw, Pursewalkum, Madras. |
| 286 | B 41—10673 | 10 | T. V. Coopen Iyengar, Chintadrepettah, Madras. |
| | „ —10816 | 10 | |
| 290 | B 35—48923 | 20 | M. N. Teroomala Charry, Triplicane, Madras. |
| | „ —48924 | 20 | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 18th January* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

### Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| I 4—07581 | 50 | Mooslin Khan, of Coconada. |
| I 8—07040 | 100 | |
| „ —08379 | 100 | |

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 18th January* 1875.

H. RICHARDSON,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | Rs. | |
| 104 | M 2—44073 | | 5 | Jamsetjee Manockjee Chokesy, Bombay. |
| 122 | C 78—28368 | | 20 | Lucas Antonio de Souza, Poona. |
| 143 | C 86—76611 | | 100 | Casinath Dajee Karmarkar, Local Funds Overseer, Bandora. |
| 144 | C 93—04590 | | 100 | Hajee Issuck Soab and Son, Jakhryia Musjid, Mandvee, Bombay. |
| | „ —04547 | | 100 | |
| | C 86—72685 | | 100 | |
| 64 A | C 88—91302<br>C 96—31635 | wrongly joined | 10 | Mahamad Lukhamsy, Bhot Bazar, Mandvee, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 19th January 1875.*

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Akola Circle.

NOTE HALF STOLEN.

| No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| C 91—26642 | 10 | Shaikh Imam Shaikh Chan, Assistant (Hindustani) Master, Khamgaum. |

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 23rd January 1875.*

C. A. W. DAVIES,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 289 | D 4—44591 | 50 | Sidh Gopal Mistree, Allahabad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 277 | D 4—43185 | 50 | J. Deas, Esq., C. S., Faizabad. |
| 279 | D 4—22964 | 50 | Lieutenant D. A. Thuillier, 8th King's Regiment, Kussowlie. |
| 280 | D 6—90229 | 10 | Mohumed Saed, Amroha. |
| | —90230 | 10 | |
| 283 | D 10—38366 | 5 | Major M. MacGregor, Bareilly. |
| 284 | D 4—34075 | 50 | Surgeon G. F. Churchill, Fort William. |
| | „ —42455 | 50 | |
| 285 | D 5—51978<br>„ —51979 | wrongly joined<br>20 | Messrs. Venny, Dods and Co., Bombay. |
| 286 | D 6—75512 | 10 | Messrs. Watts and Co., Calcutta. |
| 288 | D 6—94444 | 10 | Mohumed Jawad, Hameerpore. |
| 290 | D 6—35356 | 10 | Baboo Grish Chunder Mookerjee, Allahabad. |
| 291 | D 10—34349 | 5 | P. Whalley, Esq., Allahabad. |
| | „ —34481 | 5 | |
| 292 | D 6—84490 | 10 | A. T. Whitten, Esq., Jhujjur. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 21st January 1875.*

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | |
| 23 | E 6—91795 | 10 | Roshan Das, Adamwahan, *vid* Multan. |
| 26 | E 7—12319 | 5 | Mustafa Karim, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | |
| 5 | E 3—52608 | 100 | Mr. D H. Duncan, Engine-driver, E. I. Railway, Mokamah, Bengal. |
| 6 | E 5—64719 | 20 | Bani Pershad, Faizabad. |
| | „ —51596 | 20 | |
| 8 | E 7—33021 | 5 | Thaker Das & Co., Roorkee. |
| | E 5—63594 | 20 | |
| | E 4—53794 | 50 | |
| 19 | E 7—32905 | 5 | Ramchund, Lahore. |
| 20 | E 4—49992 | 50 | Mr. L. M. Weskins, Adamwahan. |
| 22 | E 5—65486<br>„ —65487 | wrongly joined<br>20 | Mr. F. O. Lemarchand, Jhelum. |
| 174 | E 6—69899 | 10 | Lieutenant P Haslett, R. E., Peshawur. |
| | E 5—77595 | 20 | |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 23rd January 1875.*

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sarkar, Nilkanta | .. | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Bandyopádhyáy, Rajkrishna | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 3 | Chakravarti, Harachandra | .. | Dacca College. |
| 4 | Dás, Gyanendranath | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Ray, Satischandra | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 6 | Mukhopádhyáy, Srischandra | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 7 | Basu, Nanda Krishna | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 8 | Dás, Raghunath | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 9 | Ray, Devendranath | .. | Patna College. |
| 10 | Kar, Harischandra | .. | Presidency College. |
| 11 | Dás, Bipinvihari | .. | Teacher. |
| 12 | Lal, Syamsundar | .. | Agra College. |
| 13 | Chattopadhyay, Haridás | .. | Presidency College. |
| 14 | ,, Ganapatinath | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 15 | Adhikari, Suryya Kumar | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 16 | Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhusan | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 17 | Mitra, Abhaya Charan | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 18 | Bandyopádhyáy, Tinkari | .. | Hooghly College. |
| 19 | Ghosh, Binadvihari. | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 20 | Gangopádhyáy, Kalikrishna | .. | Presidency College. |
| 21 | Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad | .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mulráj | .. | Lahore College. |
| 23 | Bandyopádhyáy, Chand Mohan | .. | Dacca College. |
| | Govinda Charan | .. | Patna College. |
| 25 | Gupta, Mahendranath | .. | Presidency College. |
| 26 | Basu, Rakhal Chandra | .. | Hooghly College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ahmed Hussun Khan | .. | Bareilly College. |
| | Balesvar Prasad | .. | Benares College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranath | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Basu, Annada Charan | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Jadu Nath | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Kailas Chandra | .. | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Kaliprasanna | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Biswas, Bhuvan Mohan | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath | .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 10 | Chaudhuri, Kaliram | .. | Ex-Student, C. M. College. |
| | Das, Mahendra Chandra | .. | Dacca College. |
| | Datta, Giris Chandra | .. | Patna College. |
| | ,, Nitya Lal | .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | .. | Presidency College. |
| | David, I. | .. | Benares College. |
| | Ghosh, Akshaykumar | .. | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Avinaschandra | .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Jogendranath | .. | Ditto. |
| | Guha, Revatimohan | .. | Dacca College. |
| 20 | Karmakar, Bhushanchandra | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Krishnadas | .. | Benares College. |
| | Maitra, Bijaykrishna | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Matilal, Surendranath | .. | Ditto. |
| | Mitra, Biharilal | .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Charuchandra | .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Kshetramohan | .. | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan | .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | .. | Hooghly College. |
| | Mustaphi, Chandragati | .. | Presidency College. |
| 30 | Narayan Prasad | .. | Patna College. |
| | Pal, Apurvakrishna | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray, Avinaschandra | .. | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Harinath | .. | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Apurvakrishna | .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Rajkumar | .. | Teacher. |
| | Sivsaran Lal | .. | Ditto. |
| | Sriram | .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 38 | Suryyanarayan, Pandit | .. | Ditto ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.
*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Badriprasad | Delhi College. |
| | Basu, Pulinvihari | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chakravarti, Aditya Chandra | Dacca College. |
| | „ Loknath | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Chandra, Priyanath | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Adityakumar | Cathedral Mission College. |
| | „ Krishnalal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Manmathanath | Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Prabhatchandra | Dacca College. |
| 10 | Chel, Rasvihari | Presidency College. |
| | Dan, Mahendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Nandalal | Ditto ditto. |
| | Dé, Gajendranath | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Ghosh, Biharilal | Presidency College. |
| | „ Nivaran Kumar | Teacher. |
| | „ Radharaman | Ditto. |
| | Haldar, Kisarilal | Presidency College. |
| | Mitra, Haricharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Kálidás | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 20 | „ Rajnarayan | Presidency College. |
| | „ Sivnarayan | Ditto. ditto. |
| | Ráy, Benimadhav | Hooghly College. |
| | „ Bijaykrishna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sen, Kalikumar | Presidency College. |
| | „ Rádhánath | Ditto ditto. |
| 26 | Sengupta, Kalidas | Hooghly College. |

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.
*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bandyopádhyáy, Tárádás | Kishnaghur College. |
| 2 | Syed Muzhar Imam | Presidency College. |
| 3 | Bisvas, Prankrishna | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.
*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Datta, Kailáschandra | Dacca College. |
| 2 | Nag, Baradacharan | Presidency College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Ramtaran | Ditto. |
| 4 | Mukhopádhyáy, Haridas | Ditto. |
| 5 | Ghosh, Kedarnath | Ditto. |
| 6 | Lal Sing | Ditto. |
| 7 | Mandal, Binadvihari | Ditto. |
| 8 | Bandyopadhyáy, Kedarnath | Ditto. |
| 9 | Chaudhuri, Srikumár | Patna College. |
| | Niogi, Basantakumár | Ditto. |
| 11 | Bandyopádhyáy, Gopalchandra | Presidency College. |
| 12 | Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra | Ditto. |
| 13 | Mitra, Mahendranath | Ditto. |
| 14 | Sen, Girischandra | Ditto. |
| 15 | Bandyopádhyáy, Biharilal | Ditto. |
| 16 | Basu, Lalitkumar | Ditto. |
| | Chattopádhyáy, Gopalchandra | Ditto. |
| | Náhá, Anangamohan | Dacca College. |
| 19 | Mukhopádhyáy, Bidhubhusan | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Niogi, Saradaprasad | Patna College. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Haravilás | Presidency College. |
| 22 | Ray, Harendranarayan | Dacca College. |
| 23 | Datta, Baishnavcharan | Presidency College. |
| 24 | Bhattacharyya, Prasannakumar | Ditto. |
| 25 | Guha, Anathvandhu | Ditto. |
| 26 | Ray, Mahendranath | Patna College. |
| 27 | Mitra, Jogendranath | Presidency College. |
| 28 | Chattopádhyáy, Bishnuchandra | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Mahendranath | Ditto. |
| 30 | Bandyopádhyáy, Gopikrishna | Hooghly College. |
| 31 | Mukhopádhyáy, Ramchandra | Presidency College. |
| 32 | Basu, Annadáprasad | Ditto. |
| 33 | Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornath | Ditto. |
| 34 | Páin Amritalál | Ditto. |
| 35 | Ray, Amritalál | Ditto. |
| | Basak, Govindachandra | Dacca College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranath | Presidency College. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 29th January* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## NOTICE.

**In the Court of the Consul General at Zanzibar.**

Whereas Hugh Alexander Fraser, a retired Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Navy, and lately carrying on business at Zanzibar as a sugar planter and general merchant, has this day been adjudicated a bankrupt; all persons having claims against the estate of the said Hugh Alexander Fraser are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned without delay.

No claims can be registered at a later date than the 28th day of February 1875.

Dated at Zanzibar, this 21st day of November 1874.

W. F. PRIDEAUX,
*H. M.'s Acting Consul General, Zanzibar.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 29th January* 1875.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd February, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th February 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th February, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**Published by Authority.**

*Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.*

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

*In two vols., foolscap folio.*

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Re* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1873-74, with Tables. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 5 *annas.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

*Packing and postage, per copy,* 10 *annas.*

**Army List.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

**The older Statutes in force in India,** edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

**A collection of Statutes relating to** India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

**The Acts of the Government of India** from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs.* 24; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

*Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, annas* 10 *extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1 *extra; interleaved copies, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6.

*Just published.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

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Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 7 *annas.*

*New authorized edition corrected up to* 1*st December* 1873; *royal* 8*vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.*

**The Civil Pension Code.** *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

**The Civil Leave Code.** *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

**The Acting Allowance Code.** *Price,* 8; *annas packing and postage,* 2 *annas;* or

**The Three Codes bound in one vol.** *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

☞ Cash must accompany order. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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## Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Lzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Hutcheson Fergusson in our firm ceased as on and from the 31st ultimo.

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.

4, CLIVE STREET,
*The 11th January* 1875.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost or Stolen

The following Government Security, the property of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit, by whom it was never endorsed, payment of principal and interest of which has been stopped at the Public Debt Office:—

No. 77618 of 1856-57, at 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

BHOOBUN MOHUN SEN,

*Agent of Sreemutty Hurosoondory Dabee, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Baboo Govind Persaud Pundit.*

#### Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 015928 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of B. Cardozo, and last endorsed to George Sinclair, Kingston, Taunton, and Matilda, his wife, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

GEORGE SINCLAIR,
*Kingston, Taunton, Somerset.*

#### Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Note No. 013984, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Dinnonauth Gangooly, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bálley, in the Town of Hooghly.*

#### Destroyed by White-ants

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007068, 032999, 034511, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, 1,000, and 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of Mooktamonee Debee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH CHUCKERBUTTY,
*Bálly, in the Town of Hooghly.*

#### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

## UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1874, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1873-74.*

| PARTICULARS. | For the 1st Quarter ending 31st July 1874. | For the 1st Quarter ending 31st July 1873. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of the previous quarter ... | 46,16,593 12 2 | 42,81,142 5 11 | 3,35,451 6 3 | ..... |
| ADD RECEIPTS. | | | | |
| Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund | 84,654 14 0 | 78,497 3 0 | 6,157 11 0 | ..... |
| Subscriptions from May to July in the Children's Fund .. ... ... ... | 57,209 7 3 | 54,026 10 3 | 3,182 13 0 | ..... |
| Fees, &c. ... ... ... | 503 9 4 | 704 1 0 | ..... | 200 7 8 |
| Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund W. F.) .. ... | 1,19,659 0 0 | 1,08,346 0 0 | 11,313 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.) ... ... ... | 56,059 8 0 | 51,594 0 0 | 4,465 8 0 | ... |
| Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Reserve Fund (C. F.) . ... ... | 1,05,221 0 0 | 1,08,290 0 0 | ..... | 3,069 0 0 |
| Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.) ... .. ... | 36,368 0 0 | 31,244 0 0 | 5,124 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, W. F., to Divisible Surplus, W. F. ... ... | 50,080 0 0 | 45,238 0 0 | 4,842 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, C. F., to Divisible Surplus, C. F. ... ... ... | 20,022 0 0 | 19,810 0 0 | 212 0 0 | .. |
| TOTAL ... | 5,29,777 6 7 | 4,97,749 14 3 | 35,297 0 0 | 3,269 7 8 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS ... | 51,46,371 2 9 | 47,78,892 4 2 | 3,70,748 6 3*a* | 3,269 7 8 |
| DEDUCT PAYMENTS. | | | | |
| Pensions paid to Incumbents in the Widows' Fund ... | 44,821 6 11 | 42,470 6 8 | 2,351 0 3 | ..... |
| Pensions paid to Incumbents in the Children's Fund | 31,494 6 7 | 29,315 10 9 | 2,178 11 10 | ..... |
| Cost of Establishment including house-rent and contingencies ... ... ... ... | 10,950 13 7 | 8,892 13 11 | 2,057 15 8 | ..... |
| Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the W. F. ... | 57,097 8 0 | 50,152 8 0 | 6,945 0 0 | ..... |
| Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the C. F. .. | 37,310 4 0 | 32,586 0 0 | 4,724 4 0 | ..... |
| Amount of Divisible surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing, W. F. ... ... ... | 49,300 8 0 | 44,710 8 0 | 4,590 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount of Divisible surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing, C. F. ... ... ... | 21,543 0 0 | 18,617 4 0 | 2,925 12 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.) ... | 1,75,718 8 0 | 1,59,940 0 0 | 15,778 8 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.) .. | 1,41,589 0 0 | 1,39,534 0 0 | 2,055 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus, W. F. . ... | 50,080 0 0 | 45,238 0 0 | 4,842 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, C. F., to Divisible Surplus, C. F. ... ... ... | 20,022 0 0 | 19,810 0 0 | 212 0 0 | ..... |
| TOTAL PAYMENT ... | 6,39,927 7 1 | 5,91,267 3 4 | 48,660 3 9 | |
| NET BALANCE IN FAVOR OF THE FUND EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST UPON CAPITAL ... ... | 45,06,443 11 8 | 41,87,625 0 10 | 3,22,088 2 6*b* | |
| Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund, payable to subscribers over 5 years' standing .. | 23,601 15 0 | 20,684 10 0 | 2,917 5 0 | ..... |
| Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund, Divisible Surplus, as per votes of subscribers ... ... | 17,710 14 0 | 15,831 15 0 | 1,878 15 0 | ..... |
| TOTAL ... | 41,312 13 0 | 36,516 9 0 | 4,796 4 0 | |

| | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Subscribers ... ... ... | 1,085 | 717 | 1,001 | 682 | 84 | 35 | ... | .. |
| Do. of Incumbents ... | 234 | 339 | 224 | 333 | 10 | 6 | ... | . |
| Do. of Subscribers sharing in interest Reserve Fund .. | 646 | 421 | 545 | 387 | 101 | 34 | . | ... |
| Do. of Subscribers sharing in interest Divisible Surplus ... . | 747 | 519 | 679 | 469 | 68 | 50 | . | ... |

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| *a* Net increase ... ... | 3,67,478 14 7 |
| *b* Ditto ... ... | 3,18,818 10 10 |

E. W. HOLLINGBERY,
E. W. KELLNER, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors.

FUND OFFICE,
*The 23rd January* 1875.

H. ANDREWS,
*Accountant and Collector.*

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1875.

## THE DISTRESS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

*I. Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

4. Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.
5. Security to be given by appointees.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

6. Application for distress-warrant.
7. Issue of distress-warrant.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

8. Time for distress.
9. What places bailiff may force open.
10. Property which may be seized.
11. Impounding distress.
12. Inventory.
    Notice of intended appraisement and sale.
    Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

13. Application to discharge or suspend warrant.
14. Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.
15. Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.
16. Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

*VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

17. Appraisement.
    Notice of sale.
18. Sale.
    Application of proceeds.

*VII. Miscellaneous.*

19. Costs of distresses.
20. Account of costs and proceeds.
21. Bar of distresses except under this Act.
    Penalty for making illegal distresses.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.


*An Act to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns.*

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of regulating distresses for rents in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I. Preliminary.*

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Distress Act, 1875," and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

But nothing herein contained applies—

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section six.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

All appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to be respectively made and given under this Act.

The reference to Act No. VII of 1847 made in Act XXIII of 1850, section three, shall be read as if made to this Act.

"Court of Small Causes" defined.

3. In this Act, "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

4. The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this Act, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Security to be given by appointees.

5. The persons so appointed shall give security to be approved by the said Judges faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

Application for distress-warrant.

6. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this Act extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Court of Small Causes for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Issue of distress-warrant.

7. The Judge may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

Time for distress.

8. Every distress under this Act shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

What places bailiff may force open.

9. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, out-house, or other building, and may also enter any dwelling-house, the outer door of which may be open and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house for the purpose of seizing property liable to be seized under this Act.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanáná or residence of women, which by the usage of the country, is considered private.

Property which may be seized.

10. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use; where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

Impounding distress.

11. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Inventory.

12. On seizing any property under section ten, the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Court of Small Causes copies of the said inventory and notice.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

13. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this Act, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the

warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

**14.** If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Courts of Small Causes in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

**15.** In any case under section thirteen or section fourteen the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

**16.** In any application under section thirteen or any claim under section fourteen, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court, to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment of or giving security for costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section, shall conform as far as may be to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

### *VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

Appraisement.

**17.** In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this Act, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Sale.

**18.** In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

### *VII. Miscellaneous.*

Costs of distresses.

**19.** No costs of any distress under this Act shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the first schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Account of costs and proceeds.

**20.** The Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this Act.

Bar of distresses except under this Act.

**21.** No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this Act;

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

and any person, except a bailiff appointed under section four, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, be liable to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

A.

[*See section* 6.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

*A. B.*_____(Plaintiff,)

*versus*

*C. D.*_____(Defendant.)

*A. B.* of_____, in the town of_____maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.* _____, of _____, is justly indebted to_____ in the sum of Rs._____ for arrears of rent of the house and premises No. , situated at_____, in the town of_____, due for_____ month, to wit from _____ to _____, at the rate of Rs._____per mensem.

Sworn [*or* Affirmed] before me the_____day of_____187 .

*Judge.*

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B.

[*See section* 7.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No._____in the Town of_____, for the sum of_____Rs., and the costs of the distress according to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated day of

*(Signed and sealed)*

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

C.

[*See section* 12.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

*(State particulars of property seized.)*

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of_____Rs., being the amount of_____months' rent due to *A. B.* at_____last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) *E. F.,*

To *C. D.* *Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

D.

[*See section* 17.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the _____ day of _____, under the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf *as the case may be*] under date the _____, and that the said property will be sold on the _____ [*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at _____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this day of 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*

*G. H.*

To *C. D.* *Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

E.

[*See section* 19.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT.

| Sums sued for. | | Affidavit and warrant to distrain. | | | Order to sell. | | | Commission. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 and under | 5 ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 „ | 10 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 „ | 15 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 „ | 20 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 „ | 25 ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 25 „ | 30 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 „ | 35 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 35 „ | 40 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 40 „ | 45 ... ... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| 45 „ | 50 ... ... | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 „ | 60 ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 „ | 80 ... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 80 to | 100 ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Upwards of Rs. 100 | ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 per centum | | | | | |

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

### I.—STATUTES.

| Year and Chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 52 Hen. 3, c. 1 | Distress ... ... ... | The whole. |
| c. 3 | Resisting replevins ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 4 | Distress ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 15 | Ditto ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 21 | Replevin ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 13 Ed. 1, c. 2 | Replevins ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 37 | Distress to be by bailiffs ... | Ditto. |
| *Les Estatuz del Eschekere* between c. 13 and c. 14 of 17 Edw. 2. | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 1 & 2 Phil. & M., c. 12 | Impounding distresses ... ... | Ditto. |
| 17 Char. 2, c. 7 | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 2 Wm. & Mary, c. 5 | Sale of distresses ... ... | Ditto. |

## II.—ACTS.

| Number and Year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VII of 1847 ... | Distresses for small rents in Calcutta ... | The whole. |
| IX of 1850 ... | Extension of Act VII of 1847 ... | Section eighty-nine. |
| XXVI of 1864 ... | Extending jurisdiction of Presidency Small Cause Courts. | Section four. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

### ACT No. II OF 1875.

*An Act to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to diminish the multitude and expense of the law reports published in British India, and to improve their quality, and to extend the local limits of the authority of properly reported decisions of the High Courts of Judicature established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, cap. 104:

And whereas with a view to furthering these objects, the Governor General in Council proposes to authorize the publication of reports of cases decided by the said High Courts, to be called the Indian Authorized Law Reports; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council notifies in this behalf in the *Gazette of India.*

Limits of authority of authorized reports extended.

2. Every judgment delivered on or after such day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits.

Authority given only to authorized reports after passing of Act.

3. No Court shall be bound to hear cited, or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Authority of judicial decisions.

4. Save as provided by section two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to any judicial decision any further or other authority than it would have had if this Act had not been passed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING NOVEMBER 1874.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | B. Guiana. | | | Mauritius. | | | Trinidad. | | | Jamaica. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years ... | 33 | 30 | 63 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 34 | 14 | 48 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 85 | 66 | 151 | No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month. |
| From 2 to 10 years ... | 89 | 65 | 154 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 68 | 46 | 114 | 31 | 15 | 46 | 206 | 137 | 343 | |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... | 106 | 35 | 141 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 68 | 36 | 104 | 75 | 22 | 97 | 267 | 102 | 369 | |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... | 350 | 236 | 586 | 102 | 44 | 146 | 175 | 138 | 313 | 152 | 79 | 231 | 779 | 497 | 1,276 | |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... | 56 | 18 | 74 | 59 | 19 | 78 | 42 | 11 | 53 | 34 | 11 | 45 | 191 | 59 | 250 | |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Above 50 years ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 634 | 384 | 1,018 | 209 | 96 | 305 | 388 | 245 | 633 | 299 | 138 | 437 | 1,530 | 863 | 2,393 | |

*No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month. |
| Western Bengal ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | 40 | 43 | 83 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 51 | 47 | 98 | |
| Central „ ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 26 | ... | 2 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 40 | |
| Eastern „ ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| Behar ... | 226 | 156 | 382 | 107 | 43 | 150 | 64 | 33 | 97 | 160 | 73 | 233 | 557 | 305 | 862 | |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 273 | 195 | 468 | 86 | 42 | 128 | 236 | 145 | 381 | 121 | 57 | 178 | 716 | 439 | 1,155 | |
| Oudh ... | 118 | 31 | 149 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 41 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 166 | 49 | 215 | |
| Central India ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Punjab ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | |
| Nepal ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Grand Total ... | 634 | 384 | 1,018 | 209 | 96 | 305 | 388 | 245 | 633 | 299 | 138 | 437 | 1,530 | 863 | 2,393 | |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus. Brahmins & High Castes. | 68 | 25 | 93 | 38 | 10 | 48 | 44 | 20 | 64 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 179 | 74 | 253 | No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month. |
| Hindus. Agriculturists ... | 169 | 71 | 240 | 59 | 20 | 79 | 78 | 45 | 123 | 77 | 30 | 107 | 383 | 166 | 549 | |
| Hindus. Artizans ... | 74 | 35 | 109 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 42 | 21 | 63 | 178 | 97 | 275 | |
| Hindus. Low Castes ... | 211 | 152 | 363 | 67 | 33 | 100 | 178 | 119 | 297 | 102 | 50 | 152 | 558 | 354 | 912 | |
| Mussulmans ... | 112 | 101 | 213 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 53 | 38 | 91 | 49 | 18 | 67 | 232 | 172 | 404 | |
| Christians ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 634 | 304 | 1,018 | 209 | 96 | 305 | 388 | 245 | 633 | 299 | 138 | 437 | 1,530 | 863 | 2,393 | |

| Memo. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus ... | 1,298 | 691 | 1,989 |
| 2. Mussulmans ... | 232 | 172 | 404 |
| 3. Christians ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 1,530 | 863 | 2,393 |

Calcutta,
*The 26th January* 1875.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED.)

| Year. | From 1st April to 31st December. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal. | | Inland Customs | | Madras. | | Bombay. | | Total. | |
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ |
| 1870-71 .. | 220,991 | 1,958,784 | 138,201 | 1,037,263 | 171,201 | 908,868 | 86,619 | 428,173 | 617,012 | 4,333,088 |
| 1871-72 ... | 222,693 | 1,973,874 | 130,470 | 979,071 | 173,173 | 924,028 | 73,560 | 363,623 | 599,896 | 4,240,596 |
| 1872-73 ... | 227,987 | 2,020,792 | 132,068 | 987,129 | 164,539 | 877,999 | 80,565 | 398,250 | 605,159 | 4,284,170 |
| 1873-74 ... | 226,043 | 2,003,561 | 139,542 | 1,033,827 | 165,811 | 891,222 | 88,767 | 438,791 | 620,163 | 4,367,401 |
| 1874-75 ... | 231,791 | 2,019,903 | 141,890 | 1,013,058 | 162,627 | 890,308 | 93,772 | 463,227 | 630,080 | 4,386,496 |
| Average ... | 225,901 | 1,995,383 | 136,434 | 1,010,069 | 167,470 | 898,485 | 84,657 | 418,413 | 614,462 | 4,322,350 |

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Frosts have somewhat injured the rabi crops in parts of Bombay and Sindh, and some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but prospects are generally favourable in all these provinces, except in the Deccan districts, where the accounts of the rabi are not encouraging. In the Punjab there has been no rain, and prospects are unfavourable owing to the continued drought. In the Hooghly district also drought is complained of, but rain has since fallen there. Rain has also fallen in most other parts of Bengal, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole favourable, while the rice harvest now nearly completed is generally excellent. In all other provinces the crops are reported to be in good condition. No report received from British Burma and Nepal.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 28th) | ... | Rain at Masulipatam 96 cents; slight drizzling in some taluks; three feet water over anicut; some later dry crops suffering from grub and want of rain in parts; other crops good; castor, tobacco, and chillies harvested in Palnad; outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices slighthly falling in Bapetla and Bezwada, elsewhere steady; small-pox fatal only in Vessinapetta; fever virulent; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture diminishing. |
| Kurnool (27th) | ... | Rain 0·036 inch at Kurnool on one day, none elsewhere; crops in good order; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (28th) | ... | Rain in Negapatam ·02 inch, elsewhere scanty; water in rivers very little; no supply to tanks; no water over anicuts; cultivation of wet crops over, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops in good order; harvest of wet and some dry crops, yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; two deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in Sheally, some loss; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (27th) | ... | Slight rain in parts of the district; no other change of importance. |
| Malabar (28th) | ... | No rain; harvesting of second crop in progress; markets well supplied, prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Wallewanad; pasture withering. |
| | | General prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Jan. 27th)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Early rabi crops coming into ear; rain again expected; weather cold, with strong breeze from the north; fever continues. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Rabi crops still looking well; public health generally good; weather fine; nights very cold; cattle disease continues in three talukas. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Rain much required; rabi sowing still continues in several talukas, and every available piece of land is brought under cultivation; severe frosts experienced, but slight damage only to rape crops; cattle disease has disappeared, except among goats. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | Weather continues cold; rain wanted; no decided change in state of crops. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Slight blight in Duskroee taluka, owing to heavy frost; no other change. |
| Surat ... | ·03 | Early crops harvested; rabi crops have slightly suffered in four talukas from cold; fever in Mandvee. |
| Broach ... | ... | Picking of cotton progressing; til almost reaped; other rabi crops good; fever in Ahmood taluka. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Rabi crops thriving well; cotton good; cold severe. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No improvement in rabi crops; cotton unchanged; rate 46 to 50; public health improving. |
| Nasik ... | ... | A thin crust of ice was found in water exposed in vessels on morning of 21st, which did considerable damage to rabi crops and fruit trees in several places; excepting a few cases of cold and fever, public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ·15 | Weather cool; public health good; rain 15 cents on 20th; fever in Wada, Shahpur, Mahim, Moorbaur, and Bhewndy talukas, and guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crops especially good in Shahpur, middling in Dhanoo, Moorbaur, and Kallian talukas, and good in Mahim, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ·03 | Slight fall of rain in Mawul and Khed; prospects of rabi crops generally same as before; climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Crops good where there is moisture; cotton-picking mostly finished; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Rabi middling only in good soil; no disease. |
| Satara ... | ... | State of rabi crops same as before; potatoe plantation on banks of the Yenna tank and Mahableshwar blighted; ague in Pahtun, and cough at Khandalla. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | State of rabi crops same as before; cotton indifferent; fever in some talukas. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Wheat and exotic cotton unhealthy in Nawalgoond; grain and other late crops promising; slight improvement in public health in Nawalgoond; cattle disease decreasing in Dharwar taluka. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of second rice crop good; fever in Koompta, Honore, Sircky, and Yellapoor; cattle disease in Koompta, Honore, Sircky, and Hullial; small-pox slightly prevalent in Honore. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Kharif all reaped except toor; rabi middling; rats damaging crops in Bagewaree and Shindgi. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops promising; picking of cotton in progress; weather cold; health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Frost has injured cotton and wheat in Chotila district, and wheat in Wudwan; weather not cold as before; health indifferent in Drangdla. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good. *General remarks.*—Prospects good, but the accounts of rabi from the Deccan are still discouraging. |
| **Bengal**— (Jan. 26th) | | |
| Burdwan ... | 0·91 | Weather favourable, but slightly cloudy. Rainfall at Raneegunge ·15, Cutwa ·40, Culna 1·07, Bood-bood ·43, Jehanabad *nil.* Late rice harvested; prospects of winter crops fair. Telegraphed on the 27th January: a further rainfall of ·9 inch. |
| Bankura ... | 0·01 | Cloudy during the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. Pretty heavy rain in the north and slight rain in the rest of the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory; the rain has done good to them. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 0·35 | Weather uncertain. State and prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | 0·25 | Cold and cloudy weather. Rice harvest almost all quite in. Cold-weather crops good, with slight exception. |
| Hooghly ... | 0·61 | The weather was rainy on one day; at present cool and dry. North wind. The cold-weather crops which are still in the ground are suffering from drought. The kalai (pulse) crop was a failure. The potato crop which has been got in was, however, a good one. Telegraphed on the 27th January: a further rainfall of ·27 inch. |
| 24-Pergunnahs .. | *Nil.* | Cloudy in the morning during the first four days of the week, and very cold during the last three days. Slight showers have fallen in several parts of the district. The harvest of amun, or late rice, is all but over. The light rain in parts has benefited the cold-weather crops, but slightly injured tobacco. A further rainfall of ·18 inch on the 26th January 1875. |
| Nuddea ... | 0·25 | Some rain has fallen; cold since the rain fell. The recent rain is said to have done some harm to gram and tobacco. Other crops, as a rule, have derived great advantage. The coarsest rice sells at from Re. 1-14 to Rs 2-4 per maund. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 0·08 | The beginning of the week was cloudy and cold. A few drops of rain fell on Wednesday. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. In Jungipore the gram in one thana is said to have been damaged by insects, while the weather continued cloudy. Rice is rather dearer in the Sudder sub-division. |
| Dinagepore .. | 0·04 | There has been rain in parts of the interior. Weather cold and cloudy, with east wind. Reaping of the rice finished; cold-weather crops doing well. Mustard will be rather a short crop, having been sown late. |
| Maldah ... | *Nil* | Slight rain; generally dry and cold weather. The late rice crop is being still harvested, and is everywhere good. Kalai pulse is also being harvested, and is good. The cold-weather crops generally are promising. Boro or spring rice is being sown. |
| Rajshahye ... | 0·09 | Cloudy weather, with very slight rain in parts on two days; otherwise fine and clear weather. No change in the favourable prospects of the crops. Prices of the last amun, or late paddy, are stationary, ranging from 22 to 28 seers for the rupee in different parts. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | Weather cold and fine. Rice harvest nearly finished. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Bogra ... | 0·10 | Cloudy in the morning for some days at the beginning of the week; afterwards fair. Cold in the morning and evening. Some rain has fallen. Reaping of the rice continues; a good outturn expected. |
| Pubna ... | 0·22 | Cloudy and rainy on the 19th and 20th instant; the rest of the week fair. Harvesting of arhur and kalai pulses nearly finished, and of mustard commenced. The rain has improved the barley and wheat crops. Prospects of the matore and khesaree pulses and oil-seed crops good. Sowing of cheena millet going on. |
| Jalpiguri ... | 0·07 | Cloudy during the first part of the week. The mornings and evenings were cloudy. A little rain. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week. |
| Dacca ... | 1·06 | Heavy rain on Monday and a little on Tuesday; since then very cold. State of crops, very little damage done by rain; the good will outweigh the harm. Telegraphed on the 28th instant:—A further rainfall of ·08 inch. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Weather bright and seasonable; cold-weather crops continue to progress well. |
| Gya ... | ·21 | Weather cold, and at times cloudy; rain fell on the 20th instant. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue very favorable. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Shahabad ... | 0·10 | Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 20th instant; since then the weather has cleared and become much colder. Prospects of crops very good. The slight rain has done some good. No reports from the sub-divisions of Bhubboah and Sasseram. The hail has caused damage, the amount of which is not yet fully ascertained. |
| West Tirhoot ... | 0·7 | Weather cold, with west wind; some rain has fallen. Prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvest of the rice crop is now over, and the outturn is good, say 12 to 14 annas. |
| Sarun ... | 0·34 | Cloudy on the 20th and 21st instant. Slight showers on the 20th, within the jurisdiction of thanas Chupra, Manjhi, Pursa, Digwara, in the Sudder sub-division, and Burragaon and Sewan, in the Sewan sub-division. Very cold, with west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; wheat and barley in ear. In consequence of the cloudy state of the weather, slight injury to mustard from labi insects has been reported. Poppy doing well. Indigo fields are ready for sowing Prices stationary. |
| Chumparun ... | *Nil* | Cloudy and clear alternately. State and prospects of crops excellent. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Weather cold and fine. State and prospects of crops are as good as could be desired. |
| Bhágalpur ... | 0·06 | Slight rain. All crops very fine. Telegraphed on the 28th instant a fall of a few drops of rain on the night of the 24th idem. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Weather cold. Very slight rain reported from the two sub-divisions. The state and prospects of the cold weather crop remain very satisfactory, as mentioned in the previous reports. No change. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather very much colder since Tuesday, when rain fell in other parts of the district. Outturn of late rice reported excellent everywhere. Wheat and barley doing well in Godda. Mustard excellent everywhere. |
| Cuttack ... | " | Weather in Cuttack hot and oppressive. Rain expected. Reported "moderately cold" at Kendraparah, and cold at Jajipore. Prospects of crops remain good. |
| Balasore ... | " | Slight showers of rain; weather windy. Rice crop harvested with good results. Cold weather crop ready for gathering. (A few cases of small-pox and cholera in the north of the district.) |
| Lohardugga ... | 0·13 | The weather has been cloudy at first, and clear afterwards. Crop reports continue favourable from all parts. Palamow report states:—"rabi crops are extremely good, although a good fall of rain is to be wished for." |
| Maunbhoom ... | 0·26 | Weather favourable. Some rain has fallen, and more is required for indigo and other crops. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: health unaltered. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in thanas Nyhatty, Bassirhat, Hosnabad, Bankipore, Devipore, Mathoorapore, and Diamond Harbour; it has abated in thanas Protapnagur and Bhangore; fever continues to decrease at Barripore. Moorshedabad: public health continues good. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: public health improved. Furreedpore: sickness abating everywhere. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. Monghyr: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good generally; but fever is said to be somewhat prevalent in the Jajipore sub-division. Balasore: a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the north of the district; general health satisfactory. Hazaribagh: there are still some cases of small-pox about Hazaribagh. Lohardugga: reports of small-pox more frequent, otherwise health good. Singbhoom: district is very healthy. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There was rain in almost every district of Bengal during the week under notice. The fall was heavy for this season of the year in some districts and was accompanied with hail in others, but little injury is reported, while the rain has benefited the cold-weather crops upon the whole. The harvesting of the rice crop is drawing to a close, and the outturn as a whole is excellent. Some of the pulses and sugarcane are being harvested. In a few places the early rice and cheena millet crops are being sown with advantage. Cold-weather crops are progressing favourably upon the whole, but Hooghly is suffering from drought. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | |
| Meerut (Jan. 27th) | ... | Rain much wanted; prospects unchanged. |
| Agra " | *Nil* | Injury from frost to arhar and pulse, otherwise prospects favourable. |
| Allahabad (28th) | ... | Rabi prospects unaltered. |
| Bareilly (27th) | ... | Rabi prospects good; a shower or two would do good to the crops. |
| Benares " | ... | Prospects continue favourable; no more rain. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Rabi prospects unchanged; arhar and gram have suffered from severe frost. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Delhi (Jan. 28th) | ... | Crops healthy, but rain wanted; public health good. |
| Hissar ... | ... | Crops progressing favourably; pleurisy, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Umballa ... | ... | Crops suffering from want of rain; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | ... | Rain much wanted; health good. |
| Lahore ... | ... | Rain very much wanted; slight cattle disease. |
| Mooltan ... | ... | Rain much wanted; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ... | Crops deteriorating for want of rain; health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab**—continued. | | |
| Ráwal Pindi ... | ... | Harvest prospects doubtful; cattle disease in some parts. |
| Pesháwar ... | ... | Crops sown on unirrigated land suffering from drought; slight fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week ending 27th instant; harvest prospects unfavourable owing to continued drought; public health on the whole good. |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Jan. 27th) | *Nil* | Prospects are on the whole favourable, but a fall of rain would do good to the crops; peas, grain, arhar, and masur partially injured by frost; cattle disease prevails in some parts; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | Slight rain | |
| **C. Provinces** | | |
| Bilaspur (Jan. 23rd) | ... | Weather cloudy; rain required for rabi; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Upper Godavari ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects favourable; fever abating; prices easy. |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | Weather clear; harvest over; health good. |
| Raipur (Jan. 24th) | ... | Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy. |
| Chanda ... | ... | Weather cloudy; rabi doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising. |
| Balaghât (Jan. 25th) | 20 | Weather cloudy; threshing rice completed; rabi promises well; health good; prices steady. |
| Chhindwara ... | ·15 | Weather clear; more rain wanted; standing crops healthy; health good; prices fallen. |
| Chanda (Jan. 26th) | ·30 | Weather cloudy; rabi excellent; jowar partial failure; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (Jan. 27th) | ·34 | Weather clear; threshing kharif commenced; rabi doing well; cattle disease spreading; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent. |
| Saugor .. | ... | Weather clear; rabi promises well; small-pox increasing; prices unchanged. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather cloudy; rabi promising; small-pox continues. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects favourable. |
| Betul ... | ... | Crops cut; yield average. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi prospects favourable; fever, small-pox prevailing; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ·75 | Rabi crops thriving. |
| Mandla (Jan. 28th) | ·04 | Prices falling. |
| Dumoh ... | ... | Weather clear; small-pox prevalent; prices risen. *General Remarks.*—In some districts the weather has been cloudy, and some rain has fallen during the week; prospects continue favourable, and prices are easy. |
| **British Burma** ... | ... | No report received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | |
| Mysore ... | *Nil* | Crops thriving; harvesting nearly completed; cattle disease prevalent in parts of five districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| Coorg ... | ·03 | |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauháti (Jan. 28th) | ·04 | Heavy mists in morning; cold nights; some days overcast and cold; reaping of salee crops almost finished; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good. |
| Sylhet " | ... | Transplanting of bura rice progressing; cold weather crops doing well; cholera abating; small-pox still prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | |
| Umraoti (Jan. 28th) | ... | Rabi crops thriving; weather cloudy. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | |
| Kota (Jan. 23rd) | *Nil* | Prospects and health good. |
| Bhurtpore (28th) | ... | Great cold; health and prospects good. |
| Jeypore " | ... | Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable. |
| Ajmere " | ... | Health good; crops hopeful; weather cold; mornings with frost. |
| **Central India**— | | |
| Indore (Jan. 27th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Rutlam " | | |
| Neemuch " | | |
| Baghelkund (Satna) .. | | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | No report received. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 19th January 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

### DISTRESSES (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made two separate reports, and he took the opportunity on one occasion of explaining to the Council what was the subject of the first report. The second report related to a new introduction into the Bill, in consequence of a valuable suggestion received from the Association of Attornies, of a clause to provide for the transfer to the High Court of cases in which the value of the property distrained exceeded one thousand rupees. They pointed out that under this Bill Small Cause Courts would have, or might have, to deal with large amounts of money; that the property distrained was sometimes very considerable; that we should in effect be enlarging the pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts a good deal, and that it would be more satisfactory in such cases to enable them to be removed to the High Court. The Committee had therefore inserted a section to that effect, and that was the subject of their second report. He did not know, after what had been already said about the Bill, that he need do more now than give the Council a summary of the alterations it made in the present law. He had already explained that it swept away a great deal of antiquated law, and relieved the statute-book of several statutes which contained a great deal of matter that was of no use, as much as was useful in them being comprised in the Bill. The alterations made by the Bill were these: First, the Committee provided that no distraint should be made for rent due for more than twelve months. That suggestion had been received from the Government of Madras, who had sent in a very thoughtful and carefully considered letter on the subject of this Bill. There seemed to be no such thing as a distraint for rent in Madras, and the Government of Madras thought, and a great many excellent lawyers thought, that the whole system of distresses for rent was a mistake, and that it would be far better to abolish the system altogether. MR. HOBHOUSE was not prepared to do that. The system prevailed largely in Calcutta, and also existed in Bombay; and he thought the Council ought not to interfere with it. That it did not prevail in Madras was a subject of congratulation; but he was not prepared to bring the law in Calcutta and Bombay into conformity with the practice in Madras.

The next alteration made by the Committee was to make it clear that the property to be seized should be the property of the debtor. There were sometimes cases which gave rise to disputes and to much hardship, where the property seized was the property of some person wholly unconnected with

the rent for which the distress was issued. The Committee also provided that certain articles should be exempted from distress. Such articles were now exempted in cases of execution by law, and in practice they were usually exempted from distresses for rent. We did not take a coat off a man's back, and therefore the Committee had provided that things in actual use—a man's necessary wearing apparel and the like—which were protected from being seized in execution, should also be exempted in distresses for rent. That also had been suggested to them by the Government of Madras.

Then the Bill proceeded to deal with claims and disputes which arose out of distresses. The Committee had given to the Court which decided all other questions on the subject of the distress, namely, the Small Cause Court, power to adjudicate claims of third parties, and claims for damages or compensation where the distress was unlawful. Then there was the last alteration to which MR. HOBHOUSE had already referred, that when a distress exceeded a certain value, there should be power to transfer the case to the High Court.

These were the alterations in the law which the Bill proposed to make.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority, be taken into consideration, and said:—"As it is now some ten months since this matter was before the Council, it will probably be necessary that I should remind them of what has taken place, and recapitulate very briefly the objects and scope of the measure now proposed. It is the more necessary to do so, because there has been an amount of controversy raised in the papers sent in to the Select Committee akin to the controversy raised at this table; controversies, as I shewed before, quite unwarranted by anything comprised in this Bill, and to a very great extent irrelevant to it, and relevant only to a plan contemplated by the Executive Government, or to other plans erroneously attributed to it.

"Before explaining what it was that the Council were asked to do, I told them that it was only a small portion of a larger plan contemplated by the Government of India for improving the condition of the Law Reports. I explained the function of a Law Report, and shewed how it passed into and became part of the general law of the land; how important, therefore, it was to exercise judgment in the selection of cases to be reported, and to issue them with some stamp of authenticity upon them, so that only that which is useful and accurate should be looked on by the lawyer as a necessary part of his library; but that in this country the matter had been left to private speculation with only some pecuniary assistance given by Government; that consequently the public interest, which is to have nothing but good reports of nothing but useful precedents, had become entirely subordinated to the commercial interest of the publishers, which is to have the largest price at the smallest expense and trouble to themselves: that owing to the fact that all reports are received as of equal authority, one man's publications must be bought just as much as another's; and that the consequence was that we have reports bulky, expensive, and to a great extent useless, which nevertheless the profession are compelled to buy. Such is the result of the combination of the two prevailing principles; first, that law reporting is a fit subject for commercial speculation, and next that Law Reports are to be treated as binding authorities from whatsoever source they emanate.

"All this I proved in detail by evidence and authorities of various kinds; and I stated that the Government would attempt to apply a remedy by taking the business of reporting in the High Courts under their own supervision. If that were done, and done with reasonable efficiency, there would at any rate be a set of reports bearing some stamp of authority upon them, and they would be published by those who might be trusted not to allow commercial motives

to outweigh their sense of the public interest. If, again, the Bar would use for the purpose of citation in Court, and the Bench would receive as authorities, only the authorized reports,—a thing entirely within their power,—the professional man, who did not desire to buy others, would not be compelled to do so.

"But such a scheme as that requires no legislation, and I explained that there were only two points on which the authority of the legislature was invoked, and that on one of those points I could hardly say that it was actually requisite.

"The point I have just referred to is that which is embodied in the third section of the Bill, which I will read to the Council.

'No Court shall be bound to hear cited, or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council.'

"Now that is only what the Courts, or at least the superior Courts, may now do for themselves if so minded. It is what the Bombay High Court, who object to this measure, say is the right thing to be done as between better conducted and worse conducted reports; such publications, for instance, as the Bengal Law Reports and the Calcutta Weekly Reporter. It is what they tell us they are themselves prepared to do as between those two publications, if only the Calcutta High Court will lead the way. But such things have been said over and over again, and occasionally Judges have been found who have tried to work the experiment. But they have never succeeded. There has not been sufficient unanimity or persistence in the attempt, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be more now, if each Court or Judge is left to act entirely on his own motion. With a declaration of the legislature to support them, there will at least be a better chance. And we may by such a declaration free subordinate Courts from the terror and oppression of the numbers of obscurely reported cases with which it is said they are bombarded, so that they shall not be blamed if they refuse to receive those imperfect reports as binding authorities. Such a provision, therefore, as the one under consideration, may strengthen the hands of those who desire to have good reports and good ones alone to guide them. And if we should succeed in supplying that essential article, a good report, and I always say we shall fail unless we do supply it, we may possibly succeed in getting it received as the only authoritative exponent of judicial law, however much others may be used for other purposes. I repeat that we may easily fail; we certainly shall fail unless the Bench and the Bar are disposed to act in the spirit of this section; but I ask the Council to pass it as embodying a principle which even opponents admit to be sound, and as giving some aid to those who desire to improve the present condition of law reporting in India.

"The other object for which the action of this Council is invoked, is not necessarily mixed up with any particular system of reporting; for it would, at least in my opinion, be desirable even if we had no such scheme of reporting as that now contemplated; and again the scheme may work well enough without any such new law. But it is connected with some system of reporting, though not with any particular system, and it naturally falls to be considered when we are dealing with the subject. It relates only to the geographical area within which the decisions of the superior Courts are to be accepted as binding authorities. At present a High Court—say the Court of Madras—may place an interpretation on a general law—say the Penal Code—and that interpretation will have no binding force out of the province. A Bengal Magistrate may disregard it or know nothing whatever about it, and *vice versâ* the Madras Magistrate is a stranger to the Bengal decisions. The reason for that state of things is to be found in the history of the country. The different presidencies had originally a very loose connection with one another, and when Crown Courts were established for them, the law which those Courts administered in common with one another was confined to the presidency towns or to the British people. At the present day all parts of British India are bound up much more closely together: they are subject to a common authority in India, both executive and legislative, and there are great Codes of Law enacted for the whole com-

munity. It is now therefore a decided drawback that when a valuable exposition of a portion of that general law has been made by one of the superior Courts, the whole community should not have the full benefit of it.

"I will mention a case which happened soon after I came to India, and which first drew my attention to the existence of this anomaly. It did not arise in connection with law reporting, and it illustrates the remark I made just now, that this portion of the Bill may rest on its own merits, independently of any particular system, and in connection with any system of reporting.

"There are many actions committed by men, which, according to circumstances, may be crimes of a deep dye, or venial offences, or mere personal vices, hardly to be classed among crimes at all. Yet for the legislature to distinguish accurately between such cases is quite impossible. The law must use some general expressions which, if they are to be very rigidly and literally interpreted, might have the effect of subjecting to severe punishment actions which ought only to be punished very lightly, or ought not to be punished by the hand of any human ruler at all. Such is the case with portions of the Penal Code. One section of it in particular, if its language be construed quite literally, visits with the liability to fine and to ten years' imprisonment, an action which in its simplest form is extremely common, which rather bears the character of a vice than of a crime, and so has usually been left by all laws other than ecclesiastical laws to carry its own chastisement with it. But under some circumstances this same action may be a crime of a most odious character, and one affecting society in a vital point. Well, it happened that a person who had committed this action in one of its simpler forms was charged before a Madras Magistrate and sentenced to a severe punishment. On appeal the High Court of Madras reversed this sentence, pronouncing a most sensible judgment, cutting down the literal meaning of the section, putting a reasonable interpretation on it, and confining its operation to what would be really grave offences. Afterwards, a similar case occurred in another province; and again the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to severe punishment. The Magistrate probably knew nothing of the Madras decision; but if he did know, he was entitled to disregard it, and he preferred the literal construction of the Code. Now, that is a serious matter. Draconian laws invariably bring the whole law into contempt, and set the sympathies of people to work against the law and in favour of offenders. The subject-matter is one on which accurate distinctions cannot be attained by the legislator, and on which I for one think that if we attempt to alter the Penal Code, we are quite as likely to mar it as to mend it. It is one, therefore, eminently fitted for judicial exposition, which can introduce a number of shades and qualifications unattainable in a statute. The thing wanted, therefore, is to bring the Madras decision home to the subordinate Courts in other Provinces, but that, as the law and practice at present stand, is impossible.

"Now I appeal confidently to all who hear me, and ask them whether it is not an inconvenient—not to say an absurd—thing, that a decision by the High Court of Madras on a very important Statute which affects the whole of British India alike, and which touches human actions of very frequent occurrence, should be received as law in Madras, and that, directly it reaches the boundaries of that province, its authority should cease? Is it not clearly right that the whole of British India should have the benefit of an interpretation placed by a Court of the highest rank on a law passed by this Council for the whole of British India? Surely such a decision should be co-extensive with the law, and should carry with it whatever authority its own intrinsic merits and the degree of its harmony with other decisions of co-ordinate Courts may entitle it to have.

"This object, then, is aimed at by section 2 of our Bill, which I will now read:—

'Every judgment delivered on or after such day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits.'

"The Council will observe that, in this section and also in section 4, we carefully guard against giving to judicial decisions any more binding quality of

authority than they have now. All we seek to do is to extend the area of their authority, and we do it by connecting it with our scheme for reports, and so securing that the decision which is to have this extended authority shall not be one reported at haphazard, but shall be as accurately given and in as useful a shape as a responsible reporter can make it.

"Well, but it may be asked whether this object requires legislation. I will not say that in any strict legal sense it does. It would, I suppose, be competent for the Courts here to say that they would receive one another's decisions as binding equally with their own, and in process of time such a practice would be recognized law, just as much as it is now law that the decision of a superior Court shall bind the Courts subordinate to its jurisdiction. Just in the same way the Courts of the United States have ruled that English decisions are binding authorities there, and that practice has passed into the law of the country; while the English Courts only receive the United States' decisions for purposes of instruction and not as binding authorities. But having regard to the history that I have referred to, and the long course of practice resulting from it, I say that that which is legally possible is practically impossible, and that unless the legislature does it, the thing will not be done at all.

"The main objection raised to this proposal is one which was indicated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, when the Bill was introduced, and I answered it at the time. But as it has been brought forward again in some quarters entitled to the highest respect, I will again give an answer to it, and in somewhat more detail.

"It has been objected to this Bill that it provides no machinery to prevent contradictory rulings. But I never heard of anything that could prevent them. As long as we have independent minds giving decisions on the same subject, so long we shall have contradictory rulings. It does not seem to me desirable, if it were possible, to prevent such a result, nor, if it were desirable, would it be possible.

"It is quite true, then, that it is no part of our scheme to prevent contradictory rulings. It is also true that, when the ruling in one presidency may be quoted as binding authority in another, contradictory rulings are likely to be brought to a direct issue with one another more quickly than before. But that I look upon as one of the advantages to be gained. See the effect of the present system. You may now have two streams of decision at variance with one another, running on side by side in two contiguous territories nominally subject to the same Code of Law, and in which there is no reason why the same law should not prevail. Referring, for instance, to the cases under the Penal Code which I have just stated, we find a class of actions which may be committed with legal impunity in Madras, and just over the border may be the subject of severe punishment. And yet the Penal Code is the law in both places. Referring, again, to an instance I quoted on a former occasion, we find two adverse currents of decision going on in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces under the same section of the Rent Act; going on for several years, until one of the High Courts alters its views and adopts the views of the other. I say that it is much more for the benefit of the public that when such differences arise, as arise they must, they should be brought face to face, and that each Court should be compelled to revise its work in the light and under the pressure of the other's decision. Of course, if the difference of opinion is found to be final and irreconcileable, it must be settled by some superior authority: either by the Privy Council, which may operate on some cases, or by the legislature, which can operate on all. But, as I have just been showing, there are many cases in which a judicial exposition, if it can be got, is far better than an utterance by the legislature, and in which, therefore, the legislature would only act when its action was found to be absolutely necessary. And in other cases the legislature is not wise enough to know in which direction to settle a dispute until it has been threshed out by a sufficient number of judicial controversies, a point which I illustrated on a former occasion by reference to the history of provisional committees in England. It is therefore in every respect better that the contradictory interpretations of a law common to all India should be brought into collision with one another in a direct, open, and

speedy way, than that they should exist in the more embarrassing form of conflicting laws for places intended and supposed to be under the same law.

"But then it is said; how is an inferior Judge to guide himself? how he is to act when he finds the decision of his own appellate superior conflicting with that of another High Court? I answer that Judges are appointed to settle doubts, and that he must act as other reasonable men act when they find themselves in the presence of a doubtful and debateable question. I know how I should act. The conflict of authority might come to me in many different shapes. It might come on a point on which I myself had a very clear opinion that my own Appellate Court was wrong, and that it would on reconsideration adopt the conflicting judgment. In that case I should follow my own opinion. It might come on a point on which I could form no very decided opinion. In that case I should follow my own Appellate Court. I might find that the opinion of one Court was that of a single Judge not assisted by Counsel, and very briefly delivered; while that of the other was given by a number of Judges, unanimous in opinion, assisted by careful arguments of Counsel, and delivered in a carefully reasoned judgment. In that case I should follow the weightier judgment. I might find that my own Appellate Court had delivered its opinion deliberately, and after full consideration of the conflicting decision. In that case I should follow my own Appellate Court. Many other cases might be put in which a man would be guided one way or another by various circumstances. But no serious practical difficulty that I see would arise: certainly none which English Judges are not in the habit of encountering, and which Indian Judges may not now have to encounter, when the Divisions of their own Appellate Courts have differed in opinion.

"There is another class of objections put forward, which, if I really have understood them aright, are somewhat surprising. We are told that there are different schools of law and different customs prevailing in different parts of the country, and that it will be very dangerous if a decision given with reference to one school and one set of customs is to be quoted as binding authority for another. No doubt it would be very dangerous: but I cannot make out how the danger is increased by this Bill. Nobody supposes that a decision about a promissory note will be quoted as an authority in a horse-cause, though the Court which pronounced it has equal authority in both cases: why then should we suppose that a decision relating only to Hindús will be applied to Muhammadans, or that one relating only to Sunnis will be applied to Shiás, or that one relating only to the Benares school will be applied to the Bengal school, or that one relating only to Bengal customs will be applied to Bombay customs? Local and personal laws and customs are not divided according to the local area of the jurisdiction of the High Courts. The Calcutta High Court, for instance, has Hindús and Muhammadans, Shiás and Sunnis, different schools of law and different local customs, within its jurisdiction. For each set of litigants it decides according to their own law. I have not heard that any confusion is thereby created because the Calcutta decision is authoritative throughout the whole of Bengal. Why then should any confusion be created by giving it precisely the same quality of authority in Bombay? The long and the short of the matter is, that if the law is the same for the two places, there must be conflicts of opinion about it, and then it is better to bring them to issue as quickly as may be; but if it is not the same, no conflict can occur.

"Such, then, is the Bill as the Select Committee presents it to the Council; and before I go on to speak of the plan with which it is connected, I will mention what alterations have been made in Committee. There are only two, and neither is important. One is, that instead of making it come into force on a given day, we say that it shall be brought into force by notification. The reason is that arrangements have to be made with the staffs of reporters. I am not aware of any difficulty in the way of such arrangements, but there has been some delay in making them, and we thought it would be more convenient not to bring the Act into operation until they were concluded. The other is that the Bill as introduced contained a definition of the expression 'Subordinate Court,' which affected the highest Courts of Appeal in the Panjáb and elsewhere. It was not necessary; it has been objected to, and it has

been struck out. The clause being gone, I do not argue about the soundness of the objections; for I have so much still to say that I avoid all unnecessary matter.

"Now, I have been very particular in explaining to the Council the precise extent and character of the contents of the Bill, because they will find that the somewhat emphatic opinions which have been expressed against it are really not directed to anything contained in it, but to a scheme that it is connected with, and to a very erroneous conception of that scheme. The main objection really is to any interference at all by Government with the present system of reporting; and that, under the notion that our object is, not the simple one of getting fewer and better reports, but the very ambitious one of getting a control over the substance of the law by means of reports. And though I have shown that the scheme may well go on without the Bill, and that the only piece of legislation in the Bill strictly so called is to be desired independently of the scheme, yet, connected as the two actually are together, I cannot be surprised if those who object to the scheme endeavour to tack their objections on to the provisions of the Bill.

"Now it might, perhaps, be sufficient on this part of the case to say that the Council have on two occasions accepted the principle of some legislation in connection with a scheme for the supervision of law reporting by Government. When I moved for leave to introduce the Bill, I detained the Council a long time, and I have no doubt they were very weary of me, while I proved in detail the case for interference by Government; and there was no opposition to the introduction of the Bill. When I introduced the Bill and moved to refer it to a committee, there was opposition, and if the Council then incurred any danger, it was not for lack of warning. My hon'ble friend, Sir George Campbell, then occupied that empty chair, and he set forth his objections with all the force of rhetoric of which he was so great a master. The Bill was a revolutionary Bill; it was an unconstitutional Bill; it set up an irresponsible judge over responsible judges; it placed an enormous power in his hands; and in short it would be a very wrong thing to send it into committee. Nevertheless, the Council did send it into committee. I conceive that, if any principle was decided on these two occasions, it was the principle that Government was right in attempting to take the supervision of law reporting into their own hands, and that assistance in some shape should be given to them. At the same time I always feel that in this assembly we discuss matters under great disadvantages, and that on many subjects the communications made to Select Committees have more of the essentials of a public discussion than anything which takes place at this table during the two first stages of a Bill. For this reason, though the previous decisions of the Council are certainly not to be disregarded, yet I am very reluctant to use them as preventing further debate when the ground-work of the measure is attacked from without. I therefore think it right to acquaint the Council with the principal objections made to the whole scheme of reporting under the supervision of Government. I will only ask you to bear in mind the arguments I adduced in its favour and the answer I made to objections advanced here—topics which I have no intention of discussing all over again.

"Neither will I detain the Council by reading the opinions of those who think the measure a right and good one. I will only say that the High Court of Calcutta and some eminent district officers in Bengal approve of its principle; and that the only body in India which has actual experience in the business of law reporting, namely, the Calcutta Council, has cordially acted with the Government from the outset of the scheme. I will now refer to the objections, and first I take those which come from Madras.

"The High Court of Madras have not sent in any collective opinion. But I hold in my hand a Minute written by Mr. Justice Innes, who first states the objection arising from the differences of local laws—an objection I have already dealt with. He then proceeds thus—

'Nor do I believe that the evil aimed at will in the least degree be diminished. The Government Reports will be so scanty that the Profession and the public will demand more, and the demand will certainly be followed by the supply. It is useless for the law to say that the High Court shall not be bound to receive anything as authoritative but what is

in the Government authorized Reports, if other Reports are still sold and consulted, and though not publicly quoted, still used as guides to a decision.

'The Government Reporters under a Central Editor, practically uncontrolled, will determine what to report and what to leave unreported. Important decisions adverse to and disapproved of by the Government may thus be excluded. Nor does there appear to be the smallest guarantee for the qualifications of the Reporters being equal to the delicate duties they will have to perform. I strongly disapprove of the Bill.'

"Mr. Justice Kindersley writes thus:—

'I object strongly to the third section, which places it in the power of the Government to exclude from the law any decision of which it disapproves. The matter is quite beyond the proper scope of legislation; and in my opinion the Act cannot fail to be mischievous.'

"And the Government of Madras say as follows:—

'His Excellency strongly deprecates the institution of the office of Central Editor with the powers of control and selection suggested for him. He is of opinion that, if a High Court interprets the law contrary to the intention of the legislature, the proper remedy is for the latter to pass a declaratory Act.'

"Now the Council will observe that Mr. Justice Innes makes two objections to the whole plan. The first is, that it will fail in checking the multitude of reports. I have already said that in my opinion it may easily do so, and certainly will, if treated hostilely by the Bench and the Bar; and I think that such a failure will be the worst that can come of the attempt we are about to make. The second objection is, that the scheme will not fail; it will not only not fail, but will be so terribly efficacious that no rival will exist in its presence; that the Government will become the sole mouth-piece of judicial law, and will be able to mould it as they please. And in this objection Mr. Justice Kindersley and the Government of Madras express their concurrence.

"Now, I wholly agree with Mr. Justice Kindersley in thinking that to place it in the power of the Government to exclude from the law any decision of which it disapproves is strongly objectionable, and is a matter quite beyond the scope of legislation; and with the Government of Madras in thinking that the proper remedy for inconvenient decisions (at least when they are final) is legislation. But I do not see how those opinions constitute any objection to the scheme of this Government, because it is absolutely certain that no such operations as they imply are contemplated, or will be attempted, or could succeed if they were attempted. But before I go further into the matter, I will read the opinion of the High Court of Bombay, who have enlarged somewhat more upon it—

'We agree in the opinion of the Government of India that it is desirable to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the reports published for forensic use in British India; but while perfectly satisfied of the excellence of the intentions and single-mindedness of the Government of India in the matter, we think that the proposed legislation is unnecessary, objectionable in principle and unprecedented.

'Law reporting is, in a certain sense, a branch of legislation. Decisions in the Superior Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom and its Colonies, which endure the test of time and free discussion, no doubt become additions to the law; but it does not thence follow that law reporting should be, in any respect whatever, under the superintendence of the most frequent litigant in the Courts of this country, namely, the Government itself, or that the Reporters should be nominated or controlled by that litigant. A proposition more completely contrary to sound principle than that the Reporters should be either under the influence or control of Government, it is difficult to conceive. It is most undesirable to leave room for the belief that Government has secured to itself, or its nominees, the power of preparing or suppressing the reports of decisions which it may suppose to be hostile to its interests or policy. It may be said that it is not to be supposed that Government would stoop to make an improper use of such opportunities. We ardently hope that would be so; but if there be any part of the Brtish Empire in which such a power would be objectionable, it is in India, where the Government is more completely despotic than in any other country under British rule, and where it has not always the most favourable construction placed upon its acts. The legislators, in the case of what Bentham styles 'Judge-made law,' are the Courts, and if the circumstances of this country at present are such that law reporting cannot flourish as a private enterprise, and ought to be supported at the expense of the State, and, with a view to improvement in quality and diminution in quantity, to be placed under some control or superintendence, it manifestly should be placed under the control or superintendence of the Courts, and not of the Government. The tribunals which pronounce the decisions must know best whether or not they are correctly reported, and to what extent it is desirable that they should be reported.

'Honourable and pure as we are assured that the motives of the present Government of India must have been in introducing this Bill, and suggested, as legislation on the subject of law reporting very probably was, by persons not members of Government, yet it is manifest that, as regards law reporting, Government is in the position of Cæsar's wife,

and that no Government, present or future, ought to be subjected either to the temptation or the suspicion of being able to suppress the publication of decisions adverse to it or involving principles which it may deem likely, at some future time, to be inconvenient. The nomination and dismissal of the Reporters ought to rest, as does that of all other officers of the High Courts under the Charters, with the Chief Justice of each High Court, and should not be vested in Government, nor ought it to take any part in the preparation or selection of the cases to be reported. Those who are acquainted with the earlier or later history of British India are not unfamiliar with the exhibition, by executive officers of Government, of jealousy of the Courts of law of this country, and it is an untoward, although of course merely a fortuitous, coincidence, that while Government, at the suggestion of such officers, is, on the one hand, seeking, so far as may be, to exclude by legislation the jurisdiction of Courts of law in matters of revenue, it is, on the other hand, by legislation also, essaying the establishment of a monopoly of all authentic law reporting, whereby (although we cannot suppose its intention to have been so) it will be empowered to suppress at pleasure the publication of the decisions in such Government cases as may still remain within the cognizance of those Courts, and as may be obnoxious to Government. It is said that it is in its Legislative Department that the Government of India is to undertake this new charge; but it is not and could not be asserted that the Legislative Council itself will exercise any supervision in the matter; and it would be wholly unsuitable that it should take any part in it. Law-reporting under this Bill would in fact be in the hands of nominees of the Executive Government, and the circumstance that the chief of those nominees might also be named by that Government to assist the Legislative Council in the performance of its duties, would not remove any one of the objections which exist to the proposed scheme.'

"Then the Government of Bombay, in forwarding this opinion, say as follows:—

'I am to state that these Reports seem to His Excellency in Council to raise many weighty arguments against the measure, and that he is constrained to express his entire concurrence in the objections taken to the centralization in one series of Reports of the decisions given in all parts of India, and to the right of control over the acts of the Reporter, which it is proposed to vest in the Executive Government, instead of in the Courts of law.'

"From that last expression 'instead of in the Courts of law,' I gather that the Bombay Government are labouring under a mistake. There is no control vested in the Courts of law; it is proposed to vest it, though not by this Bill, in the Government instead of in nobody.

"But to go on with the main objection as stated by the learned Judges. I accept with all sincerity their disclaimer of imputing any sinister motive to the Government. But then, what is the meaning of all this that I have been reading? Spotless as we are, what is the danger to be feared from us? Either all this must mean nothing at all, or it must mean that we are going to do a very wrong thing; that, being the most frequent litigants in the country, we shall be tempted, and, in spite of all our purity and innocence, shall fall; that we shall garble reports; that we shall palm off our base coin upon the public as the true issue of the judicial mint.

"Now, if I were of a querulous disposition, I should complain a little of our friends in Madras and Bombay, that they have dealt us somewhat hard measure, for while they impute to us schemes of daring ambition, they do not credit us with as much common sense or worldly wisdom as would suffice to conduct the business of a retail haberdasher. I will not avail myself of the generosity of the Bombay High Court, but will suppose that, instead of being spotless as snow, we are very leopards or Ethiopians, and that we entertain nefarious designs of advancing our own interests through right and through wrong. What is it supposed that we shall do? First, it must happen that some evilly-disposed branch of Government finds that an inconvenient decision has been passed against it: the matter is of importance, but it is not advisable to appeal, nor to attempt any alteration of the law. But the bright idea occurs to them, that if they can only prevent the case from being reported, it will do them some good, though they must obey the decree, and though they must know that the same point, when it occurs again, will probably be determined the same way. So they apply to the Editor of the Reports, and the two conspire together to suppress the decision, though otherwise worthy to be reported and sent up by the Reporter as such. All this is done to gain what? Just the barest chance that the decision may be forgotten, and that when the same point happens to occur again, it will come before another Court who may decide it another way. But what is the risk run? If the decision is of the slightest importance, will the

Court, the Bar, the vakíls, and the public forget all about it? The chances are a hundred to one against it. And then, what will become of our scheme? It will immediately become known that we are using reports to give onesided views of the law; the character of our reports will be blown upon; nobody will be content with authorised reports, because they cannot be trusted to give the really important cases; and reporting on the commercial principle will, by our own folly, be fixed on a firmer basis than ever. In fact, it is a matter of the greatest surprise to me how such an objection can be made otherwise than in the heat of debate and on the spur of the moment; and I feel it difficult to address myself with due gravity to so chimerical an apprehension.

"Well then it is objected that the scheme of the Government is not embodied in the Bill.; but that objection does not proceed from any one who is friendly to the scheme. Members of Council have in their hands copies of some rules intended to shadow forth the sort of way in which the Government proposed to start the work of supervision. They will observe that the whole thing depends very much on the relations between the Editor, the Reporters, and the Judges, which must be adjusted from time to time, perhaps at short intervals. At the present moment circumstances point to our learned Secretary as the fittest person to be Editor; but whether that can be a permanent arrangement cannot be told till after actual experiment. In fact it is a new thing, and there is no part of it which it may not be necessary to mould afresh according to circumstances. There is not the least reason why a process of pure administrative detail should be embodied in a law, and if I were asked how to ensure failure for the scheme, I should say that the best plan was to make it rigid and inflexible by law.

"Now I come to the only alternative scheme proposed by those who object so strongly to ours. It will be remembered that the Bombay High Court agree with us that it is desirable to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the Law Reports. They only object to our method, and they say that the proper course is for the High Courts themselves to undertake the supervision of the reports. They write as follows:—

'We think that the statements of facts and of the arguments, and the head or marginal notes, should be submitted to and revised by the Judges who have presided in each reported case, as well as the judgments, which are, and for a long time past have been, so submitted and revised; and under this being done, we think that the reports should be stated on the title-page to be published under the authority of the Court. The first of the above alterations will subject the Judges to some additional labour, but it is a duty which we are perfectly willing to undertake. Looking to the position of the Editor of the Reports as an officer of the Court, we have no doubt that we have full power to make those alterations in the system at present existing here, and that the Reporter will be perfectly ready to carry our views into effect.'

"Well, that is a proposal often made and never, so far as I know, acted on with any persistency. We cannot make the Judges do this work. We have no such offer from any other High Court, and from what I learn from conversation with Judges here, I do not believe that they would, or properly could, undertake the business. And I must say that I feel a little sceptical about the time at the disposal of the Bombay High Court, with all their good-will. I hear of them sometimes in connection with other things besides Law Reports. I remember their making an application for an additional Judge on account of the arrears of business, which application was successful. I am not sure that there are no arrears now. I observe that their letter on this very subject concludes in these terms:—

'We must apologise for the delay in replying to your Excellency's communication as to the Bill, the subject of our letter. The pressure of our ordinary business is such that we have much difficulty in finding time to write upon new projects of legislation.'

"The letter is a very full and very able one, and it must have cost thought and time; but I fancy that it is a less laborious business than the supervision of a volume of reports. Therefore I cannot help feeling my doubts. At the same time, if the Judges of that Court will be so good as to give attention to the matter, and find that their more immediate business leaves them leisure for it, I most freely and frankly admit that it is sure to be better done than it could possibly be otherwise: their assistance will, I am sure, be most heartily welcomed; and the Editor will probably enjoy almost a sinecure as regards the Presidency of Bombay.

"Indeed, the Bombay Judges give us to understand that their reports are even now to a great extent supervised by them and are on a par with the best reports elsewhere. They may be very good, and if so, it is certain that there will be exceedingly little interference with them. But I still think they would be better for some amount of supervision, and will give an illustration of the way in which I conceive that supervision would work.

"I have not to consult Indian reports very often, and it so happens that, of the Bombay reports, I have only looked at one since I read the letter of the High Court. I wanted to ascertain the exact terms of the decisions on a particular point, and this case was mentioned in a text-book as bearing on it. Well, I read the head-note, which made the decision refer to quite a different point. On dipping into the report, however, I found that the head-note did not state as being decided the point which really was decided, but did mention as the decision that which was only a dictum not necessary for the decision: and I further found that the statements of fact by the Reporter and by the Judge were at variance. Now, those are matters in which supervision would be of use. We are told that unless the Editor has understanding of the special matter reported on, he cannot supervise a report. I think he can usefully do so if he is familiar with reports, and keeps before his eyes the points to be attended to in framing them. In the case in question, I had no special knowledge of the subject; but I could see that neither the head-note nor the statement of facts corresponded with the judgment. If I had been Editor, I should have sent the report back to have a proper head-note affixed, and to have the facts correctly ascertained and stated. How much of such supervision is desirable will be found out by experiment, and it will differ in different places and at different times.

"But I will not pursue the scheme into further detail. I have presented to the Council the main features of the case. I can see that there is dislike and suspicion of the Government plan in some quarters, but I cannot see that there are any valid grounds for it. And I trust that the Council will be of the same opinion."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL was prepared to admit that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had, in the observations which he had made, in a great measure met many of the objections which had been advanced against this Bill. But still, when we remembered the high quarters from which those objections emanated, and the very forcible manner in which they had been urged, he thought the Council were bound to exercise the very greatest caution before committing themselves to the measure, and to satisfy themselves that the advantages to be gained by passing this Bill would largely counterbalance the difficulties which, he could not help feeling, must inevitably occur if it became law in its present shape. His hon'ble friend was correct in telling us that most of the objections had been levelled rather at the Government plan of operations under the Bill, than at the provisions of the Bill itself. But he questioned whether his hon'ble friend was equally correct in the opinion which he apparently held that that plan could be carried out without this Bill. No doubt the Government could establish a system of law reporting under a central editor without any enactment on the subject, and it would possibly be within their competence to take under their immediate superintendence the present staff of reporters which was attached to the several High Courts; but the reports published under such a system would have no more authority than the present reports, and two out of the three objects of the Bill would fail to be secured. Under such a plan the reports might be improved in quality, but they would neither be diminished in quantity, nor would the area of their authority be extended. He very much questioned whether it would be worth while to carry out such an expensive plan for the purpose of securing so very partial and probably problematical a benefit. His hon'ble friend had reminded the Council that when the Bill was introduced their late colleague Sir George Campbell had spoken of it in no flattering terms. He had characterized it as a little Bill, but not an innocent Bill, and as one the importance and effect of which was in inverse ratio to its length. He and other members of the Council had also then expressed the opinion that

some indication of the mode in which the Bill was intended to be carried out should be given in the Bill itself. The Bill gave power to the Executive Government to authorize the publication of certain reports, which would then be placed in a superior position to all other reports, inasmuch as the subordinate Courts would not be obliged to permit the quotation of any reports other than these authorized reports. But nothing was said in the Bill as to the mode in which these reports would be authorized, or under what provisions or restrictions (or, as Sir George Campbell expressed it, "safe-guards") this power was to be exercised. It was evident that the effect of the Bill would depend entirely upon the mode in which these reports would be authorized, and MR. DALYELL still thought that the Bill was defective in leaving these matters to be determined in the rules which were to be drawn up by the Executive Government, instead of making distinct provision regarding them in the Bill itself. When we remembered this omission in the Bill, he thought the Council would agree with him that the objections which had been raised, although they did not apply to the Bill itself, but rather to the plan or rules under which the provisions of the Bill were to have effect, were deserving of careful consideration.

So far as he was concerned, however, he had some doubts whether even the Bill itself in its present form was altogether unobjectionable. He questioned whether the Government should take this power to which he had referred—whether, in fact, law reporting in this country should in any way be under the control of the Government? The days of personal Government had passed away, at any rate in the greater part of the country. The reign of law had commenced, and he for one was decidedly of opinion that anything which could possibly be interpreted as an interference with the decisions of the law Courts should be avoided. He submitted that, if this power of giving special authority to certain reports were taken, and was exercised, as it must be, by devolving the duty upon some official or set of officials in the ordinary employment of the Government, it would be quite possible, and not at all improbable, that the outside public might suppose that some sort of interference with the decisions of the Courts was to be attempted. The Council were aware that the subordinate Courts were bound by the decisions of the superior Courts. Now if the persons who reported these decisions of the superior Courts were under the control of the Executive Government and not under the orders of the Judges who pronounced the decisions, there was no safe-guard that some judgment which contained views adverse to those entertained by the Executive would not be omitted from the reports, and a control be thus exercised over the decisions of the subordinate Courts on the same subject. His hon'ble friend laughed at the idea of anything of the kind occurring, and MR. DALYELL did not suppose that it would occur; but still it would be possible, and some of the public might think that it did take place. At any rate, it might often happen that a decision would not be reported in such a manner as to give it that precise bearing which was intended by the officer pronouncing the judgment. When his hon'ble friend asked permission to introduce the Bill, he gave some instances of the power of the law reporter in England. He told us that we had not, in the reports of Lord Ellenborough's decisions, what that learned Judge had decided, but what his reporter, who afterwards became Lord Campbell, had selected. If our reporters were altogether independent of the Judges, we might find ourselves in the same position in India. We might find in our law reports, not what the High Courts decided, but what the reporters, aided by the central editor, selected. His hon'ble friend would no doubt reply that it would be very easy to provide in the rules that the Judge pronouncing the decision should have some control over the report. But MR. DALYELL's answer to that would be that the rules might at any time be altered without any legislative sanction being required.

As far as he could recollect, in the original scheme which had been proposed for the improvement of the law reports, it was intended that the Judges should take a much more active part than appeared in the plan which was now set forth; and in spite of what his hon'ble friend had said that day, MR. DALYELL still thought that the only way of getting over the whole difficulty would be to induce the High Courts to become responsible for their own law reports. He could not help thinking that they would do so if the

Bill were framed somewhat differently; if instead of giving the Executive Government the power of determining what should be authorized reports, the Bill merely declared that the reports issued by the authorized Reporter of each High Court, and no others, should be binding on the Courts below. A Bill in this shape would have the double advantage of clearing up the doubt, whether at present a law report had any binding authority at all, a point which section 4 of the present Bill expressly left untouched, and of putting an end altogether to the unauthorized reports, which at present were a bugbear equally to the judicial officers who administered the law and to the professional gentlemen who practised in the Courts. Such a measure, too, would secure most completely many of the objects of the Bill. The multitude of law reports would be most effectually diminished. Their quality in all probability would be more likely to be improved by placing them under the direct supervision of the highest judicial authorities in each quarter of the empire, who were well acquainted with the law and customs of the place, than by leaving the supervision to any single official, no matter how conspicuous might be his ability. Their authority would be strengthened in all respects save as regards local limits; and although he had carefully considered the arguments which had been advanced, he still thought that the difficulties which would be involved in extending the area within which each set of reports was now supposed to be binding were very great, and counterbalanced any advantages that might be gained by giving the lower Courts a larger range of authorities, or by bringing into prominence any differences of opinion between the superior Courts of different presidencies. He ventured to believe, too, that such a scheme would obtain the cordial co-operation of all the High Courts in carrying out its provisions; a co-operation which, as his hon'ble friend had told the Council that day, was essential to the successful working of any scheme of law reporting.

MR. DALYELL did not know that he need go further into the objections raised to the Bill and to the plan by which it was proposed to carry the Bill into effect, as those objections would be found fully detailed in the papers which had been printed in connection with the measure; but if he was not out of order, he would venture to ask His Excellency the President that the final discussion on the Bill might be deferred to the next meeting of Council, as he believed that further communications on the subject were likely to be received from the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, and also as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was not in his place that day to express in words the objections which he had taken to some of the provisions of the Bill in his Secretary's letter which had been circulated to the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said that, after so full a statement as that made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, he should ordinarily not have thought it necessary to add any remarks; but as he had personal experience of the evils of the present system of reporting both in a judicial capacity and as one of the original members of the Council of law reporting, he ventured to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

The crying evil of the existing system was that it ministered to the vicious practice of the members of the Mofussil Bar, who regarded law reports, not so much in the light of guides to show the real condition of the law, as stores from which they could cull precedents to support any view of the law which suited the position they were engaged to maintain—in short, their aim was, usually, not to assist, but to confuse, the Court.

The more numerous and imperfectly stated the decisions were, the better they suited the purpose of the lower class of Mofussil vakíls, and the result of the commercial system of reporting had no doubt favoured the growth of this evil. MR. BAYLEY had himself been often pressed with decisions which were apparently contradictory. Occasionally, by close examination of the reports, he had been able to find clues which shewed the real drift of the decisions quoted; sometimes, when cases happened to be among the records of his own Court, he had been able to send for the original file and ascertain how far the facts and issues of law were really on all-fours with the case before him, but he had not unfrequently also been compelled to abandon all attempt to draw

assistance from the precedents set before him and to decide without any reference to them. He thought that this was not a condition to which the Judges of our Courts, the least of whom held a most responsible position, should be exposed.

As regards the ability of the Courts themselves to issue and superintend the reports, MR. BAYLEY would point out that in fact this had always been within the competence of the Courts, who had indeed made occasional attempts to carry out such a system, but scarcely with success.

The reports of the old Sadr Courts were, he believed, prepared by the Judges themselves and were edited by the Registrar. Unquestionably many of the decisions were of very great value, and conveyed the matured opinions of gentlemen of great experience, some of them perhaps ranking among the ablest who ever came to India.

Nevertheless their reports could hardly be called on the whole successful; arguments of Counsel were rarely, if ever, given; the statements of fact were usually of a somewhat meagre description. A gentleman, whose friendship MR. BAYLEY had formerly the honour to enjoy, the late Mr. Morley, had endeavoured to make a Digest of these cases, but though he laboured at the work with much assiduity for many years, and although he was well known within and without the legal profession for his ability and his acquirements both as a scholar and as a lawyer, his Digest was certainly not received by any means as a satisfactory work. And this result was owing, MR. BAYLEY believed, not so much to any fault of the compiler of the Digest, as to the unsatisfactory character of the reports with which he had to deal.

It might, however, be said that these reports were the production of untrained men, and that it was not fair to accept them as examples of the existing style of law reporting.

But what was the case in the old Supreme Courts? The Judges of those Courts made no special effort to secure good reporting. He believed that almost from the earliest institution of the Supreme Courts the decisions of those Courts were left to the unassisted efforts of private reporters. Reports were no doubt published; some of them good, some of an inferior quality, and there were periods, MR. BAYLEY believed, for which no reports at all existed, and during which there could be no doubt many valuable decisions passed altogether unreported.

After the establishment of the High Court of Calcutta, a special Reporter was sanctioned for the appellate side of the High Court, who was salaried by Government; but it was not long before that arrangement broke down, and after various attempts to meet the desired object, the establishment of the Council of Law Reporting in Calcutta was encouraged, if it was not actually suggested, by the late learned and able Chief Justice, Sir B. Peacock. He did not wish in the least to disparage the Bengal Law Reports; on the contrary he believed that they had done a very useful work very well—quite as well, probably, as any law-reporting had been done in India before, and in a way most creditable to the gentlemen employed, and it was probable that the work of Government reports under the new law would be done much on the same lines and by the same Reporters. The Government reports would, however, have the further advantage of being subjected before publication to strict supervision and skilful professional criticism.

Still the Bengal Council for Law Reporting themselves admitted that the result was not what they aimed at. In a letter addressed to Government by that body they said: "The Bengal Law Reports have not yet attained the high standard of excellence which their originators hoped for;" and they attributed this in part to "the necessity of departing from the principle of selection," going on to explain that this necessity arose from the Council of Law Reporting being compelled to defer to the "commercial principle" to which the hon'ble mover of the Bill had more than once alluded, and which induced them to meet the vicious demand for numerous cases by reporting many which in themselves were such as should not have been reported. In fact the Council may almost be said in the same letter to have suggested the present measure, for they said "it is hardly a less important part of the duty of the Govern-

ment to publish that part of the law which is enunciated by its tribunals, than to promulgate its legislation."

So far, therefore, as past experience was any guide, there was not much to be looked for from the persistent action of the Courts themselves, even if the Government could be assured of the continued willingness and leisure of the learned Judges to superintend the reports of their judgments.

No doubt objections had been raised and urged with much force, both by his hon'ble friend who last spoke and by the High Court of Bombay, as to the danger of putting so much power into the hands of Government, and it might be conceded that a corrupt Government, aided by corrupt reporters, might attempt to misreport or suppress a case; but the answer to that objection was, no doubt, that the attempt would so certainly be futile, and the attendant danger and disgrace would be so great, that, practically, no such attempt ever would be made.

As regards the conflict of decisions, MR. BAYLEY would also wish to say a few words in further illustration of the argument used by his hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill. The effect of the provisions in the Bill would not be to aggravate such conflicts, but to accelerate their termination. It might be in the remembrance of some of those who heard him that for a long time a series of opposing decisions on the effect of the law of limitation had been passed by the Courts of Calcutta and of the North-Western Provinces. The legislature did not intervene, for it was not clear that any intervention was necessary. It was only after many years that the point arose in a case of sufficient importance to bring it before the cognizance of the Privy Council, who then upheld the view of the Calcutta Court as being in accordance with the wording of the law. The effect of that decision, authoritatively pronounced, was no doubt to settle the real state of the law, and the Government then stepped in and amended the law in the sense of the North-Western Provinces decision, as being most in accord with public convenience.

Again, not long ago, a question arose as to the construction of a law of a general application, by which certain officers of Government were guided in the performance of their duty. Some of these officers applied accordingly through their Local Government for instructions. On reference to the Government Law Officers it was found that the point raised had twice come before the High Court of Calcutta; had twice been fully argued, and in both cases the decision was the same, a decision moreover known to be in entire accordance with the intention with which the law was framed. The Government of India accordingly referred the officers to the decisions in question. But it then was found out that, in another High Court a single Judge, on a reference from a lower Court, and without any argument before him, had expressed a contrary opinion, which had been reported as a precedent, and which, therefore, Courts in his province were, as the law now stood, bound to respect; and thus, in a matter in which uniformity of action was not only desirable but important, no such uniformity was possible, until one Court or other on its own motion reviewed its existing decisions, for which no opportunity might arise for years.

But under the provisions of the present Bill, the Judge of any subordinate Court having the opportunity of following whatever precedent commended itself to his judgment, the conflict was sure at once to be brought under the attention of the Superior Courts, and to be fully argued. It was to be hoped that in the majority of these cases the law would settle itself; but if it should in any instance prove otherwise, the remedy of appeal to the Privy Council or of legislative interference would still be as available as before, only the necessity of one remedy or the other would be more promptly shown. MR. BAYLEY, in conclusion, requested the Council to excuse the length to which his expression of opinion had extended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE had a few observations to make in answer to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell. One point he mentioned was, that he considered the outside public would be suspicious of the correctness of the reports if they were conducted by the Government. We were told, too, elsewhere, that the Government must be like Cæsar's wife. above suspicion. But probably when Cæsar was speaking of his wife, he was

thinking of the opinion of reasonable men who formed their judgment on reasonable grounds. Even Cæsar must have known that the tittle-tattle of the Roman boudoirs was beyond control. So MR. HOBHOUSE supposed that, by the outside public, his hon'ble friend meant those who paid attention to the subject and took an interest in Law Reports. To that, all that need be said was, that if an outside public of that kind were dissatisfied with the Law Reports, the remedy was in their own hands. All they would have to do was to get some painstaking person like Mr. Sutherland to publish the judgments of the High Courts.

The object of the Government in supervising reports would be completely frustrated if intelligent persons suspected the thoroughness of the product. As for any other outside public, MR. HOBHOUSE suspected that they would never know or care anything about the matter.

Then his hon'ble friend said there was no safeguard provided by the Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE had not heard what safeguard his hon'ble friend would propose. MR. HOBHOUSE could not think of any mechanical safeguard nor had any been suggested. The true safeguard was to get men of intelligence and honour to undertake the work, whose interest would be to frame good reports.

Then his hon'ble friend made some observations as to the power of the Law Reporter. But that power existed now, as MR. HOBHOUSE had been at pains to show, and it was one of the things which rendered it desirable to have Law Reporters under public and responsible supervision. Such supervision as was exercised by Lord Campbell over the decisions of Lord Ellenborough was doubtless very beneficial to the public. In that case a strong lawyer with a reputation of his own at stake made selections from judgments of which some were useful and some otherwise. In other hands the process might not be so useful. But the power of selection must be somewhere, and the object was to have it in a quarter where there was every motive to exercise it well. If it were not exercised well, he again said that the whole plan must fail, and the lawyers would continue to be burdened with a number of reports that were useless to them.

The hon'ble Mr. Dalyell had said, again, that our object should be to induce the High Courts to become responsible for the reports of their decisions. MR. HOBHOUSE did not know how we could induce them to do so. If they were ready to do it, he admitted that that would most completely meet the object in view. His hon'ble colleague, Mr. Bayley, had just shown by referring to instances how difficult it was for the High Courts to perform that duty with sufficient promptitude and persistency, and MR. HOBHOUSE had nothing more to add to what had already been said.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He would give two reasons against the proposal to postpone the passing of this Bill. It was true that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was not present in his place, but MR. HOBHOUSE did not think the Council should consider that to be an objection to the passing of the Bill. Sir Richard Temple agreed that the present system was undesirable, and he had glanced at the objections to the Bill very shortly. There was not a single word in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal that showed that the Lieutenant-Governor was opposed to the passing of the Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE had not read the letter to the Council because it dwelt so briefly on the objections that had been raised to the measure. The Lieutenant-Governor made some suggestions which amounted to a re-constitution of the High Courts, but the Government were not prepared to undertake any scheme of that sort. Sir Richard Temple had expressed a wish that the Civil Appeals Bill might not be proceeded with until he should have an opportunity of being present at the deliberations of the Council, and MR. HOBHOUSE had made no objection to that request. But as Sir Richard Temple had not said one single word of the sort in reference to the Bill now before the Council, MR. HOBHOUSE declined to accept the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell's proposal.

The other consideration on which MR. HOBHOUSE objected to a postponement was personal to himself. These matters could not be taken up without

a good deal of labour. Questions were asked him, and unless he went into the papers connected with each measure he would not be prepared to answer them at once with accuracy. The consequence was, that he always made it a rule to read through all the papers the day before, in order to be able to answer any objections that might be brought forward with promptness and accuracy. It was the practice to pass a Bill after the Report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration, allowing full discussion before the motion to pass the Bill. He thought they had had a full discussion that day, and there did not appear to him to be any reason why the Bill should not be now passed.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse had omitted to mention two other grounds which had been advanced in favour of the postponement of this motion, namely, that communications were expected from Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. They had as yet had no representation of any kind from the North-Western Provinces. He believed that some of the Judges of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces were very strongly opposed to the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY explained that the rules to be framed under this Bill, which were circulated to hon'ble members, had been confidentially circulated some time since to the Judges of the High Courts : objections might be received regarding those rules, but he did not think that, after such a length of time, they might expect to receive further objections to the Bill itself.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"I am sure the general feeling of the Council always is, that if any member wishes any particular measure to be postponed for a short time, in order to give further opportunity for discussing its details, such postponement should be acceded to. At the same time we must all feel that the manner in which business has to be transacted by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, deserves every possible consideration. Of course it would be a very great convenience to him that this Bill should be disposed of in order that his whole mind may be applied to the other Bill to which he has referred as standing for consideration at our next meeting. I should, therefore, be inclined to suggest to my hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, that if he does not desire to propose any substantial amendment to the Bill, it would be more convenient that it should be passed to-day."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, if the objections to delay were put upon the personal grounds to which His Excellency the President had adverted, he was willing to withdraw his proposal for the postponement of the motion before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of Act I of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), and for other purposes.

## SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd February 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
*The 19th January* 1875.

*Printed and Published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Distress Act, 1875.
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.
The Repealing Act, 1874, Amendment Act.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—*(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 6.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 2nd February* 1875.

*No.* 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

*Fort William, the 2nd February* 1875.

*No.* 74.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Nundo Lall Sircar, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 86.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Kissory Lall Banerjee, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

*No.* 88.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. Crombie, M. D., to be Assistant Civil Surgeon of Rangoon.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 123.—Mr. G. Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for one month from the 1st February 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### SURVEYS.

*The 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 85.—The following promotions will take place in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India with effect from the 4th ultimo, the date on which Captain T. T. Carter, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the two years' furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 1077, dated 17th November 1874:—

Captain W. M. Campbell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 379*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1294P, dated 13th June 1874, Mr. H. Barckhausen, Consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

*No.* 380*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Albert Barckhausen as Acting Vice-Consul for Norway and Sweden at Bassein during the absence of Mr. F. Dickmann.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 390*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1008P., dated 6th May 1874, Cavalière A. G. Pilastri, Consul for Italy at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

*No.* 391*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1293P, dated 13th June 1874, Mr. H. Barckhausen, Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

## GENERAL.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 253*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1094G, dated 21st May 1874, Mr. George de Jong Beyts, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, assumed charge of his office on 12th December 1874.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 845.—Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 27th January 1875, is granted to Babu Syamacharan Dé, Officiating Assistant Comptroller General.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 874.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Assistant Conservator of Forests, appointed by the Secretary of State, is entitled for proceeding to the first station to which he may be posted on his arrival in India to travelling allowance at the rate at which such allowance would be admissible to him under the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1680, dated the 11th March 1874, were he on transfer from one appointment to another.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 875.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1874-75 :—

| Presidency. | Latest Month. | | | Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Months' Duty on Malwa Opium. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bengal ... | 421,875 | 451,163 | 29,288 | 4,640,625 | 4,976,675 | 336,050 |
| Bombay ... | 217,948 | 232,143 | 14,195 | 2,007,280 | 2,424,783 | 417,503 |
| Total ... | 639,823 | 683,306 | 43,483 | 6,647,905 | 7,401,458 | 753,553 |

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

*The 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 790.—Mr. J. Macfarlan received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bombay from Mr. A. M. Markham before noon on the 12th January, from which date Mr. Markham's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 855.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following remission :—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL of 1858, or Act XX of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 1st February* 1875.

*No.* 128 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangement in the Military Account Department :—

*Bengal.*

Colonel J. G. Touch, Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, to be Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, Bengal, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Harrison, appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

*Madras.*

Colonel W. C. Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, who was appointed to officiate as Pay Master, Presidency Circle, Madras, by Government General Order No. 348, dated 4th April 1874, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 31st December 1874, *vice* Colonel A. R. Fraser, retired.

Colonel C. S. Elliot, in charge of Accounts Branch, Office of Controller of Military Accounts (on furlough), to be Examiner, Pay Department, *vice* Colonel Touch.

Major J. P. Martin, Deputy Pay Master and Officiating Pay Master, Punjab Circle, to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel C. S. Elliot; or until further orders.

*Bengal.*

Captain H. G. Saunders, Assistant, Pay Department, Officiating Deputy Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, to officiate as Pay Master, Punjab Circle, as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders, *vice* Major Martin.

*The 2nd February* 1875.

*No.* 129 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Francis Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 1st March 1875.

*No.* 130 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*3rd Infantry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Shaw, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the period Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Pedler may officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, or until further orders.

*No.* 131 *of* 1875.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, was granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough in England for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 11th May 1874, the date on which he quitted India on the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification by the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, No. 28, dated the 6th April 1874.

*No.* 132 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain C. E. Shepherd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th November 1874.

*The 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 133 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel), Octavius Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Presidency Paymaster,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Robertson Pughe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Scougall Macbean, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 18th (the Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frank Bird Morris, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Pachmarhi, officiating 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—for 22 months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 134 *of* 1875.—The following extract from list No. 1, dated the 8th January 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal establishment, permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

*Permitted to return.*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Roberts.
Captain D. Oliver.
Captain C. Case.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Armstrong.
Colonel S. F. Graham.
Major the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser.
Captain T. B. M. Glascock.
Colonel H. M. Boddam.
Major H. Tyndall.
Lieutenant J. G. Kelly.
Captain R. J. Wimberley.
Colonel C. B. Basden.

*Granted extensions of leave.*

Captain W. J. W. Muir,—one month, sick certificate.

Captain R. C. Daubuz,—six months, sick certificate.

Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie,—six months, sick certificate.

Captain J. Low,—four months, sick certificate.

*No.* 135 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon A. H. Williams, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*No.* 136 *of* 1875.—Sergeant Thomas Radford will officiate as Sub-conductor in the Army Commissariat Department, from 14th January 1875, during the absence on leave of Sub-Conductor F. W. Muller, or until further orders.

*No.* 137 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Major M. C. Perreau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1875,—*Pekin*, 15th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain R. C. Hutchinson, of the Madras General List Infantry, Madras General Order No. 52 of 1875,—*Sumatra*, 11th January 1875, from Bombay.

*No.* 138 *of* 1875.—The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Colonel A. D. Dickens, C. B., Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General.

Lieut.-Col. A. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissary, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain N. E. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieut. G. L. Eliot, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

} With effect from 20th January 1875, during the absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, of Colonel G. S. Macbean, Deputy Commissary General, or until further orders.

*No.* 139 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 29th January 1875, the services of Surgeon-Major J. Duncan, M. D., of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his officiating appointment as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 140 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1064 of 1874 admitting Jemadar Mahout Myko Khan to pension, for "3rd Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery," read, of No. 1 Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 141 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Curtis Drury, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Henry Beckett, of the General List, Infantry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, 3rd Circle of Military Works, Meerut Division, Department Public Works,—for 15 months and 13 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan,—for 8 months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 142 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. A. K. Holmes, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 12th December 1874.

*No.* 143 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Young Shortt, Bombay Staff Corps,—1st February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel George Phillip Brudenell Sherard, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Alexander Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd February 1875.

*No.* 144 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Anthony Stewart, 4th February 1875.

Captain Percy William Powlett, 4th February 1875.

Captain Montague Poyntz Ricketts, 4th February 1875.

*No.* 145 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Major D. Ward, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th January 1875.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, of the General List, Infantry, Political Assistant, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th January 1875.

Captain O. B. C. St. John, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th January 1875.

Captain C. J. O. FitzGerald, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1874.

Lieutenant P. F. M. Baddeley, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th January 1875.

Lieutenant S. J. Dunlop, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th January 1875.

Surgeon Major G. A. Watson, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 19th Bengal Lancers,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th January 1875.

Surgeon L. E. Eades, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1875.

Surgeon Major J. J. Durant, of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Berar,—date of arrival at Fort William, 29th December 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 13th April 1874).

Captain J. D. Macpherson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th January 1875.

Captain F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd January 1875.

Surgeon Major J. Newton, of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination for the Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th January 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 1st February 1873).

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 4 *of* 1875.—Mr. H. Cox, 3rd Officer of the Steamer *Enterprize,* is promoted to the grade of 2nd Officer, *vice* Mr. P. F. Falle, transferred to the Sea Surveys.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 1st February* 1875.

*No.* 50.—The grant by the Director, Persian Telegraph, to Dr. J. E. Baker, Medical Superintendent, of privilege leave from the 13th to the 31st October 1874, both days inclusive, is confirmed.

*The 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 52.—Baboo Gunnesh Janardan Gokle, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Central India to Port Blair.

*The 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 53.—Private C. Vyner, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishment to the North-Western Provinces' Irrigation Branch.

*No.* 54.—Mr. (late Sergeant) T. English, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 28th July 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

*No.* 55.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. Cockburn, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 31st October 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 57.—Baboo Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

### TELEGRAPH.

*The 2nd February* 1875.

*No.* 51.—Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, was granted subsidiary leave, from the 11th to the 16th November 1874, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from the six months' leave on private affairs, granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 289 of the 2nd May 1874.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 56.—Mr. W. C. Darling, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1875, *vice* Mr. J. S. Harris, reduced.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

All Notifications or other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* should be sent to the Press not later than 3 o'clock every Friday afternoon. Matter received after that hour will not appear in the following Saturday's Gazette, unless specially certified by a Secretary or Under or Assistant Secretary to be extremely urgent.

Papers intended for the Gazette Supplement should be sent to the Press not later than Thursday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—MILITARY.

*Camp Kota, the 25th January* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{265}{10}$ *M.*—Captain J. H. L. Greenfield returned from furlough and assumed charge of the office of the 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, Deolee Irregular Force, on the 19th January 1875.

Captain P. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, reverted to his substantive appointment as Adjutant on the 19th January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 55.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted two years' leave on medical certificate to England from the 4th January 1875, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 3rd ultimo, under Section 10 of the Supplement, and two days' extension under Section 18, Rule 3, of the Code.

A. CADELL, *Col., R. E.,*
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 1st February* 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. Edward Hume Stephen Gasper, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, was on privilege leave of absence from the 18th December 1874 to the 14th January 1875, inclusive.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 48.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1875.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd January* 1875.

*No.* 8.—The privilege leave granted in Notification No. 147, dated 17th December 1874, to Mr. O. Hoerule, Assistant Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, is cancelled at his own request.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 3rd Circle.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 6.—Barrack Sergeant Sydney James Coleman, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th February 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.*

### 7th Circle.

*The 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 299.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Chukratta Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 27th January* 1875.

*No.* 21.—Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is posted as Manager, Holkar State Railway (open line).

*The 28th January* 1875.

*No.* 23.—Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 483 of the 13th August 1874.

*No.* 24.—Sergeant P. Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Sindhia State Railway.

*No.* 25.—Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Sindhia State Railway.

*No.* 26.—The under-mentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, to which they are temporarily attached :—

Captain W. H. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindhia State Railway.
Mr. B. DeCruze, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana State Railway.
Mr. E. Le Maistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway.
Private J. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.
Bahadur Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 27.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 12th January 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Lahore, the 30th January* 1875.

*No.* 7.—Lalla Mungul Sain, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Parbuttipore, the 26th January* 1875.

*No.* 19.—Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 24 on the forenoon of 16th September 1874, and reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 15th December 1874.

*No.* 20.—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Mahanuddi Division, from the forenoon of the 16th September 1874, when he took over charge from Mr. Reynolds.

*No.* 21.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty from the leave granted him in No. 8 of 11th January, on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

*No.* 22.—Mr. W. H. Fensom, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival to the Executive Engineer, Burrul Division, on the 16th January 1875.

*No.* 23.—The leave granted to Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 50 of 18th December 1874, is cancelled at his own request.

*No.* 24.—The resignation of Mr. H. Fewings, appointed as Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is accepted with effect from 15th January 1875.

*No.* 25.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 42 of 1874, for "16th October" read "12th October."

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 25th January* 1875.

*No.* 24.—*For* this Office Notification No. 289, dated "12th December 1874," *read* dated "17th December 1874."

*The 27th January* 1875.

*No.* 28.—Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, posted to this line by the Director of State Railways, in his Notification No. 96 of 30th November 1874, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

*The 29th January* 1875.

*No.* 30.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District :—

Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Shoojabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bandyopádhyáy, Tárádás | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| 2 | Syed Muzhar Imam | ... | Presidency College. |
| 3 | Bisvas, Prankrishna | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Datta, Kailáschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| 2 | Nag, Baradacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Ramtaran | ... | Ditto. |
| 4 | Mukhopádhyáy, Haridas | ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | Ghosh, Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| 6 | Lal Sing | ... | Ditto. |
| 7 | Mandal, Binadvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| 8 | Bandyopadhyáy, Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| 9 | Chaudhuri, Srikumár | ... | Patna College. |
| | Niogi, Basantakumár | ... | Ditto. |
| 11 | Bandyopádhyáy, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 12 | Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 13 | Mitra, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 14 | Sen, Girischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 15 | Bandyopádhyáy, Biharilal | ... | Ditto. |
| 16 | Basu, Lalitkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chattopádhyáy, Gopalchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Náhá, Anangamohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 19 | Mukhopádhyáy, Bidhubhusan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Niogi, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Haravilás | ... | Presidency College. |
| 22 | Ray, Harendranarayan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 23 | Datta, Baishnavcharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 24 | Bhattacharyya, Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| 25 | Guha, Anathvandhu | ... | Ditto. |
| 26 | Ray, Mahendranath | ... | Patna College. |
| 27 | Mitra, Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 28 | Chattopádhyáy, Bishnuchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopádhyáy, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 30 | Bandyopádhyáy, Gopikrishna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 31 | Mukhopádhyáy, Ramchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 32 | Basu, Annadáprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| 33 | Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornath | ... | Ditto. |
| 34 | Páin Amritalál | ... | Ditto. |
| 35 | Ray, Amritalál | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basak, Govindachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranath | ... | Presidency College. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 29th January* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jan. 25th, 1875 ... | | 3,24,851 | 13,08,879 | 3,57,714 | 66,67,487 |
| " 26th " ... | 10,177 | 2,87,980 | 10,48,996 | 3,21,683 | 68,17,487 |
| " 27th " ... | ... | 3,28,061 | 7,41,117 | 3,63,233 | 69,53,487 |
| " 28th " ... | ... | 2,31,356 | 5,25,595 | 3,62,698 | 71,83,487 |
| " 29th " ... | ... | 3,28,003 | 2,17,894 | 3,53,784 | 73,13,487 |
| " 30th " ... | ... | 2,05,261 | 25,142 | 2,20,518 | 74,43,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 1st Feb.* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

## NOTICE.

Halves of the following 5-rupee Notes having come into the possession of the Cawnpore Police, the owners of the other halves are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore :—

D 10—13976
" —13977
" —13978
" —13979
Allahabad or Calcutta Circles, dated 10th July 1871.

H. G. PEARSE,
*Assistant Magistrate,*
for *Magistrate.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1875.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43. | 4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55. | 4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | 4½ per cent. Loans of 1870. | 4½ per cent. Loans of 1871. | 4½ per cent. Loans of 1872. | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | 4 per cent. Bombay Book Debt Loan of 1865. | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of 15th January 1875 ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,45,493 | 31,92,400 | 1,63,67,200 | 1,11,13,700 | 1,25,93,300 | 1,10,100 | 38,12,700 | 2,46,000 | 3,28,34,400 | 5,03,17,500 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 13,92,78,941 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | 24,900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 28,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 | 1,27,700 | ... | ... | ... | 1,48,200 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 6,293 | 10,100 | 1,08,100 | 5,600 | 2,13,200 | ... | 500 | ... | 57,000 | 1,59,500 | ... | ... | ... | 5,60,293 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,02,500 | 1,64,98,300 | 1,11,19,300 | 1,28,31,400 | 1,10,100 | 38,13,200 | 2,46,000 | 3,29,11,400 | 5,06,05,300 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 14,00,15,434 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,800 | 6,500 | 1,61,200 | ... | ... | ... | 2,43,700 | 3,49,600 | ... | ... | ... | 7,65,600 |
| Balance on 31st January 1875 ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,02,500 | 1,64,93,800 | 1,11,12,800 | 1,26,70,100 | 1,10,100 | 38,13,200 | 2,46,000 | 3,26,67,700 | 5,02,55,700 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 13,92,49,834 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1874, enfaced from India 2,076 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,992 lakhs.
" 1st December 1874 to 15th Dec. " " " 11 " " " 17 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 16 " " " 24 "
" 1st January 1875 to 15th Jan. 1875 " " 6 " " " 16 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
2,116 — 2,056 lakhs.
2,056
Balance against India ... 60

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 3rd February 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February* 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday the 10th and Thursday the 11th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Sreepunchomee," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

*The 4th February* 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Saturday the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect two Directors in room, Mr. John F. Ogilvy and Mr. J. Jardine Paterson, resigned.

The Poll will close at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

### Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd February 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. | ASSETS. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities ... ... | 1,82,14,426 | 12 | 10 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,07,187 | 7 | 9 | Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 85,46,005 | 3 | 0 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,04,68,733 4 7; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,86,62,333 10 3 | 2,91,31,066 | 14 | 10 | Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 21,53,863 | 10 | 3 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,48,76,374 | 13 | 9 | Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,98,85,584 | 9 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 4,79,546 | 5 | 2 | Dead Stock ... ... | 10,85,844 | 3 | 4 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 4,50,191 | 3 | 3 | Stamps ... ... | 13,728 | 10 | 9 |
| | | | | Balances with other Banks ... | 2,62,017 | 13 | 8 |
| | | | | Sundries ... ... | 2,98,914 | 5 | 10 |
| | | | | Bullion ... ... | 8,36,771 | 10 | 5 |
| | | | | | 5,12,96,656 | 15 | 1 |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,45,33,422 4 9; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,27,14,287 8 11 | 3,72,47,709 | 13 | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,85,44,366 | 12 | 9 | TOTAL ... | 8,85,44,366 | 12 | 9 |

BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 4th February* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7591 | L 42—71936 | 10 | F. Johannes, Esq. |
| | „ —71937 | 10 | |
| 7592 | A 89—77655 | 500 | The Treasury Officer, Ramghur. |
| 7596 | L 35—91956 | 10 | Babu Kristo Coomer Sen. |
| | L 40—14771 | 10 | |
| | „ —80773 | 10 | |
| | „ —84739 | 10 | |
| | L 41—56462 | 10 | |
| 7597 | L 49—96833 | 50 | G. T. Doucett, Esq. |
| 7605 | L 4—11219 | 10 | C. E. Price, Esq. |
| | „ —11220 | 10 | |
| 7606 | L 43—19524 | 10 | Joteraj. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7580 | L 50—81502 | 100 | Babu Bonomally Dutt. |
| | „ —81503 | 100 | |
| | „ —81504 | 100 | |
| | „ —81505 | 100 | |
| | „ —63186 | 100 | |
| | „ —74860 | 100 | |
| | „ —54995 | 100 | |
| | „ —80779 | 100 | |
| | „ —80780 | 100 | |
| | „ —63185 | 100 | |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Register No. | No of Notes. | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7581 | L 38—15785 | 100 | Messrs. Grindlay & Co. |
| | L 50—01080 | 100 | |
| | „ —30154 | 100 | |
| | L 49—20130 | 50 | |
| | L 46—30387 | 20 | |
| | L 17—33892 | 5 | |
| 7582 | L 3—28334 | 10 | Babu Gopaul Chunder Ghose. |
| | „ —28335 | 10 | |
| 7583 | A 68—93463 | 10 | Babu Koilas Chunder Seal. |
| | „ —85188 | | |
| | L 33—54990 | 10 | |
| 7584 | L 40—56695 | 10 | Babu Radha Soonder Mozoomder. |
| | „ —56665 | 10 | |
| 7585 | A 88—84996 | 1,000 | Hajee Tar Mohamed, Sallay Mohamed. |
| | „ —84997 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —84998 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67044 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67045 | 1,000 | |
| 7586 | L 46—53662 | 20 | James A. F. Cole, Esq. |
| | L 41—66152 | 10 | |
| 7587 | L 15—72101 | 5 | Babu Nilambor Huie. |
| | „ —72102 | 5 | |
| 7588 | L 3—07699 | 10 | Ellahie Bukhsh. |
| 7589 | L 5—20534 | 10 | Gridhary Chowdry. |
| | „ —20536 | | |
| 7593 | L 35—14302 | 10 | M. Doucett, Esq. |
| 7594 | L 10—75529 | 5 | Babu Sreenauth Bose. |
| 7595 | L 32—30665 | 10 | Babu Haradhun Ghose. |
| 7598 | L 38—80977 | 100 | The Officer Commanding 8th Regiment N. I., Faizabad. |
| 7599 | L 17—41344 | 5 | Babu Obhoy Churn Dass. |
| | „ —41346 | | |
| 7600 | L 33—37937 | 10 | Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee. |
| | „ —37930 | | |
| 7601 | L 42—41340 | 10 | Babu Nundo Lal Dutta. |
| 7602 | A 77—31354 | 10 | Babu Ramrutton Mookerjee. |
| | „ —31348 | | |
| 7603 | A 63—91800 | 100 | Babu Joy Nauth Gangooly. |
| 7604 | L 36—53590 | 20 | Babu Khetter Nauth Mitter. |
| 7607 | L 38—75049 | 100 | Broad and Mackinnell, Adelphi Hotel, Calcutta. |
| | „ —53514 | 100 | |
| | L 50—41328 | 100 | |
| | „ —41228 | 100 | |
| | „ —41331 | 100 | |
| | L 49—53184 | 50 | |
| 7608 | L 11—23008 | 5 | Babu Tripura Churn Cooar. |
| | „ —23108 | | |
| 7609 | L 10—47951 | 5 | Babu Nobodep Chunder Dutt. |
| | „ —47954 | | |
| | L 9—85206 | 5 | |
| | „ —85273 | | |
| | „ —75814 | 5 | |
| | „ —75813 | | |
| 7610 | L 15—85133 | 5 | Babu Bama Churn Mozoomder. |
| | „ —85132 | | |
| 7611 | L 35—56232 | 10 | T. Chresteen, Esq. |
| | L 32—60547 | | |
| | L 16—64461 | 5 | |
| 7612 | L 33—76616 | 10 | Babu Nobin K. Banerjee. |
| 7613 | L 35—42494 | 10 | Babu Gunga Bishun. |
| | L 33—79784 | | |
| | A 66—64764 | 10 | |
| | A 65—90735 | | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 5th February* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 270 | B 32—86284 | 50 | C. Comarasawmi Moodelliar, Coimbatore. |
| 292 | B 38—22213 | 100 | Assistant Superintendent in charge of Telegraph Office, Madras. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 244 | B 34—42440 | 10 | Lieutenant G. Butfoy, Barrack Master, Bellary. |
| 289 | B 38—66134 | 100 | Moor Selim Khan, Cocanada. |
| 300 | B 41—37795 wrongly joined | 10 | G. Theroovengadathan Chetty, Davaraya Moodelly Street, Madras. |
| | „ —37792 | | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 25th January* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | Rs. | |
| 147 | C 78—93901 | | 20 | Oomajee Vinayek Kale, Chief Engineer's Office, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Fort, Bombay. |
| | C 96—60293 | | 10 | |
| 148 | C 93—27948 | | 100 | James Thorburn, Esq., Merchant, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Byculla Club. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | Rs. | |
| 140 | C 92—59129 | | 10 | Dr. O. F. Molloy, Army Medical Department, Poona. |
| 145 | C 84—53547 | | 20 | Captain R. J. I. Stewart, 66th Regiment, Mozuffurpore, Tirhoot, Bengal. |
| | „ —53548 | | 20 | |
| 146 | C 96—00843 | | 10 | Miniel Francis Rago, Hanoomun Gullee, Kalbadavie. |
| 65 | M 2—22094 | wrongly joined | 5 | Muncherjee Framjee, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay. |
| | „ —22092 | | | |
| | C 84—49739 | ditto | 20 | |
| | „ —49736 | | | |
| 66 | C 76—46011 | ditto | 10 | Nusseerwanjee Eduljee, Mahim Casiwady. |
| | „ —46021 | | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 26th January* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| J 7—35472 | 5 | Mrs. Barrow, of Calicut. |
| „ —32784 | 5 | Messrs. Perreira and Co., Cochin. |
| „ —34711 | 5 | |
| J 6—46125 | 10 | |
| B 34—58392 | 10 | |
| J 3—64487 | 100 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| J 6—52140 | | 10 | Mr. F. Fernandez, of Cannanore. |
| J 5—42478 | wrongly joined | 20 | M. Adoollatif, of Bombay. |
| „ —45328 | | | |
| B 34—61373 | | 10 | Lieutenant Butfoy, of Bellary. |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 25th January* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Nagpur Circle.

NOTES MISMATCHED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| F 10—32156 | 100 | Vurjeevandass Madowdass and Co., Bombay. |
| „ —32159 | | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| F 10—22868 | 100 | R. S. Sinclair, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Akola. |
| „ —23429 | 100 | |

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 30th January* 1875.

R. N. RAY,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | |
| 12 | E 6—62479 | | 10 | Mrs. Ellen Andrews, Dera Doon. |
| 25 | E 5—68969 | wrongly joined. | — | Mr. J. Clarke, Clarke's Hotel, Umballa. |
| | „ —30935 | | | |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 29th January* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

# POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 6783.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY.

Mr. D. L. Nicker has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Kanara Division.

Mr. Ram Chundra Bapoojee has been appointed to be Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

Mr. T. B. Yates has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, attached to the Postmaster General's Office.

Mr. Babajee Suddoba has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Khandeish Division.

Mr. R. Ley has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ahmednuggur Division.

Mr. Girdhur Mahadeo has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Kanara Division.

By order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,

*Pl. Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The 5th February* 1875.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Mongolia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Agra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th February 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

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☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

*Packing and postage, per copy,* 10 *annas.*

**Army List.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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**Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.**

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.—The Fifth General Meeting of Subscribers to the *General Family Pension Fund,* will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta, at 4-30 P. M., on Tuesday, the 9th February 1875, to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA,
G. F. P. F. OFFICE,
*The 31st Dec. 1874.*

SYKES & Co.,
*Secretaries.*

### ESTATE OF RICHARD CLARKE BELL, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, late a Tea Planter, who died at No. 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, on the 16th April 1873, and Probate of whose Will was duly granted to Frederick John Fergusson, of Calcutta, Barrister-at-law, Esquire, sole Executor of the deceased, on the 6th May 1873, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said Executor, No. 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th April 1875, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the Estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the Executor has then had notice. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the Executor shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Executor.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost**

Two 5½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes :—

No. 039697 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.
„ 039698 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.

BURN & Co.,
*No. 7, Hastings Street.*

**Destroyed by White-ants.**

Component No. 18856 at 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

ANNADACHURN BHUTTACHARJEE,
*Holder.*

### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay ; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1875.

### THE DISTRESS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

*I. Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

4. Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.
5. Security to be given by appointees.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

6. Application for distress-warrant.
7. Issue of distress-warrant.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

8. Time for distress.
9. What places bailiff may force open.
10. Property which may be seized.
11. Impounding distress.
12. Inventory.
    Notice of intended appraisement and sale.
    Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

13. Application to discharge or suspend warrant.
14. Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.
15. Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.
16. Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

*VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

17. Appraisement.
    Notice of sale.
18. Sale.
    Application of proceeds.

*VII. Miscellaneous.*

19. Costs of distresses.
20. Account of costs and proceeds.
21. Bar of distresses except under this Act.
    Penalty for making illegal distresses.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.


*An Act to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns.*

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of regulating distresses for rents in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*I. Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Distress Act, 1875," and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

But nothing herein contained applies—

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section six.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

All appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to be respectively made and given under this Act.

The reference to Act No. VII of 1847 made in Act XXIII of 1850, section three, shall be read as if made to this Act.

"Court of Small Causes" defined.

3. In this Act, "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

*II. Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

4. The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this Act, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Security to be given by appointees.

5. The persons so appointed shall give security to be approved by the said Judges faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

*III. Issue of Distress-Warrants.*

Application for distress-warrant.

6. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this Act extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Court of Small Causes for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Issue of distress-warrant.

7. The Judge may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

*IV. Of the making of Distresses.*

Time for distress.

8. Every distress under this Act shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

What places bailiff may force open.

9. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, out-house, or other building, and may also enter any dwelling-house, the outer door of which may be open and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house for the purpose of seizing property liable to be seized under this Act.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanáná or residence of women, which by the usage of the country, is considered private.

Property which may be seized.

10. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use; where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

Impounding distress.

11. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Inventory.

12. On seizing any property under section ten, the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Court of Small Causes copies of the said inventory and notice.

*V. Of Applications to discharge Distresses, and of Compensation.*

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

13. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this Act, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the

warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

**14.** If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Courts of Small Causes in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

**15.** In any case under section thirteen or section fourteen the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

**16.** In any application under section thirteen or any claim under section fourteen, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court, to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment of or giving security for costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section, shall conform as far as may be to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

### *VI. Appraisement and Sale of Distress.*

Appraisement.

**17.** In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this Act, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the Form in the first schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Sale.

**18.** In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

### *VII. Miscellaneous.*

Costs of distresses.

**19.** No costs of any distress under this Act shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the first schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Account of costs and proceeds.

**20.** The Chief Clerk of the Court of Small Causes shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this Act.

Bar of distresses except under this Act.

**21.** No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this Act;

and any person, except a bailiff appointed under section four, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, be liable to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

A.

[*See section* 6.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

*A. B.*_____ (Plaintiff,)

*versus*

*C. D.*_____ (Defendant.)

*A. B.* of_____, in the town of_____maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.* _____, of _____, is justly indebted to_____ in the sum of Rs._____for arrears of rent of the house and premises No. ____, situated at_____, in the town of_____, due for ___ month, to wit from_____ to_____, at the rate of Rs. _____per mensem.

Sworn [*or* Affirmed] before me the ___ _____ day of _____187 .

*Judge.*

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B.

[*See section* 7.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No._____in the Town of_____, for the sum of_____Rs., and the costs of the distress according to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated day of

*(Signed and sealed)*

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

C.

[*See section* 12.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

*(State particulars of property seized.)*

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of_____ Rs., being the amount of_____months' rent due to *A. B.* at_____last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875. Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) *E. F.,*

To *C. D.* *Bailiff and Appraiser.*

---

D.

[*See section* 17.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the_____day of _____, under the provisions of The Distress Act, 1875, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf *as the case may be*] under date the_____, and that the said property will be sold on the _____ [*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at _____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this day of 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*

*G. H.*

To *C. D.* *Bailiffs and Appraisers.*

E.

[*See section* 19.]

*In the Court of Small Causes for*

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT.

| Sums sued for. | Affidavit and warrant to distrain. | | | Order to sell. | | | Commission. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. Rs. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 and under 5 ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 „ 10 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 „ 15 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 „ 20 ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 „ 25 ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 25 „ 30 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 „ 35 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 35 „ 40 ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 40 „ 45 ... ... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| 45 „ 50 ... ... | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 „ 60 ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 „ 80 ... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 80 to 100 ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Upwards of Rs. 100 ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 per centum | | | | | |

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

### I.—STATUTES.

| Year and Chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 52 Hen. 3, c. 1 | Distress ... ... ... | The whole. |
| c. 3 | Resisting replevins ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 4 | Distress ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 15 | Ditto ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 21 | Replevin ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 13 Ed. 1, c. 2 | Replevins ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| c. 37 | Distress to be by bailiffs ... | Ditto. |
| *Les Estatuz del Eschekere* between c. 13 and c. 14 of 17 Edw. 2. | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 1 & 2 Phil. & M., c. 12 | Impounding distresses ... ... | Ditto. |
| 17 Char. 2, c. 7 | Distresses ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 2 Wm. & Mary, c. 5 | Sale of distresses ... ... | Ditto. |

## II.—ACTS.

| Number and Year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VII of 1847 ... | Distresses for small rents in Calcutta ... | The whole. |
| IX of 1850 ... | Extension of Act VII of 1847 ... | Section eighty-nine. |
| XXVI of 1864 ... | Extending jurisdiction of Presidency Small Cause Courts. | Section four. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. II OF 1875.

*An Act to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to diminish the multitude and expense of the law reports published in British India, and to improve their quality, and to extend the local limits of the authority of properly reported decisions of the High Courts of Judicature established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, cap. 104:

And whereas with a view to furthering these objects, the Governor General in Council proposes to authorize the publication of reports of cases decided by the said High Courts, to be called the Indian Authorized Law Reports; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council notifies in this behalf in the *Gazette of India*.

Limits of authority of authorized reports extended.

2. Every judgment delivered on or after such day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits.

Authority given only to authorized reports after passing of Act.

3. No Court shall be bound to hear cited, or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Authority of judicial decisions.

4. Save as provided by section two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to any judicial decision any further or other authority than it would have had if this Act had not been passed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. III OF 1875.

*An Act to correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act,* 1874.

Preamble.

For the purpose of correcting a clerical error in Act No. XVI of 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act XVI of 1874, schedule I, Part I.

1. In the third column of the first Part of the schedule to the said Act, opposite to "V of 1874," for the word "two," the word "one" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. { Register No. 75.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### REPORT ON CANAL PLANTATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1873-74.

No. 1118 W., dated 17th October 1874.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read—

Report of the Inspector of Canal Plantations, and reports of Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles.

REMARKS.—Surgeon-Major Jameson has submitted his report on the plantations of the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Dun, and Agra Canals. The condition of the majority of the plantations is said to be satisfactory; in certain divisions it is not so good as might be wished.

2. The total expenditure on maintenance, as shown in the appendix, deducting the amount for establishment in the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, was Rs. 69,261, against an allotment of Rs. 79,623, of which Rs. 32,223 was for the Agra Canal from Loan Funds. Omitting the Agra Canal, the net profits for the year were Rs. 33,592, showing a net increase of Rs. 14,472 over last year's returns, and a gross increase of Rs. 10,341. The gross income for the last three years is shown in the margin. The gradual increase is satisfactory.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 | ... | 65,305 |
| 1872-73 | ... | 83,037 |
| 1873-74 | ... | 93,378 |

GANGES CANAL.

3. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 42,642, against an allotment of Rs. 40,400; the excess being on the Anupshahr and Bulandshahr Divisions.

The total receipts were Rs. 62,347, and the total expenditure, including establishment, was Rs. 50,765, giving a net profit of Rs. 11,581, against Rs. 6,046 of last year's. The analysis of receipts in Superintending Engineer's report shows the increase to have been due principally to the sale of Sardhana mango garden in Meerut Division, which raised the receipts for this year, under the head of sales of fruit, to Rs. 11,648, against Rs. 2,511 of last year. There was also an increase of Rs. 6,000 on sales of grass, due to the receipts in Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions, for which no revenue was realised last year. The increase would have been larger had it not been for a considerable decrease under sales of timber and firewood in Meerut Division, which neutralised the increase derived under this head from Cawnpore and Etawah.

In addition to the actual receipts from sales should be taken into account the increasing value of the plantations themselves, which is now rated at Rs. 10,00,000.

It is noticed that there is a loss in the Bulandshahr Division this year; but it is understood that some wood sales were not credited within the financial year.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Northern and Aligarh Divisions have been this year worked at a profit.

The loss on the Anupshahr Division is still greater than last year, which means probably a large increase of young trees; but there is no specific mention in the reports of Superintending Engineer or of Inspector of Canal Plantations.

The return from the Etawah Division has slightly improved.

The increase to the number of trees on the canal banks transplanted from the nurseries is most satisfactory in the Northern, Meerut, and Aligarh Divisions, and is creditable to the officers concerned. Care should be taken to supply the gaps made in the nurseries by the transplanting that has taken place: the decrease in seedlings which the Inspector of Plantations notices should be at once rectified.

Below is a statement showing the progress that has been made in fencing the plantations; all this work has been carried out subsequently to 1872-73, and the best progress has been made in the Aligarh and Bulandshahr Divisions. The return shows that there is still much to be done. His Honor trusts that this subject will meet with the particular attention of canal officers, and directs that a return for each division may for future years be furnished with the report, showing the length to be fenced, length fenced last year, total completed, total remaining to be done. The Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, will report specially whether the ditch running along the entire length of the Eastern Jumna Canal plantations precludes the necessity of other kinds of fence. A return will also be made by Superintending Engineer of the entry which should be made under column 'balance to be fenced:'—

| Division. | Length of plantation boundaries. | Length protected by distributary channels and cuts. | Miles fenced in | | Balance to be fenced. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | During 1873-74. | Total fenced in. | | |
| **Ganges Canal.** | | | | | | |
| Northern ... ... | 94 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 68 | |
| Anupshahr ... ... | 166 | ... | 12 | 15 | 151 | |
| Meerut ... ... ... | 112 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 64 | |
| Bulandshahr ... ... | 162 | 12 | 27 | 39 | 123 | |
| Aligarh ... ... | 246 | 44 | 34 | 78 | 168 | |
| Cawnpore ... ... | 256 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 232 | |
| Etawah ... ... | 246 | 17 | 5 | 22 | *224 | |
| Eastern Jumna Canal ... | 246 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | There is a ditch more or less along the entire length. |
| Dun Canals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None required. |
| Agra Canal, 1st Division ... | 100 | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Ditto, 2nd ditto ... | 180 | ... | ... | 20 | 160 | Fifty-five miles to be fenced by Customs Department; the rest will be done in 1874-75. |

* Deducting úsar, 157.

## EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

4. The expenditure was Rs. 6,838, against an allotment of Rs. 7,000; the establishment charges were Rs. 1,805, the receipts were Rs. 30,552, and the net profits were Rs. 9,467 more than those of last year. This return is most satisfactory, and the large sum of Rs. 28,114 realised by the sale of timber, taken in combination with the excellent order in which the trees and banks are reported to be, reflects great credit on the officers of the Division. The Inspector appears to consider the enumeration of the trees not as complete as could be wished on his inspection: he could obtain from the foresters no account of the number of smaller trees in the nurseries. A report on this subject was subsequently received. Care should be taken to keep these registers accurately, and it may be laid down as a rule that the plants must not be allowed to fall below the numbers necessary to supply the place of felled trees.

## DUN CANALS.

5. There is nothing special to notice this year.

## AGRA CANAL.

6. *1st Division.*—Has the credit of being the first Division in the North-Western Provinces whose plantations are completely fenced.

*2nd Division.*—The mistake has been made of planting trees before a fence is made. Definite orders have been passed which will allow of the early completion of fences.

The orders prohibiting planting until land is fenced, published in the Resolutions of 1870-71 and 1871-72, are not carried out strictly, and a wasteful expenditure is the consequence. It is necessary that Superintending Engineers should pay special attention to the above orders.

No. 02476 I.-C., dated 9th September 1873.

7. The experiments upon the reclamation of úsar soil, of which the history has been detailed up to September 1873 in a resolution in this Department, have been continued in the Aligarh Division. In January 1874 an estimate was submitted for preparing and maintaining a plantation of a few acres in úsar soil for ten years. The anticipated net profits at the end of twenty years were stated at Rs. 3,862, and an estimate for Rs. 400 for preparing the ground and starting the plantation was sanctioned under the recommendation of the Inspector of Canal Plantations, and with the intimation that a yearly report of the proceedings and the accounts should be submitted with the plantation report.

In addition to this a report was submitted by Mr. McArthur, the Subdivisional Officer in charge of the agricultural experiments on úsar lands, of the results attained up to the end of last financial year. The accounts showed an expenditure of Rs. 891 (against receipts of Rs. 794, or a deficit of Rs. 97), and the forecast for the current year showed charges Rs. 110, income Rs. 306, or an anticipated net income of Rs. 196. The fields were divided into classes according to the number of years during which the process of reclamation had been going on, varying from one year to four, and the results tend to show that úsar land can be reclaimed thoroughly after four years' silting and manuring; but the question whether the cost of reclaiming is less than the price of good land, remains to be determined. The experiment of treating the soil with *ák (Catatropis gigantea)* according to the practice of Utah, U. S., was tried, and the results show that there is no more virtue in *ák* than in any other fibrous plant, similar results being obtained from fields on which this plant had been ploughed in, and from others which had been manured with water grasses. These results establish the conclusion that for land near the canal the natural manure will be water grasses. It is clearly proved that where water is attainable rice can be grown upon úsar. Superintending Engineer has noticed that in calculating the results of these experiments no account was taken of the water-rate, which should be debited: this should doubtless be done. Superintending Engineer has been instructed to submit a report showing the account-current of each field, and instructions have been given to continue the experiments.

## GENERAL.

8. The need of Mr. Jameson's manual is very urgent. The greater part of the work is in the Press, and its early publication is expected. Full and complete instructions are detailed in it as to planting and tending trees of all kinds suitable for the canal banks, and it is expected that it will prove of great service when put into the hands of canal officers.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the reports be forwarded to the Government of India and the Controller, Public Works Accounts, for information; also to the Inspector of Canal Plantations and all Superintending and Executive Engineers for information and guidance.

By order, &c.,
W. H. GREATHED, *Col., R. E.,*
*Joint Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.*

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Nos. 26-28 I., dated Fort William, the 26th January 1875.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Govt. of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read—

A letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 1254 W., dated 23rd November 1874, forwarding copy of the report on canal plantations in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

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OBSERVATIONS.—The report is, on the whole, satisfactory and shows material progress, but does not call for any special remarks by the Government of India.

2. A copy of the report on the úsar experiments, alluded to in the second clause of paragraph 7 of the N. W. P. Government's Resolution, should be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

3. The Resolution of the local Government should be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance, and to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with a copy of the report, for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of that of the local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. T. SKIPWITH, *Captain, R. E.,*
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice, best sort. | | | Rice, common. | | | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... ... ... | A 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... ... ... | B 15 12 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... ... | C 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... ... .. | D 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 23 8 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 0 to 10 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 11 0 to 12 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... ... ... | 15 8 | 15 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | E 14 0 to 16 4 | 14 4 to 16 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | E 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | . | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... ... ... | H 13 0 | 13 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 18 12 | 18 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... ... ... | I 18 8 | 18 0 | 13 0 | E 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 12to13 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 10 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 22to23 | 11 4 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 11 4 | ... | . | ... | 18 12 to 20 10 | 18 12 to 19 11 | 11 4 | 21 9 to 22 8 | 21 9 to 22 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 12 12 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... .. ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 8 | 9 0 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... ... .. | 15 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... ... ... .. | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | J 13 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 26 5 | 26 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... . ... | K 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... ... ... ... | M 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18 to 24 seers, maize 18 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th January* 1875.

| THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts* | |
| S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 4 | 14 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 100 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 480 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 12 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Calcutta.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 to 19 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 180 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Dinagepore. | |
| 26 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 18 8 | 16 14 to 18 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 2 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 133 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 1 | 6 6 | 6 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Mymensingh. | |

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, (difference of 10 seers between the reputed price in the east and west of the district) common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12½ to 23 seers, and gram 10-8 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | N 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | P 17 0 | 17 8 | 10 8 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | Q 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... |
| 29 | East Tirhoot.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | West Tirhoot ... ... ... ... | R 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 to 30 0 | 13 0 to 30 0 | 13 0 to 22 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 |
| 32 | Chumparun.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 22 11 | 18 15 | 13 5 | 22 11 | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 22 11 | 23 5 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 25 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | E 20 0 to 22 0 | 20 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 7 | 27 9 | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Balasore* ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... .. | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | T 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | E 16 0 to 20 0 | 16 0 to 20 0 | 24 0 to 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

† Return not received.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 22 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 9 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 19 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 21 seers, lesser millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 30th January* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Condt.) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | ... | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah † | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 155 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 32 0 to 35 0 | 32 0 to 35 0 | 19 0 to 28 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | 21 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Shahabad | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | East Tirhoot † | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chumparun † | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 23 1 | 16 2 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 35 0 to 45 0 | 35 0 to 45 0 | 13 0 to 14 0 | 21 7 | 21 7 | 19 0 | 167 0 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| E 30 0 to 40 0 | 30 0 to 35 8 | 14 0 to 49 0 | E 35 0 to 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 128 0 to 240 0 | 128 0 to 240 0 | 160 0 to 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 13 2 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 45 0 | 29 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet 21 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 22 to 40 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 7-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

f In the interior only.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 16 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

h Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 21 seers, and gram from 12 to 13 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 13 to 21 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch. |
| Madras. | Ganjam ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 4 | 24 4 | 26 1 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 13 4 | 12 3 | 15 8 | 14 7 | 15 8 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 31 7 | 29 7 | 27 7 |
| | Godavery ... | 11 7 | 9 9 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 17 8 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 18 6 | 17 0 | 20 4 | 19 6 | 17 9 | 29 6 | 27 3 | 20 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore ... | 11 2 | 9 9 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 24 5 | 24 5 | 20 2 | ... | 21 3 | 20 9 |
| | Cuddapah ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 7 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 12 4 | 20 5 | 28 4 | 20 5 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 4 |
| | Bellary ... | 16 3 | 17 3 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 16 2 | 15 7 | 13 5 | 24 7 | 25 7 | 24 2 | 22 6 | 27 3 | 23 5 |
| | Kurnool ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 12 1 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 12 9 | 21 9 | 25 3 | 24 7 | 21 2 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Madras ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 13 9 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 22 4 | 20 3 | 16 8 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 20 5 |
| | Chingleput ... | ... | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 14 2 | 10 7 | 15 8 | 16 6 | 12 4 | 20 2 | 21 6 | ... | 19 8 | 21 1 | ... |
| | North Arcot ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 17 8 | 15 3 | 16 9 | 18 8 | 16 3 | ... | 29 1 | 21 8 | .. | 28 0 | 21 4 |
| | South Arcot ... | 8 2 | 8 6 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 2 | 11 3 | 17 1 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 27 7 | 27 7 | 17 7 |
| | Tanjore ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 12 9 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | 30 2 | 31 0 | 28 4 | 29 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 |
| | Trichinopoly ... | 11 9 | 11 2 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 13 7 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 5 | 19 6 | 19 6 | ... | 25 4 | 25 4 | 22 9 |
| | Madura ... | 12 5 | 11 7 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 11 1 | 10 5 | 13 5 | 13 1 | 12 2 | 21 1 | 21 5 | 24 3 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| | Tinnevelly ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 1 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | . | ... | 13 1 | 13 1 | 14 4 |
| | Coimbatore ... | 11 7 | 13 1 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 5 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 11 4 | 20 4 | 18 8 | 19 6 | 25 7 | 22 9 | 27 2 |
| | Nilgiris ... | 10 6 | 9 9 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 20 0 | 21 6 | 18 5 | 18 2 | 18 2 | 14 0 |
| | Salem ... | 14 1 | 13 3 | 8 9 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 14 8 | 12 4 | 18 3 | 16 6 | 13 3 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 17 5 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 2 |
| | South Canara ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 10 7 | 11 1 | 13 7 | 12 7 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 6 | 14 6 | 14 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay ... | 11 12 | 11 6 | 11 4 | 21 1 | 20 6 | 23 5 | 7 9 | 7 15 | 7 12 | 11 9 | 11 12 | 16 11 | 24 13 | 24 3 | 21 4 | 20 3 | 21 4 | 20 12 |
| | Ahmadabad ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 2 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 26 4 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 10 | 24 3 |
| | Kaira ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | . | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 9 7 | 10 0 | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 23 11 | 24 9 | ... |
| | Surat ... | 14 13 | 13 6 | 12 12 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 9 4 | 8 11 | 8 9 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 4 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 9 |
| | Broach ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... |
| | Tanna ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | . | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | 18 8 | 17 0 | ... |
| | Kolaba ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | 19 8 | 18 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | ... | 10 14 | 10 14 | ... | 30 6 | 32 1 | ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | ... |
| | Nasik ... | 15 11 | 15 0 | ... | 6 14 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | 22 11 | ... | ... | 28 6 | 28 6 | ... |
| | Ahmadnagar ... | 16 13½ | 17 14 | ... | 42 14 | 41 12¾ | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | 11 4 | 10 2 | ... | 37 13 | 37 2 | ... | 31 10 | 28 14 | ... |
| | Poona ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 6 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 13 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 22 0 |
| | Sholapur ... | 21 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | 16 12 | 16 13 | ... | 35 0 | 36 12 | ... | 36 12 | 38 8 | ... |
| | Kaladgi ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 |
| | Satara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | Belgaum .. | 19 8 | 19 11 | 15 15 | ... | ... | ... | 16 11 | 16 0 | 13 15 | 17 10 | 16 11 | 14 7 | 23 4 | 20 14 | 20 2 | 25 6 | 24 6 | 22 15 |
| | Dharwar ... | 22 4 | 22 2 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 7 | 9 8 | 22 4 | 20 11 | 15 8 | 28 4 | 27 15 | 26 0 | 28 4 | 27 12 | 23 0 |
| | Ratnagiri .. | 12 15 | 12 15 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 1 | 15 13 | 13 10 | 13 2 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 18 15 | 18 3 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 15 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 15 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra)... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 1 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 10 |
| | Aden ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Asirgarh ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 29 0 | 27 0 | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... |
| | Baroda ... | 12 8 | 12 5 | ... | 10 11 | 11 14 | ... | 8 12½ | 8 5 | ... | 15 2 | 15 4½ | ... | 22 9 | 22 9 | ... | 21 10 | 21 10 | ... |
| | Disa ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimach ... | 14 8 | 14 4 | ... | 17 0 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 5 | .. | 19 0 | 19 6 | .. | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Nasirabad ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 1 | 25 9 | 27 0 | 17 5½ | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 8½ | 24 0 | 16 9½ | 21 0 | 20 11 | 13 15 |
| | Rajkot ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | . | ... |
| | Upper Sind Frontier ... | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Karachi ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 2 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 |
| | Haidarabad ... | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Shikarpur ... | 16 0 | 17 12 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 15 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 24 12 | 26 10 |
| | Thur and Parkur ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal. | Burdwan ... | 16 0*a* | 13 4 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | .. | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah ... | 15 8*b* | 14 4 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 18 12 | 18 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom ... | 12 8*c* | 12 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0*d* | 12 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly ... | 13 0*e* | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 to 23 8*f* | 13 4 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 9 0 & 9 8 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 9 0 & 10 0 | 16 0 & 16 8 | 14 0 to 14 8 | 11 4 & 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... | 15 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | .. | .. | |

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*India for the 1st half of January* 1875.

| IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| 1 0 | 41 0 | 38 1 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 6 | 388 8 | 388 8 | 323 7 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 8 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 3 | 26 3 | 25 2 | 35 1 | 31 6 | 30 4 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 8 | 30 9 | 33 7 | 35 7 | 39 9 | 29 4 | 161 3 | 161 3 | 145 8 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | | | | | ... | ... | | |
| 35 3 | 35 3 | 35 3 | 34 2 | 34 2 | 30 8 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28 2 | 25 5 | 22 5 | 22 6 | 22 3 | 22 0 | 76 4 | 76 4 | 63 0 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 2 | 17 2 | 18 9 | 21 5 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 33 9 | 33 9 | 33 0 | 29 1 | 21 3 | 27 4 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 11 8 | 13 1 | 17 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 8 | 27 1 | 24 5 | 22 5 | 27 7 | 25 5 | 202 2 | 194 4 | 148 7 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 6 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 6 | 24 3 | 23 3 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 4 | 91 7 | 91 7 | 57 1 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 17 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24 7 | 24 7 | 23 1 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 18 1 | 102 1 | 102 1 | 97 7 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29 1 | 29 9 | 28 2 | 17 1 | 19 7 | 20 1 | 187 1 | 187 1 | 161 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 1 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 31 8 | 29 0 | 18 3 | 19 2 | 20 1 | 18 3 | 223 6 | 224 5 | 247 9 | 14 9 | 16 6 | 18 8 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 2 | 30 2 | 29 4 | 22 7 | 20 1 | 17 5 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27 5 | 26 2 | 23 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 20 0 | 157 9 | 157 9 | 166 4 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | | | | | ... | ... | .. | |
| 26 3 | 27 1 | 26 3 | 21 4 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 124 4 | 124 4 | 120 5 | 17 5 | 18 4 | 17 5 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 8 | 17 8 | 19 2 | 15 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 76 8 | 66 6 | 66 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 16 7 | | | | | ... | .. | ... | |
| 25 0 | 23 5 | 26 5 | 22 1 | 20 4 | 21 2 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 7 | 15 8 | 20 2 | 15 8 | 14 1 | 14 9 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 139 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 28 5 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 20 6 | 17 2 | 140 9 | 150 7 | 121 5 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 16 9 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 4 | 28 2 | 25 5 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 72 9 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21 9 | 18 2 | 24 8 | 19 3 | 18 5 | 16 8 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 15 | 14 1 | 10 10 | 13 1 | 14 5 | 14 7 | 68 13 | 61 6 | 68 4 | 14 4 | 14 2 | 14 7 | | | | | 9 8 0 | 11 0 0 | 27-8 to 45-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | 106 11 | 106 11 | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 4 | 101 12 | 101 12 | 92 8 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 4 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 112 0 | 100 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 0 | 18 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 70 0 | 70 0 | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 10 13 | 112 0 | 112 0 | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | 13 2 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 13 9 | 13 2 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 14 | 31 14 | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | ... | 128 0 | 106 12 | ... | 17 10 | 16 14 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | ... | 106 10 | 106 10 | ... | 14 7 | 14 1 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 16 1 | 16 1 | 16 1 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 19 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 14 | 30 7 | 23 14 | 14 5 | 11 6 | 13 15 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 149 12 | 16 0 | 15 9 | 15 15 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 2 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 11 15 | 12 0 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 9 | 31 1 | 24 11 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 15 | 9 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 18 4 | 18 9 | 20 14 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 0 | 24 0 | 25 15 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 9 | | | | | ... | .. | ... | |
| 6 0 | 36 0 | 38 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 5 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 225 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ... | 10 0 0 | 30-0 to 37-8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | | | | | 7 8 0 | 9 0 0 | 18 12 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 8½ | 12 7½ | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 16 0½ | 16 0½ | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 3 | ... | 140 0 | 131 0 | ... | 32 0 | 31 4 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 4 | 25 6 | 16 7 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 45 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 11 8 | ... | 42 8 | 40 0 | ... | 36 0 | 40 0 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 125 0 | 122 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | | | | | 6 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 4 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | | | | | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 12 | | | | | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | | | | | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 and 16 8 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 0 | | | | | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7-8 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 16 12 | 14 8 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | | | | | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | | | | | 7 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 11 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | | | | | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 7-8 to 10-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | 7 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | | | | | 3-0 to 4-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 7-8 | |

*e* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 16 to 22 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
*f* In the interior only.
*g* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 16 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.
*h* Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
*i* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 21 seers, and gram from 12 to 13 seers, per rupee.
*j* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 13 to 21 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal—*continued.* | *Central Districts*—contd. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | Dinagepore ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 10 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 to 23 0 | 23 8 | 11 0 | 24 0 to 27 0 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 |
| | Rajshahye ... | 15 0 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 15 12 | 10 8 | ... | 12 0 | ... | 18 12 to 19 11 | 8 0 to 21 0 | 11 4 | 20 4 to 22 8 | 23 4 to 24 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore ... | 13 13 | 12 12½ | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 7 7 | 8 14 | 23 15 | 25 9½ | 11 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bograh ... | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna ... | 14 4 | 13 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling ... | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 4 0 | ... | 3 0 | 12 0 | ... | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri ... | 10 0*k* | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 11 0 | 32 0 | ... | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca ... | 15 0 | ... | 10 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | 13 0 | 21 0 | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore ... | 12 0*l* | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*m* | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensing ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ...*n* | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong* ... | 10 0*o* | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakhally ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*p* | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah ... | 12 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 10 8 | 12 5 | 12 4 | 11 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | 12 3 | 22 8 | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya ... | 17 8*q* | 18 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad ... | 19 0*r* | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 4 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 21 0*f* | 20 0 | 16 8 |
| | Tirhoot ... | 15 0*s* | 15 0 | 11 0 | ... | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 12 8 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 | ... | | |
| | Chumparun ... | 14 8*t* | 14 8 | 11 12 | 15 0 to 27 8*f* | 15 0 | 13 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Monghyr ... | 19 9 | ... | 13 6 | 21 0 | ... | 19 9 | 10 5 | ... | 9 4 | 19 9 | ... | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Bhaugulpore ... | 18 15 | ... | 13 5 | 22 11 | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | ... | 11 6 | 22 11 | ... | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Purneah ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 14 0*u* | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 to 21 0*f* | 15 0 | 15 0 to 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 to 33 0 | | |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack* ... | 19 11 | 18 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 26 4 | 28 14 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... | 14 7 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore ... | 11 0 | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 16 0 | 26 0 | ... | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 4 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maunbhoom ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 to 28 0*f* | 16 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 30 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0*f* | 17 0 | 40 |
| Assam. | Sylhet ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 20 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar ... | 10 10 | 10 0 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpará ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún ... | 21 8 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | [illegible] 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 |
| | Saháranpur ... | 22 2 | 23 11 | 22 10 | 32 5 | 31 7 | 34 6 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 15 1 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 15 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 2[illegible] |
| | Muzaffarnagar ... | 24 8 | 25 5 | 19 13 | 38 8 | 39 10 | 27 8 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 24 3 |
| | Meerut ... | 22 11 | 23 4 | 19 5 | 29 1 | 31 4 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 12 | 24 5 | 24 8 | 22 8 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 |
| | Aligarh ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 26 8 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 21 8 |
| | Kumaun ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

*k* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 17 to 26 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

*l* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice from 18 to 21 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

*m* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 15 to 18 seers, common rice from 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy from 30 to 40 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.

*n* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice from 16-13½ to 24 seers, and gram from 10 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.

*o* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.

*p* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 18 to 21 seers, and common rice from 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.

*q* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley from 19 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, lesser millet, 32 to 3[illegible] seers, maize from 24 to 32 seers, and gram from 18-10 to 22 seers, per rupee.

*India for the 1st half of January* 1875—continued.

| IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | REMARKS. |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 12 | 12 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 240 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 4 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 6-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 8 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 12 12 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 400 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 7-4 to 10-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 5 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| 8 0 | ... | 12 0 | 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 200 0 | ... | 200 0 | 4 8 | ... | 4 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12-0 to 14-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 | 160 0 | ... | 160 0 | 6 1 | ... | 6 0 | 5 0 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 7-8 to 10-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 14 8 | 100 0 | ... | 80 0 | 8 8 | ... | 8 15 | 6 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 10-0 to 25-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 8-0 to 14-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 2 | 8 6 | 5 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 20-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9-0 to 10-0 | 7 0 0 | 9-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 8-0 to 15-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | 10 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | ... | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 9-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-10 to 7-8 | |
| 31 0 | 34 0 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 21 4 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 2-6 to 2-12 | 2-8 to 4-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | |
| ... | 20 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 4 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 7-0 to 9-0 | |
| 35 0 | 40 0 | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 4-0 to 5-12 | 3-0 to 5-8 | 4-0 to 6-0 | |
| 26 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 15 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 2-8 to 3-12 | 4-0 to 4-8 | 6-0 to 10-0 | |
| 40 0 | 42 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 1 | ... | 15 7 | 147 0 | ... | 168 0 | 7 8 | ... | 8 1 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 5-10 to 7-8 | |
| 45 0 | ... | 17 8 | 20 11 | ... | 19 0 | 157 13 | ... | 176 12 | 8 3 | ... | 8 3 | 2-5 to 3-12 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-10 to 7-8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| 70 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 1 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | 5 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 7-8 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 19 0 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | 10 0 | 240 0 | ... | 280 0 | 8 0 | ... | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 0 | 36 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 10 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| 45 0 | 50 0 | 31 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 3 0 0 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 12-0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 4-8 to 5-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | |
| 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 3 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 9 6 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 107 0 | 107 0 | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 7 13 | 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 5 | 32 5 | 24 12 | 129 0 | 104 0 | 129 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 13 | 31 14 | 27 2 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 12 | 29 12½ | 25 0 | 100 0 | 95 0 | 111 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 8 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15-8 to 17 seers, barley from 22 to 28 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize from 20 to 25 seers, and gram from 18-8 to 20-8 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 26 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice from 19 to 40 seers, lesser millet from 30 to 50 seers, maize from 26 to 50 seers, and gram from 12 to 48 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 18 seers, best rice from 11 to 19 seers, common rice from 20 to 25-8 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 56 seers, maize from 29 to 35 seers, and gram from 12-12 to 22 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 22 seers, best rice from 15 to 25 seers, common rice from 20 to 28 seers, maize from 32 to 35 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 19 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, and gram from 7 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | Garhwál ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor ... | 20 13 | 20 13 | 16 5 | 28 2 | 28 2 | 16 14 | 12 15 | 12 15 | 10 11 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 6 | 24 12 | 25 14 | 22 8 | 24 3 | 24 12 | 20 4 |
| | Moradabad ... | 19 8 | 19 6 | 16 9 | 26 14 | 26 14 | 23 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 13 12 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 22 3 | 23 2 | 20 10 |
| | Budaun ... | 18 4½ | 17 1½ | 15 0 | 22 12½ | 22 3 | 22 3 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 18 0 | 17 1½ | 13 12¾ | 21 0 | 19 3 | 21 9¼ | 19 12¼ | 18 9½ | 19 3 |
| | Bareilly ... | 17 5½ | 17 8 | 14 6 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 18 12 | 6 14 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 7 | 23 12 | 21 14 | 20 10 | 20 15 | 20 10 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | 15 8 | 27 8 | 26 10 | 20 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 2 | 24 8 | 24 2 | 21 4 | 24 0 | 24 2 | 21 8 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs ... | 20 10 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 4 |
| | Muttra ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 22 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 |
| | Agra ... | 17 13½ | 17 6 | 14 15½ | 27 4½ | 25 13 | 20 11 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 23 10¼ | 23 0 | 20 13 | 21 7½ | 20 12¼ | 18 2 |
| | Farukhabad ... | 17 3 | 16 2 | 14 7 | 20 10 | 19 12 | 17 14 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 9 10 | 15 13 | 16 8 | 13 12 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 19 4 | 19 4 |
| | Mainpuri ... | 18 12 | 18 0 | 15 4 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 18 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 17 0 |
| | Etáwah ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 23 8 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 |
| | Etah ... | 19 12 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 22 12 | 21 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 23 8 | 21 8 | 18 0 |
| | Jalaun ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 |
| | Jhánsi ... | 20 5 | 20 6 | 13 12 | 27 4 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 1 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 13 | 24 13 | 26 3 | 18 4 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 13 |
| | Lalitpur ... | 21 12 | 21 14 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 8 |
| | Fatehpur ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 18 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 15 0 | 25 8 | 27 8 | 18 4 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 |
| | Bánda ... | 19 0 | 19 8 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 14 12 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 17 4 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 16 4 |
| | Allahabád ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 20 8 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| | Hamírpur ... | 19 8 | 18 0 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 23 10 | 25 12 | 18 12 | 23 4 | 24 12 | 18 0 |
| | Jaunpur ... | 20 13 | 19 6 | 13 12 | 28 4 | 26 2 | 18 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 12 0 | 20 7 | 19 12 | 13 12 | 26 13 | 25 6 | 16 15 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 17 10 |
| | Gorakhpur ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 13 2 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 16 10 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 10 8 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 13 2 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 16 10 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 15 12 |
| | Basti ... | 19 11 | 20 0 | 14 6 | 21 14 | 22 8 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 13 10 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 16 3 | 11 1 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 20 10 | 21 0 | 12 9 | 25 1 | 25 1 | 17 11 | ... | 25 13 | ... |
| | Mirzapur ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Benares ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 14 4 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 17 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 12 0 | 19 15 | 19 15 | 17 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 15 0 |
| | Ghazipur ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 7¼ | 21 14¼ | 23 3 | 18 0 | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 9 0 | 18 0 | 19 5 | 12 14 | 20 9½ | 28 5 | 18 0 | 21 14¼ | 23 3 | 16 12 |
| Panjab. | Delhi ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 |
| | Gurgáon ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 8 |
| | Karnál ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 0 | 35 0 | 36 8 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Hissár ... | 23 8 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 |
| | Rohtak ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Sirsa ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 12 | 38 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 13 0 | 34 4 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 |
| | Umballa ... | 26 8 | 27 8 | 22 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ludhiána ... | 27 0 | 26 8 | 24 8 | 41 0 | 39 0 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 36 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 8 |
| | Simlá ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jullundur ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| | Hushiárpur ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 37 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kángra ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 24 0 |
| | Siálkot ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 35 0 | 34 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 21 0 |
| | Gurdáspúr ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 8 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | Lahore ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 |
| | Ferozepore ... | 26 8 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 42 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 |
| | Gujránwála ... | 23 12 | 23 8 | 21 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi ... | 29 8 | 32 0 | 17 8 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 8 | 41 0 | 42 0 | 26 8 |
| | Jhelum ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 16 0 | 42 0 | 44 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 21 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gujrát ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 18 8 | 44 0 | 43 0 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 11 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shahpúr ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 51 0 | 51 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 |
| | Mooltan ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 |
| | Jhang ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 8 | 38 0 | 39 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 |
| | Montgomery ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 27 12 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán ... | 31 4 | 30 0 | 23 12 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 50 0 | 45 0 | 40 0 | 42 8 | 40 0 | 35 0 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán ... | 21 14 | 21 4 | 16 14 | 32 8 | 30 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 33 12 | 32 8 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 14 |
| | Bannú ... | 45 10 | 43 0 | 28 12 | 81 4 | 81 4 | 50 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 75 0 | 62 8 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 37 8 |
| | Peshâwar ... | 23 1 | 24 6 | 17 14 | 36 6 | 34 6 | 34 7 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 28 9 | 29 14 | 30 9 | 31 3 | 33 2 | 24 11 |
| | Kohát ... | 31 4 | 30 10 | 21 1 | 63 12 | 61 3 | 44 10 | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 15 5 | 35 0 | 35 11 | 33 2 | 45 15 | 45 15 | 35 11 |
| | Hazárá ... | 26 0 | 38 8 | 17 12 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 36 0 | 19 12 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 14 12 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 20 0 |
| | Unáo ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 7 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 |
| | Bára Banki ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 12 13 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 13 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 15 12 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 15 12 |
| | Sítápur ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 |
| | Hardui ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 14 13 | 24 6 | 23 7 | 21 13 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 2 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 21 13 |
| | Kheri ... | 23 0 | 23 8 | 17 10 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 16 8 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 28 8 | 31 8 | 32 0 | 28 8 |
| | Fyzabad ... | 19 2 | 19 15 | 14 9 | 28 12 | 28 13 | ... | 14 3 | 11 5 | 9 2 | 20 12 | 26 7 | 13 4 | 28 3 | 29 6 | 19 14 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 |
| | Bharaich ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gonda ... | 21 14 | 22 4 | 14 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 10 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 9 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 21 12 | 22 6 | 21 6 | 17 0 |
| | Rái Bareli ... | 21 4 | 21 0 | 15 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 21 4 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 27 8 | 27 4 | 19 12 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 19 8 |
| | Sultánpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 |
| | Pratábgarh ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 13 | 29 9 | 29 8 | 19 0 | 18 1 | 22 4 | 12 1 | 23 4 | 24 9 | 12 15 | 32 13 | 32 14 | 20 1 | 29 7 | 29 3 | 19 4 |

*a.* Stationary. *b.* Nearly stationary. *c.* Barley and jowár rising; bájra falling. *d.* Rice falling and jowár rising. *e.* Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
*f.* Wheat, jowár, and gram rising; bájra falling. *g.* Barley and jowár falling, and bájra and gram rising. *h.* Jowár and gram rising.
*i.* Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising. *j.* Prices rising. *k.* Wheat, barley, jowár, and gram rising; bájra falling. *l.* Prices falling. *m.* Barley and bájra rising.

*India for the 1st half of January* 1875 —continued.

| IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | REMARKS. |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 26 7 | 21 6 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 25 15 | 22 9 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 12½ | 22 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 240 0 | 8 11 | 8 6½ | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 15 | 20 15 | 18 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 162 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 14 | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 10 | 26 4 | 20 9½ | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 19 10 | 19 15 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 8 6 | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 22 15 | 16 7 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 16 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 12 | 18 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 171 4 | 171 4 | 163 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 110 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 10 | 18 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 22 9 | 18 5 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 169 8 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 14 | 150 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 1 | 15 15 | 200 0 | 175 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 17 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 206 8 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 15 | 19 15 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 130 0 | 6 12 | 6 4 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 14¼ | 23 3 | 18 0 | 154 8 | 154 8 | 207 8 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 1¼ | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 12 | 5 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 | *a* |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 8 | 34 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | ... | 8 0 | 4 11 0 | 4 8 0 | 10 14 0 | *c* |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 | *d* |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 39 0 | 38 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | *e* |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 41 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 5 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 4 0 | *f* |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 41 0 | 35 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 12 | 9 6 | 9 10 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 11 0 0 | *g* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 8 0 | *h* |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 39 8 | 28 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 4 | 7 8 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | *i* |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 37 0 | 35 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 5 13 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 5 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 4 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 2 | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 10 0 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | *j* |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 13 0 0 | *k* |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 39 0 | 36 0 | 150 0 | 160 0 | 115 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 5 2 0 | 5 8 0 | 12 3 0 | *l* |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 8 | 10 4 | 3 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | *m* |
| ... | ... | ... | 41 0 | 46 0 | 27 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 10 8 0 | *n* |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 35 0 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 11 0 0 | *n* |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 37 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | *o* |
| ... | ... | ... | 49 0 | 49 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 8 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 23 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 2 | 10 12 | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 16 0 0 | *p* |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 8 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | *b* |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 | *q* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 17 0 0 | *r* |
| ... | ... | ... | 51 4 | 47 8 | 34 6 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | *s* |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 37 8 | 32 8 | 30 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 5 0 | *t* |
| ... | ... | ... | 62 8 | 56 0 | 47 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 5 0 | *u* |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 2 | 39 10 | 25 6 | 91 0 | 91 0 | 104 0 | 53 5 | 53 5 | 57 3 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | *v* |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 4 | 44 4 | 33 2 | 153 0 | 127 0 | 178 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 6 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 15 0 0 | *w* |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 8 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | *j* |
| 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 17 12 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | Jowár (smal |
| ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 129 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 0 | 34 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 15 12 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 9 | 3 8 to 4 0 | 3 8 to 4 0 | 8 0 to 10 0 | Kodon. |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | Paddy. |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 2 | 19 0 | 18 14 | 19 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 1 | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 10 0 | Ditto. |
| 53 0 | 53 0 | 40 0 | 24 2 | 24 12 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | Kodon. |
| 28 11 | 30 0 | 21 0 | 21 9 | 21 6 | 20 5 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 4 0 to 5 0 | 7 8 to 8 0 | Madua. |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 3 0 to 4 0 | 3 8 to 4 0 | 5 8 to 7 8 | Ditto. |
| 42 15 | 50 0 | 28 5 | 23 14 | 22 8 | 17 10 | 170 0 | 170 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 8 | 28 8 | 28 8 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Kodon. |
| 42 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | Sawán. |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 11 | 25 12 | 25 1 | 16 1 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 6 9 | 6 14 | 6 2 | ... | ... | ... | Madua. |

*n.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising. *o.* Barley, bájra, and jowár falling; gram and rice rising. *p.* Bájra and jowár falling.
*q.* Wheat falling; rice and gram rising. *r.* Barley and gram falling; bájra rising. *s.* Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
*t.* Barley, jowár, gram, and salt falling. *u.* Wheat, jowár, and gram falling. *v.* Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram rising; barley falling. *w.* Wheat and barley falling.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 25 6 | 23 6 | 20 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 18 4 | 17 1 | 50 0 | 47 5 | 37 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 29 8 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 64 0 | 65 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | No return received | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 24 10 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 22 0 | 22 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | 28 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 27 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 23 8 | 26 0 | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 2 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 30 0 | 26 4 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 50 0 | 48 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 20 0 | 22 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 48 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 48 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | 19 7 | 20 4 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 5 | 9 0 | 12 2 | 12 4 | 12 3 | 30 7 | 31 9 | 26 5 | 30 2 | 32 2 | 26 8 |
| | Bolarum ... | 19 9 | 19 7 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 11 2 | 10 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 30 5 | 32 5 | 26 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat ... | 11 2 | 11 5 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 5 | 7 0 | 7 5 | 12 5 | 10 5 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 |
| | Oomraotee ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 52 0 | 52 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Akola ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 |
| | Woon ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 13 5 | 14 5 | 12 0 | 65 0 | 64 0 | 36 0 | 45 5 | 48 5 | 25 5 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 11 0 | 10 2 | 9 2 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 10 7 | 11 0 | 10 5 | 15 5 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 10 5 | 10 0 | 8 7 | 11 5 | 11 2 | 9 5 | 10 2 | 10 7 | 10 2 | 15 0 | 14 5 | 12 5 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | 8 4 | 10 3 | 10 3 | ... | 16 6 | 17 4 | 15 3 | 22 2 | 22 2 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 4 | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Retail ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 10 1 | 10 1 | ... | 16 4 | 17 2 | 15 0 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore ... — Wholesale | 10 4 | 10 4 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 4 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 13 5 | 34 5 | 34 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 |
| | Mysore ... — Retail ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 9 8 | 12 6 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 13 1 | 33 5 | 33 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 |
| | Hassan ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan ... — Retail ... | 10 5 | 9 5 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 10 5 | 12 5 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 14 0 | 16 7 | 17 7 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Retail ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Retail ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 14 0 | 13 6 | 12 2 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 18 6 | ... | 13 8 | 40 6 | 45 0 | 41 3 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Coorg ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg ... — Retail ... | 8 4 | 8 3 | 7 5 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 1 | 10 2 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 20 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 16 8 |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 19 11 | 20 0 | ... | 32 8 | 31 4 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | 13 12 | 12 8 | ... | 31 4 | 32 0 | ... | 26 14 | 28 2 | ... |
| | Ajmir ... | 16 4 | 16 8 | 13 2 | 25 0 | 23 14 | 16 10 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 19 13 | 19 2 | 13 5 |
| | Deolie Cantonment ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Erinpura ... | 18 4 | 18 8 | 15 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 8 |
| | Aboo ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | 13 10 | 21 0 | 22 1 | 17 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 25 5 | 16 13 |
| | Sirohi ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 19 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 16 1 | 16 5 | 15 0 | 22 4 | 22 4 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 15 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | 16 9 | ... | ... | 26 4 | ... | ... | 6 4 | ... | ... | 7 8 | ... | ... | 22 8 | ... | ... | 21 4 | ... | ... |
| | Bikaneer ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bundi ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kota ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tonk ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jhallawar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shahpoora ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 15 0 | 14 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 17 12 | 21 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | 14 14 | 15 5 | 11 14 | 21 0 | 20 2 | 15 9 | 6 10 | 6 6 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 7 13 | 8 4 | 19 14 | 20 9 | 16 1 | 18 6 | 18 8 | 15 0 |
| | Goona ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 12 | 10 4 | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Rutlam ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | 8 8 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 12 | 17 12 | 16 12 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 |

*India for the 1st half of January* 1875 —concluded.

| IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | REMARKS. |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 25 0 | 22 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 208 0 | 200 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 21 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 35 0 | ... | 26 0 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 6 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 8 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 4 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 128 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 16 14 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 2 | 42 8 | 30 1 | 18 2 | 20 9 | 18 1 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 3 | 10 1 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 17 7 | 17 2 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 102 9 | 10 1 | 9 9 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 9 7 | 9 2 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 106 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 200 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 5 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 9 0 | 8 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 36 0 | 35 7 | 34 2 | 18 2 | 18 7 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35 0 | 34 7 | 33 2 | 17 7 | 18 2 | 22 2 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 39 4 | 47 6 | 36 3 | 18 5 | 17 4 | 26 5 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 14 3 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 39 1 | 47 4 | 36 0 | 18 3 | 17 1 | 26 3 | 172 4 | 172 4 | ... | 15 4 | 14 1 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 58 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 170 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 8 | 30 8 | 31 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 2 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 84 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 4 | 30 4 | 30 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 6 | 62 0 | 62 0 | 72 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 7 | 34 7 | 40 0 | 21 0 | 16 7 | 24 5 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45 0 | 45 0 | 34 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 360 0 | 400 0 | 360 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 51 0 | 56 2 | 51 5 | 20 6 | 18 0 | 24 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 48 0 | 47 0 | 44 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 20 3 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 1 | 26 7 | 37 3 | 18 6 | 15 2 | 22 9 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 116 0 | 10 3 | 9 6 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 23 12 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 4 | 30 8 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 20 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 6-0 to 9-0 | |
| 30 0 | 30 8 | ... | 31 4 | 31 4 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | ... | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 23 0 | 15 12 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 7 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 13 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 12 | 14 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 Pie.* | 6 Pie.* | 6 Pie.* | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | * Per man's load. |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 17 15 | 16 0 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 29 2 | 28 2 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | ... | ... | 70 0 | ... | ... | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 106 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 1 | 19 13 | 14 14 | 91 12 | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 2 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 24 0 | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 4 | 10 8 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

*Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December* 1874.

| Circle | District. | Canal. | Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased during the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased during the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17). | Grand total of corresponding period of last year. | Rainfall. Inches during month. | Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season. | Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Orissa... | Cuttack ... | Kendraparah .. | 1,269 | 213 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 798 | 798 | ... | 45 | 45 | ... | 1 | 1 | 853 | 1,193 | 0·08 | 0·08 | 0·08 |
| | | High Level, Section I. | 675 | 206 | ... | .. | ... | .. | 15 | 15 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 29 | | | |
| | | Taldunda ... | 1,300 | 54·85 | . | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 62 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 68 | 31 | | | |
| | | Matchgong ... | 650 | 3·45 | | .. | ... | ... | 79 | 79 | ... | 22 | 22 | ... | 2 | 2 | 103 | 31 | | | |
| | Total of the month ... | | ... | ... | . | 9 | 9 | ... | 954 | 954 | .. | 77 | 77 | ... | 5 | 5 | 1,045a | 1,284 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... ... | | ... | ... | .. | . | .. | 365 | 866 | 1,231 | 14 | 38 | 52 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1,284 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| South-Western | Midnapore ... | Midnapore .. | 875 | 32·45 | . | ... | . | 28 | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | .. | 1 | 43 | 43 | Nil. | Nil. | Nil |
| | Howrah ... | Panchkoorah ... | 300 | 25·29 | 1,376 | ... | 1,376 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1,376 | 178 | Nil. | Nil. | 2 |
| | Total of the month .. | | ... | | 1,376 | .. | 1,376 | 28 | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1,419b | 221 | .. | ... | .. |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... | | ... | .. | ... | 178 | 178 | . | 28 | 28 | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | 1 | 1 | 221 | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Grand Total of the month ... | | ... | ... | 1,376 | 9 | 1,385 | 28 | 954 | 982 | 14 | 77 | 91 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2,464 | 1,505 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 178 | 365 | 894 | 1,259 | 14 | 52 | 66 | . | 2 | 2 | 1,505 | ... | .. | .. | |

**REMARKS.**

a. The details of column 18 are—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Dalwa ... ... | 9 |
| Cotton ... ... | 922 |
| Huldee ... ... | 10 |
| Wheat .. ... | 1 |
| Garden produce ... | 17 |
| Pulses . ... | 81 |
| Sugarcane ... | 5 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,045 |

b. Details not given.

*The 22nd January* 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
*Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,*
*Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras, parts of Sindh, and generally though in small quantity throughout Bengal. There have been slight scattered falls in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab, where its want is most felt, slight showers are reported only from Jullundur and Lahore. Damage from frosts continues to be reported from Sindh, parts of Nasik, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the latter provinces the gram and arhar have suffered. With the exception of the Deccan districts of Bombay and parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces prospects appear generally to be satisfactory. The winter rice harvest in Bengal has closed with excellent results.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 4th) | ·64 at Masulipatam. 2·0 at Guntoor. | Rainfall slight elsewhere; two feet four inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; little improvement in dry crops; varagu and cotton harvested in Vinnukonda; outturn half; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; fever abating; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture getting scarce. |
| Kurnool (3rd) | *Nil* | Season favourable; second crop paddy still being sown; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Trichinopoly " | " | Water-supply generally sufficient; crops good order; prices steady; public health good; pasture on the whole sufficient. |
| Malabar (4th) | " | Harvesting of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Palliswanad; pasture withering. |
| Tanjore ... | ·03 at Negapatam | Rainfall elsewhere scarce; water in rivers and tanks scarcity; water over anicut none; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; harvest wet and some dry crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Sheally taluk; some loss; pasture sufficient. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Feb. 3rd)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Fever continues; late rabi crops damaged by frost in Sakra, Bela, and Kotree, and sugarcane in Sakra and Bela; good shower of rain in Sakra on 23rd January, and a little in Khetty on 30th; cattle in Jerruck and camels in Sadatupa suffering from disease. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Very slight damage generally from frosts; weather warmer and cloudy with hopes of rain, which is much wanted. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Rape and oil-seeds injured to some extent by frost; no other change. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ·41 | Wheat, barley, and pulse slightly injured by frost, early oil-seed crops more so; prospect of season improved. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Crops doing well, except cotton in Sanund, a small portion of which has suffered from frost. |
| Surat ... | ... | Rabi crops progressing; fever and injury to crops in Pardee. |
| Broach ... | ... | Wheat and jowar ready for harvest; cotton-picking progressing; weather good, except in Ahmod, where fever continues. |
| Kaira ... | .. | Rabi crops and public health good; weather continues cold. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Rabi crops unchanged; cotton market dull; rate 47. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Further damage to rabi crops and fruit trees from frost; ice an inch thick found on morning of 31st ultimo; no change in public health. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Nights and days cool; public health good; fever and ague in some talukas; rabi crops good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Kurjut talukas, and middling elsewhere. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Prospects of rabi crops same as before; in some places it is being reaped; climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi commenced; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather good. |
| Satara ... | ... | State of crops same as before; jowari in Kurar blighted; reaping commenced in Maun. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Uthid taluka, where rats are damaging them; weather fine; public health good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Wheat, grain, cotton, &c., same as before; health improving, particularly in Dharwar and Nawalgoond; cattle disease in Hangul and Kod talukas. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of sugarcane crop good in Karwar, Ankola, and Yellapoor; fever in Sirci, Yellapoor, and Hullial; small-pox in Sirci; slight cattle disease in Carwas, Sirci, and Hullial. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi middling, cotton indifferent; fever prevalent, except in Bagulkot and Bagwadi. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Crops generally good; weather cold; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather cloudy; state of crops and health same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No change of importance; rabi in Sindh a little damaged by frost. |
| **Bengal**— | | |
| Burdwan ... | ·27 | Rainfall at Cutwa ·49, Raneegunge ·21, Culna and Jehanabad *nil;* week cold and cloudy; west wind, and clear on the 1st February; crops flourishing. |
| Bankura ... | 0·25 | Slight rain on the 26th January, rest of the week was dry. Winter crops doing very well. The rain has allowed preliminary ploughings for next season's rice crop to commence. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 0·50 | Some rain has fallen. Weather uncertain. Cold weather crops, &c., doing well. Ploughing for oilseeds in progress. |
| Midnapore ... | 0·23 | Weather cold and cloudy. Harvest all in. Prospects of cold weather crops are good. |
| Hooghly ... | 0·28 | Cloudy on one day and some rain has fallen, remainder of the week clear. Wind from north and north-east. The rain has been good for potatoes, but may injure the peas. Onions and other vegetables doing well. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | 0·18 | Cloudy in the mornings during the early part of the week. Slight showers have fallen during the week all over the district. The harvest of late rice has been nearly completed. Cold weather crops generally doing well. |
| Nuddea ... | 0·15 | Seasonable weather. Little rain. The cold weather crops generally are getting on well. The Collector has received several petitions from the villages in the Chupra and Teyhuttee thannas, informing him that their rice crops were destroyed by inundation, and that their cold weather crops have been destroyed by hail, and that consequently they will require help, as they have had no means of recovering from the late famine. An assistant has been deputed to inquire into the matter for special report. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 0·14 | Slight rain fell. Weather bright and seasonable, mornings occasionally foggy. No change to report on the state of the crops. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. There is a difference of 10 seers between the reported prices of best rice in the east and west of the district. Common rice averages 18 to 12 seers the rupee. |
| Dinagepore ... | *Nil* | Cloudy and foggy during the early part of the week, afterwards the weather has become cold and bright. The mustard crop will be below the average. Other cold-weather crops looking well. Land in some places begun to be broken up for the bhadoi or early crops. Telegraphed on the 4th February: ·13 inch of rainfall since the date of report. |
| Maldah ... | " | Weather cold but occasionally cloudy and foggy. Boro or spring rice is now being grown. Prospects of all cold-weather crops are good. |
| Rajshahye ... | ... | Return not received. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | Weather very cold; some days cloudy and thick. Reaping of late rice is finished. Cold-weather crops doing pretty well. Mustard is being gathered here and there, and its outturn is not favourable. Sugarcane looks well. |
| Bogra ... | " | Weather very cold in the morning and evening. The reaping of the late rice crop is not yet finished. |
| Pubna ... | 0·06 | Little rain has fallen. Weather cold, fine, and seasonable. The chaitali or April crop seedlings are well above the ground, and promise well. Some of them are in flower. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on rapidly. The jally and boro, or spring rice crops, are being sown. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | *Nil* | Weather cold; mornings foggy. All crops doing well. |
| Dacca ... | 0·11 | Weather cold and cloudy. Little rain has fallen. Crops very good. |
| Patna ... | 0·37 | Very little change since last report; some light showers of rain fell, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference either for good or bad. The weather is bright and clear again and exceedingly cold. Health of the district good. |
| Gya ... | *Nil* | Cold and cloudy towards the end of the week; a very slight shower of rain fell on the 30th January. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. Health of the people good. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Weather cloudy with east wind. There is reason to fear blight and caterpillars injuring the standing crops, if the weather does not clear up soon. The subdivisional reports show that the damage done by the hail was very trifling. Rainfall since reported: Arrah 0·3, Buxar 0·25, Sasseram 0·2. |
| East Tirhoot ... | ... | Return not received. |
| West Tirhoot .. | *Nil* | Cold and cloudy weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; harvest of rice is over. Telegraphed on the 4th February: ·16 inch of rainfall, 30th January to 3rd February. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Sarun ... | *Nil* | Clear and seasonable up to 29th January; cloudy and very cold on the 30th, west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat, barley, rahur (pulse), and peas doing well; poppy everywhere forward; mustard is being gathered; very slight injury to rahur and peas from frost has been reported, within the jurisdiction of Baneapara outpost, thannas Mushruck and Goothni of thanna Durrowli. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary. General health good. |
| Chumparun ... | " | Weather cloudy and clear alternately; mornings generally foggy. The cold-weather crops are excellent; late rice has been harvested. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Cloudy weather. The crops are looking well all over the district. Telegraphed on the 4th February: rainfall of 0·39 inch to evening of 3rd February. |
| Bhágalpur ... | 0·38 | Rain general on the south of the Ganges, on the night of the 30th January, and cloudy on the 1st instant. Weather very cold. No report from the north. Rain of great benefit to all standing crops. |
| Purneah ... | *Nil* | Cloudy weather; the state and prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. There will be a sixteen-anna return from them. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 0·40 | Cloudy with drizzling rain from 2 P. M. of the 29th January; bright morning; clouds over about noon; a little fear expressed that continued rain may damage mustard and what rice is lying on the threshing floor. Wheat and barley doing very well in the north. |
| Cuttack ... | 0·5 | A very slight shower of rain on the 19th January. Weather cold at the Sudder station. A fall of 0·2 of rain is reported from Jajepore, where the weather is also cold. Late rice harvest almost over. Winter crops ripening; in some places the harvest has already begun. Cotton and tobacco crops doing well. Telegraphed on the 4th February: rainfall of 0·10 inch on the 31st January. |
| Balasore ... | 0·23 | Weather variable with a slight fall of rain in some parts of the sub-division. Harvesting of rice crop satisfactorily completed. Crushing of sugarcane going on. Cold-weather crops good. |
| Lohardugga ... | 0·41 | Weather fair and cold; was raining hard at the time of report. Crops still reported as excellent. Slight damage done to rahur pulse by frost. Rain will do good. |
| Maunbhoom ... | 0·23 | Weather favourable; some rain has fallen. The little rain that fell has done a great deal of good. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: fever less; cholera in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in several parts of the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Baraset sub-divisions; fever decreasing in the sub-division of Barripore. Moorshedabad: public health good. Furreedpore: general health good. Chittagong: there has been a slight outbreak of cholera in the village of Ghoramara, thanna Koomeria; nine cases are reported. Patna: health of the district good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhagulpore: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: general health satisfactory Hazareebagh: small-pox appears slightly on the increase in Hazareebagh. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has been cold and cloudy generally throughout the week, and rain has fallen in more than half the districts. The damage caused by the hailstorms of previous weeks was slight, and the harvesting of the late rice has been completed in most of the districts with very satisfactory results. The cold-weather crops are still progressing favourably, but in a few limited tracts have suffered a little from frost. Spring rice is progressing with fair prospects. Lands are being broken up for the ensuing crops. |
| Meerut (Feb. 3rd) | *Nil.* | |
| Agra " | ·3 | Rainfall three-tenths in one pargana; arhar and gram considerably damaged by frost, the latter also attacked by insects. |
| Allahabad ... | ... | Not received. |
| Bareilly (Feb. 3rd) | .1 | Arhar, gram, and sarsun injured by frost, the first considerably; more rain wanted. |
| Benares " | ... | Enough rain for rabi; no damage from frost and little from hail; every prospect of a really good crop, especially wheat, peas, and barley. |
| Jhansi " | *Nil* | Weather cloudy. |
| | | *General remarks.*—Arhar and gram considerably injured by frost; damage by frost is also reported from Mirzapore. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Hissar (Feb. 3rd) | *Nil* | Weather cool and cloudy; crops still doing well, but little or no rabi cultivation on irrigated lands. |
| Delhi " | " | Crops healthy but likely to suffer if rain keeps off longer; weather cloudy. |
| Umballa " | " | No rain; crops suffering in consequence. |
| Jullundur " | ... | Rain much wanted; a slight fall on 3rd instant. |
| Lahore " | ... | Slight rain on 3rd instant; crops good. |
| Rawul Pindi " | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; prices rising. |
| Peshawar " | " | Crops on barani lands suffering. |
| Mooltan " | " | Weather cloudy; rabi crops suffering from want of rain. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab**—*continued.* | | |
| Dera Ismail Khan (Feb. 3rd) | ... | Rain wanted. *General Remarks.*—Rain wanted throughout the province; health generally good; a few cases of measles and small-pox in Lahore district, and small-pox in Hissar; a few cases of rinderpest in Rohtak, but in Rawul Pindi district cattle disease in fatal form prevails exclusively. |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Feb. 3rd) | Rainfall slight. | Grain, peas, and arhar have suffered from frost, but the rain has somewhat repaired the damage; hail is reported to have fallen in a village in Lucknow district; prospects on the whole favourable; public health good; cattle disease still prevails in some parts. |
| Fyzabad ... | ·3 | |
| **C. Provinces**— | | |
| Bilaspur (Jan. 30th) | ... | Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; prospects of rabi good; few cases of small-pox; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ... | ·75 | Crops harvested; health good. |
| Upper Godavari ... | ·29 | Weather cloudy; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices easy. |
| Chanda (Jan. 31st) | ·06 | Ditto; rabi progressing favourably; fever and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Raipur ... | ·25 | Rabi prospects good; health good; prices easy. |
| Balaghât (Feb. 1st) | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects good; health good; prices steady. |
| Chhindwara ... | ... | Ditto; rabi promising; health good; prices falling. |
| Bhandara (Feb. 2nd) | ... | Ditto; threshing of finer rice completed; rabi favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur ( „ 3rd) | ... | Ditto; rabi doing well; health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi favourable; cattle disease continues. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·20 | Fears of blight entertained; small-pox prevalent. |
| Saugor .. | ... | Weather clear; rabi promises well; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi thriving; sickness decreasing. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects of rabi favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices falling. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Rabi crops good; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Prospects continue good. |
| Betul ... | ... | |
| Mandla (Feb. 4th) | ·05 | Prices fallen. |
| Dumoh ... | ... | Small-pox prevalent; prices risen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally continue good and prices all easy. In the Jubbulpore district alone are fears of blight entertained. |
| **British Burma** ... | ... | Report not received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | |
| Mysore (Feb. 4th) | *Nil* .. | Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; later crops sown in some districts; cattle disease prevalent in parts of four districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| Coorg „ | | |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauhâti (Feb. 4th) | *Nil* ... | Weather settled, cool overcast mornings, cool dewy nights, days clear, becoming hot; reaping of sali finished, outturn is good; pulses, oilseed, and other winter crops progressing; public health good. |
| Sylhet | ... | Spring crops progressing; small-pox still prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | |
| Umraoti (Feb. 4th) | ... | Rabi crops ripening, expected outturn good. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | |
| Deolee (Jan. 30th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health good. |
| Jeypore (Feb. 4th) | ... | Agricultural prospects not discouraging; rain wanted; public health good. |
| Ajmere ... | ... | Health good; crops hopeful; weather pleasant. |
| **Central India**— | | |
| Indore (Feb. 4th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Rutlam „ | | |
| Neemuch „ | | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Repealing Act, 1874, Amendment Act.
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875.
Native Soldiers' Rights and Liabilities Act.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Loan Bill.
Madras Salt Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 7.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 9th February* 1875.

*No.* 123.—Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., C. S., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has obtained furlough to Europe for nine months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 127.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. Blunt to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 10th March 1875.

*The 11th February* 1875.

*No.* 134.—An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. F. F. Handley, of the Bengal Civil Service.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 135.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain E. A. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 2nd ultimo.

*No.* 137.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton made over charge of the office of Administrator General of Bengal to Mr. F. S. Collis, Barrister-at-Law, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

JUDICIAL.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 216.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as the Chief Justice of the said Court during the absence, on special duty, of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Kt., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 52.—The Reverend Albert William Rebsch, B. A., a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been transferred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

PATENTS.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 80.—The under-mentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of

Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 809.—Mr. Edward Henry Leveaux, of Brook Green, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the mode of, and apparatus for, driving carriages on tramways and railways and other roads.

No. 817.—Mr. Henry Beales Willington, of Kurkoorie and Deegubber Tea Gardens, Cachar, Tea Planter, for improvements in machines for rolling tea leaf.

No. 824.—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, for improvements in the preparation of indigo.

No. 830.—Mr. William Jackson, Dessoie Ironworks, Jorehaut, Assam, India, for breaking tea.

No. 835.—Captain George Jamieson Scott, Secretary of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and residing at No. 7, Garden Reach Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for high pressure double cylinder expansive non-condensing engine.

No. 836.—Mr. George Henry Roberts, of River Street, Devon's Road Bow, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in moulds to be employed in the manufacture of screws of hard caoutchouc or other analogous materials for liquid meters.

No. 1 of 1875.—Mr. Daniel Kemp West and Mr. Walter West, both of Crown Place, Kentish Town Road, in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, Civil Engineers, for improvements in machinery for compressing cotton and other materials.

No. 4 of 1875.—Mr. Samuel Barclay Martin, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, one of the United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for making ice, cooling liquids, refrigerating rooms, and for other like purposes.

No. 5 of 1875.—Mr. John Henry Banks, of 11, Lavender Road, Battersea, in the county of Surrey, England, for improvements in the production of printing surfaces and of engraved metal surfaces applicable for other purposes.

No. 8 of 1875.—Mr. James Laing, of Dundee, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, for a new and improved over-head sewing machine.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 147.—Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. W. Jacob on leave, but will continue to be employed in Oudh.

Mr. E. Sparling, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. B. Browne on leave, and will continue to be employed in that Province.

These appointments will have effect from the 1st February 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 304*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg during the absence, on special duty, of Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K. C. S. I.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C., B. C. S., Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

*No.* 305*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. R. T. McRae to officiate from 2nd October 1874 as Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant C. E. Yate, or until further orders.

*No.* 306 *G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain P. W. Smith, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, and Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood to officiate as Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force from 31st December 1874, pending the arrival of Captain Greenfield.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*Fort William, the 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 1004.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Rule 6 under Section 18B of the Civil Leave Code.

## MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 1006.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

| DATE. | Circles of Issue. | Currency Notes in Circulation. | Silver Coin Reserve. | Silver Bullion Reserve. | Gold Bullion Reserve. | Reserve in Government Securities. | Total Reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31st January 1875 ... | Calcutta ... ... ... | 5,15,76,610 | 1,27,24,705 | 74,43,488 | 72,495 | 2,56,74,402 | 4,59,15,090 |
| Ditto ... ... | Madras ... ... ... | 92,71,460 | 37,97,375 | 2 | ... | 56,28,463 | 94,25,840 |
| Ditto ... ... | Bombay ... ... ... | 2,93,87,485 | 60,24,192 | 59,42,689 | ... | 1,58,85,209 | 2,84,52,090 |
| Ditto ... ... | Allahabad ... ... ... | 80,88,010 | 85,89,344 | ... | ... | 30,03,291 | 1,15,92,635 |
| Ditto ... ... | Lahore ... ... ... | 59,90,555 | 47,84,969 | ... | ... | 32,00,037 | 79,85,030 |
| Ditto ... ... | Calicut ... ... ... | 21,93,960 | 10,37,691 | ... | ... | 10,00,059 | 20,37,750 |
| Ditto ... ... | Coconada ... ... ... | 11,06,180 | 5,12,431 | ... | ... | 6,00,059 | 11,12,490 |
| Ditto ... ... | Nagpore ... ... ... | 9,37,740 | 3,73,918 | ... | ... | 7,47,902 | 11,21,820 |
| Ditto ... ... | Kurrachee ... ... ... | 16,72,845 | 15,58,969 | . | ... | 8,00,106 | 23,59,075 |
| Ditto ... ... | Akola ... ... ... | 7,44,530 | 5,67,505 | ... | ... | 4,00,000 | 9,67,505 |
| | TOTAL ... | 11,09,69,325 | 4,05,71,123 | 1,38,86,179 | 72,495 | 5,69,39,528 | 11,09,69,325 |

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
*The 5th February* 1875.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Head Commissioner.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 10th February* 1875.

*No.* 146 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Williamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 147 *of* 1875.—Private Seetul, No. 808, of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on a pension of Rs. 3-4-11 per mensem, with effect from the 1st February 1875, or from the date he may have been struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed at Lucknow.

*No.* 148 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Vansittart Riddell, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey of India,—for seventeen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles McNeile, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Louis Henry Emile Tucker, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab,—for eight months and four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 149 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Major H. Tyndall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

Captain W. H. Unwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd February 1875 (date of departure on furlough 16th December 1872).

Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

Captain S. E. Becher, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

Lieutenant C. A. Mercer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

*No.* 150 *of* 1875.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the names of the under-mentioned Officers are removed from the list of the Bengal Army, and these Officers will receive an allowance of £120 each per annum :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Ernest Lightfoot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Captain Charles Sangster DeFermoy Roche, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Captain Harry Style Ruxton, of the late 56th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*No.* 151 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Edward McKellar, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 152 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor Thomas Heathcote, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—for two years, under paragraphs 7 and 8 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874, with effect from the 11th December 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Jumna*.

Sub-Conductor Frederick Wilhelm Muller, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for twelve months, under paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874, with effect from the 25th January 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Lombardy*.

*No.* 153 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major James Graham,—7th February 1875.

*No.* 154 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice William Mason, to be Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 28th December 1874, *vice* W. Niblett, deceased.

*No.* 155 *of* 1875.—Hereah, widow of Sirdar Chopia, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 2nd November 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 156 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

*3rd Goorkha Regiment.*

Jemadar Bijairam Powar to be Subadar, *vice* Luchman Thappa, invalided.

Color Havildar Mooteeram Rana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bijairam Powar, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 7th January 1875.

*No.* 157 *of* 1875.—The following list of tools is to be substituted for that in Form No. 157 (Ordnance), under head Fixtures for shoeing-sheds, published with G. G. O. No. 303, dated 21st March 1872:—

| ARTICLES | Proportion allowed by Regulations. | | Surplus to be kept up by Regiments. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Fixtures for shoeing-sheds.* | | | |
| Anvils, 2½ cwt. ... ... | 3 | Per regiment of European Cavalry at stations where regular shoeing sheds have been authorized by Government. | None. |
| Bellows, smith, Europe, large .. ... | 3 | | |
| Hammers, hand, from 2 to 3 lbs. ... ... | 6 | | |
| „ sledge, medium, 7 lbs. ... ... | 6 | | |
| Tongs, fire, large size, pairs ... ... | 6 | | |
| „ shoe, turning ... ... | 12 | | |
| Stamps, horse shoe ... ... ... | 9 | | |
| Pritchels ... ... ... | 18 | | |
| Pokers, 3 feet long ... ... ... | 3 | | |
| Shovels ... ... ... | 3 | | |
| Vices, medium, 70 lbs. ... ... ... | 3 | | |
| Anvil, 2½ cwt. ... ... ... | 1 | — | |
| Bellows, smith, Europe, large ... ... | 1 | This scale applies to shoeing-sheds of Royal Artillery. | None. |
| Hammers, hand, from 2 to 3 lbs. ... ... | 2 | | |
| „ sledge, medium, 7 lbs. ... .. | 2 | | |
| Tongs, fire, large size, pairs ... ... | 2 | | |
| „ shoe, turning ... ... ... | 2 | | |
| Pritchels ... ... ... ... | 4 | | |
| Poker, 3 feet long ... ... ... | 1 | | |
| Shovel ... ... ... | 1 | | |
| Vice, medium, 70 lbs. ... ... | 1 | | |

The proportion given for a British Cavalry Regiment is for three shoeing-sheds.

The scale for the Royal Artillery is per battery, and is in addition to its field forge. Space should be provided in each shed, so that the battery forge, when removed from the forge wagon, can be set up for use in the shed when required.

*No.* 158 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Raban, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 70 of 1875,—*Mirzapore*, 29th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgeon Major J. Picthall, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No 1111 of 1874,—*Meinam*, 20th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain J. Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 84 of 1875,—*Mirzapore*, 29th January 1875, from Calcutta.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 12th February* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 30th January to 12th February 1875 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M.'s 92nd Foot ... .. | Captain R J. S. Carruthers ... | Jan. 28, 1875 ... ... | Dera Ismail Khan. | |
| Subordinate Medical Department .. | Assistant Apothecary W. Niblett ... | Dec. 27, 1874 ... ... | Benares. | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 30th January to 12th February* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *H. M.'s British Service.* | | | | | | | |
| Richard George Segrave(*a*) | Surgeon ... | British Medical Service. | Nov. 17, 1874 | No will found. | 897 9 11 | ... | Apl. 12, 1875. |
| *Indian Military Service.* | | | | | | | |
| John O'Brien (*b*) ... | Assistant Apothecary. | Sub. Medical Department. | Oct. 31, 1874 | Intestate | 186 6 11 | | Ditto. |

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Mother, Mrs. Segrave, 4, Camden Terrace, Crosshaven, County Cork; two brothers and a sister.
(*b*) Next-of-kin—Step-mother, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, Chunar.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 6th February* 1875.

*No.* 58.—The under-mentioned Officer and Subordinates are transferred from the British Burmah Provincial Establishment to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie State Railway, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. R. M. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 15th December 1874.

Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 25th August 1874.

Bombardier W. Robertson, Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1875.

*The 9th February* 1875.

*No.* 59.—Private J. Stewart, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from the 3rd November 1874.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 60.—The following exchange of appointments between the under-mentioned 3rd Grade Accountants is sanctioned :—

Mr. J. A. Ryan from the Military Works Branch to the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. H. Conlan from the North-Western Provinces to the Military Works Branch.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Kotree, the 2nd February* 1875.

*No.* 104.—Pundit Bhagram and Captain J. H. Lassalle, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Treasury, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 15th January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Chief Commissioner.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Thana, the 30th January* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{316}{320}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. James White, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Rajpootana State Railway, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. $\frac{4481}{3307}$G., dated 5th December 1874, and resumed charge of his duties at noon on the 19th January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Thana, the 30th January* 1875.

*No.* 241*S.*—The twelve months' furlough granted to Baboo Hurry Hur Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, in Notification dated Aboo, 15th August 1874, has been commuted to three months' privilege leave, from 2nd December 1874, under Section 25 of the Civil Leave Code.

*Camp Parolee, the 1st February* 1875.

*No.* 271*S.*—Captain H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, having returned, on the forenoon of 15th January 1875, from forty-five days' privilege leave, received charge of his office on the afternoon of the 18th idem from Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer.

2. The services of Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, have been placed at the disposal of the Jeypore Durbar from date of his relief by Captain Murray, in accordance with the Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 846E. M. & C., dated 15th December 1874.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
*Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Sutna, the 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 86*P.*—Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India, and Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date in March next on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 6th February* 1875.

*No.* 56.—Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Southern Road Division to Mhow Division, as a temporary measure.

*No.* 57.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central India, has been granted eighteen days' privilege leave from the 20th ultimo, from which he returned on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

*No.* 58.—Bahal Roy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, returned, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, from twenty-eight days' privilege leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 50, dated 5th ultimo.

A. CADELL, *Col., R. E.,*
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 6th February* 1875.

*List of Offices opened and closed during the month of January* 1875.

| Names of Stations. | Where situate. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Bengal). | | |
| Kissengunge ... | Purneah District | 29th ... | Closed. |
| Parell ... | Bombay ... | 25th ... | Opened. |
| Saharunpore ... | N.-W. Provinces | 3rd ... | Closed. |

*The 9th February* 1875.

*No.* 49.—Mr. E. Dowson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed special leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from 3rd April 1875, under Section 15, and subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
### Military Works.

### NOTIFICATION.

**1st Circle.**

*The 6th February* 1875.

*No.* 422.—Mr. W. H. King, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Fort William to the Barrackpore Division, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of 29th January 1875.

Mr. W. H. King, C. E., took charge of the Barrackpore Division from Colonel F. J. Davies on the afternoon of 1st February 1875.

Mr. W. Gatehouse, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, returned from Famine Relief Works, and joined the Barrackpore Division on the forenoon of 28th January 1875.

Barrack Sergeant J. Maher, transferred from Barrackpore to Fort William Division, joined the latter division on the afternoon of 2nd January 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 28.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 47 of the 29th January 1875, Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar State Railway.

*No.* 29.—The services of Mr. G. T. Hulsten, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Neemuch State Railway, were dispensed with, with effect from the 14th December 1874.

*No.* 30.—Mr. G. T. Hulsten is re-appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Sindhia State Railway.

*No.* 33.—Mr. H. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, was allowed by the Secretary of State four months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave notified in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 795 of the 19th December 1873.

Subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr. H. Geoghegan from the 28th November to the 9th December 1874, both days inclusive.

This cancels Director's Notification No. 65 of the 24th September 1874.

*The 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 31.—Mr. G. S. Henry, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, temporarily attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for twelve months, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st October 1874.

*No.* 32.—Thakoor Doss, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

*The 9th February* 1875.

*No.* 34.—Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, held charge of the Mehur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, from the 3rd to the 9th September 1874.

*No.* 35.—Mr. J. Imbrie Miller, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 31st January 1875, to Mr. C. Cheyne, Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar State Railway.

The Holkar and Neemuch State Railways are amalgamated, with effect from the 1st February 1875, under the charge of Mr. Cheyne, as Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

*No.* 36.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough on medical certificate under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, also one month's subsidiary leave under Section 18 (*a*) and Rule 1 of Section 20.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore, the 6th February* 1875.

*No.* 54.—Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over, and Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received, charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 4th February 1875.

*No.* 55.—Privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th February 1875, is granted to Baboo Deenonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, in the Office of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
*Engineer-in-Chief,*
*Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 3rd February* 1875.

*No.* 31.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. Mathews, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, in this Office Notification No. 1 of 4th January 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

*No.* 33.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. D. Bewell, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Ghôtkee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Lahore, the 6th February* 1875.

*No.* 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 20, dated 26th January 1875, appointing Mr. G. W. Rolfe, to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posting him to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this subordinate is posted to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 20th January 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7614 | L 50—39448 | 100 | Babu Sreekanto Dutt. |
| 7615 | L 17—59045 | 5 | The Officiating Post Master General, N. W. P. |
| 7617 | L 19—96901 | 50 | Jullessur Ojah, Inspector, River Police, Hautkhola. |
| | L 49—57848 | 50 | |
| 7623 | L 49—99219 | 50 | Dobeeroodeen. |
| 7624 | L 46—51715 | 20 | The Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goalundo. |
| | L 46—33415 | 20 | |
| | L 37—71154 | 20 | |
| | L 42—16486 | 10 | |
| | L 34—98424 | 10 | |
| | L 40—83355 | 10 | |
| | L 41—65900 | 10 | |
| | „ —07516 | 10 | |
| | L 40—49998 | 10 | |
| | L 39—84353 | 10 | |
| | L 35—35293 | 10 | |
| 7625 | L 42—92800 | 10 | W. E. Reily, Esq., District Supdt. of Police, Howrah. |
| | L 49—59567 | 50 | |
| 7626 | L 47—38771 | 20 | H. Linton, Esq. |
| 7627 | L 35—54333 | 10 | The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7628 | A 89—75406 | 500 | Babu Romanath Biswas. |
| | L 49—22994 | 50 | |
| 7629 | L 50—74658 | 100 | The District Supdt. of Police, Dinagepore. |
| | L 49—55799 | 50 | |
| 7638 | L 46—79749 | 20 | E. Ewing, Esq. |
| 7639 | L 47—51785 | 20 | M. Johns, Esq. |
| | L 20—42915 | 5 | |
| | „ —42916 | 5 | |
| | „ —42917 | 5 | |
| | „ —42918 | 5 | |
| 7642 | L 50—81395 | 100 | James Castello, Esq. |
| | „ —97189 | 100 | |
| | „ —97188 | 100 | |
| | „ —52419 | 100 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7618 | L 6—71164 | 10 | Gobind Persaud Mookund Lall. |
| | L 5—22657 | 10 | |
| | L 32—11399 | 10 | |
| 7619 | L 42—34620 | 10 | Babu Juggessur Biswas. |
| | L 17—39180 | 5 | |
| 7620 | A 74—18252 / „ —26720 | 20 | Babu Modoosooden Dey. |
| | A 49—71056 / „ —18374 | 10 | |
| | L 33—77503 / A 98—02381 | 10 | |
| | L 9—54655 / „ —14346 | 5 | |
| | „ —69241 / „ —54654 | 5 | |
| 7621 | L 34—72590 | 10 | Hugh Wilcox, Esq. |
| 7622 | L 17—61037 | 5 | Syud Murtaza Hosain. |
| 7630 | L 4—11219 | 10 | C. E. Price, Esq. |
| 7631 | L 32—90170 / „ —90172 | 10 | The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta. |
| | L 40—08762 / „ —08761 | 10 | |
| | L 17—15565 / „ —15563 | 5 | |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7631 | L 16—81637 | 5 | The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta. |
| | „ —81657 | | |
| | L 17—20018 | 5 | |
| | „ —20020 | | |
| | „ —77517 | 5 | |
| | L 15—82439 | | |
| 7632 | A 92—39711 | 50 | Babu Peary Mohun Banerjee. |
| 7633 | L 16—65131 | 5 | Babu Shib Chunder Banerjee. |
| | „ —65130 | | |
| 7634 | L 13—05616 | 20 | Babu Gunga Narain Bysack. |
| | „ —05619 | | |
| 7635 | A 96—60150 | 10 | Babu Kali Prosunno Mookerjee. |
| | A 95—32249 | | |
| 7636 | L 38—80374 | 100 | Moor Selim Khan. |
| 7637 | L 50—76622 | 100 | Balo Das and Nursing Das. |
| | L 8—85097 | 100 | |
| | L 50—34806 | 100 | |
| | L 38—96143 | 100 | |
| | L 8—44588 | 100 | |
| 7640 | L 46—70878 | 20 | Babu Nundo Gopal Ghose. |
| 7641 | L 8—59721 | 100 | Mooneeram Futtah Chund. |
| | L 10—79914 | 5 | |
| 7643 | L 40—52308 | 10 | Babu Chidam Chunder Seal. |
| 7644 | L 33—26122 | 10 | Mohamed Ahmeer. |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 12th February* 1875.

L. BERKELEY.
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No of Notes. | Value Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 214 | B 32—56311 | 50 | C. Mooroogasa Moodelly, Taluq Overseer, Dindigul. |
| 251 | B 35—40859 | 20 | Mylarappah, residing at Herehoor, Chittledroog District. |
| 291 | B 32—95063 | 50 | Lieut.-Colonel Beresford, M. S. C., Madras. |
| | B 38—80470 | 100 | |
| 303 | B 35—16664 | 20 | Thyen Rarichen, Abkarry Contractor, Calicut. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 1st February* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 149 | C 85—83777 | 50 | Sebastiao Francisco Vallis, Esq., Accountant, P. W. D., Rutnagherry. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 140 | C 92—59129 | 10 | Dr. O. F. Mallay, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, Poona. |
| 150 | C 95—61675 | 10 | Khemjee Kullionjee, Mandvee Bunder, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 2nd February* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| K 4—13313 | 100 | Hajee Issack Soab and Sons, of Bombay. |
| K 4—10401 | 100 | Venkutrao Shrinavas, Naib Tehsildar, Brahmapuri, Zilla Chanda, C. P. |

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 1st February* 1875.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G 8—14582 | | 20 | Sobraj Methamul, of Hallanee, in Sind. |
| „ —15005 | | 20 | |
| G 10—18061 | | 100 | |
| „ —12099 | | 100 | |
| G 7—36547 and „ —37854 | wrongly joined | 10 | Messrs. Vurjeevundass, Mahadowdass & Co., Bombay. |
| G 7—47391 and „ —48891 | ditto | 10 | |

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 2nd February* 1875.

W. PATTON,
*Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | E 6—65329 | 10 | Shew Pershad Tewari, Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, Lucknow. |
| 24 | E 6—61738 | 10 | Munshi Said-ud-din, through the Collector of Inland Customs Shahpur. |
| | E 5—73946 | 20 | |
| 28 | E 6—56006 | 10 | Mohemud Amin, of Peshawur, now at Lahore. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 6th February* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*No. 1371.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of September 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.*

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Sept. 1873. | April to Sept. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue ... | 21,404,000 | 8,577,644 | 8,507,914 | ... | 69,730 |
| II.—Tributes ... | 726,000 | 356,253 | 333,675 | ... | 22,578 |
| III.—Forest ... | 606,000 | 190,324 | 208,793 | 18,469 | ... |
| IV.—Excise ... | 2,286,000 | 1,163,604 | 1,161,283 | ... | 2,321 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes ... | ... | 17,788 | 2,319 | ... | 15,469 |
| VI.—Customs ... | 2,738,000 | 1,140,063 | 1,179,048 | 38,985 | ... |
| VII.—Salt ... | 6,079,000 | 2,858,154 | 2,813,917 | ... | 44,237 |
| VIII.—Opium ... | 7,615,000 | 4,068,498 | 4,162,284 | 93,786 | ... |
| IX.—Stamps ... | 2,708,000 | 1,436,862 | 1,471,717 | 34,855 | ... |
| X.—Mint ... | 124,000 | 8,725 | 110,701 | 101,976 | ... |
| XI.—Post Office ... | 695,000 | 354,483 | 356,121 | 1,638 | ... |
| XII.—Telegraph* ... | 241,200 | 59,157 | 88,393 | 29,236 | ... |
| XIII.—Law and Justice ... | 333,000 | 194,591 | 170,675 | ... | 23,916 |
| XIV.—Marine ... | 201,000 | 91,397 | 85,491 | ... | 5,906 |
| XV.—Interest ... | 447,000 | 182,547 | 248,812 | 66,265 | ... |
| XVI.—Pensions ... | 584,400 | 87,381 | 82,973 | ... | 4,408 |
| XVII.—Gain by Exchange | 322,000 | 121,450 | 181,763 | 60,313 | ... |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 187,000 | 102,244 | 70,111 | ... | 32,133 |
| | 47,296,600 | 21,011,165 | 21,235,990 | 224,825 | ... |
| Army ... ... | 870,000 | 427,214 | 381,412 | ... | 45,802 |
| Public Works, Ordinary ... | 64,300 | 38,116 | 21,441 | ... | 16,675 |
| Irrigation Receipts | 491,000 | 224,485 | 222,877 | ... | 1,608 |
| State Railways ... | 95,000 | 13,271 | 41,993 | 28,722 | ... |
| Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ... | 7,387,000 | 2,922,377 | 3,901,501 | 979,124 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 56,203,900 | 24,636,628 | 25,805,214 | 1,168,586 | ... |
| England, including Army, Public Works, &c. ... | 167,100 | 124,495 | 187,209 | 62,714 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 56,371,000 | 24,761,123 | 25,992,423 | 1,231,300 | ... |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Sept. 1873. | April to Sept. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ... ... | 2,917,000 | 1,344,810 | 1,356,387 | 11,577 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds ... ... ... | 359,000 | 172,020 | 178,087 | 6,067 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... ... | 262,000 | 135,237 | 156,907 | 21,670 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 2,509,400 | 1,183,172 | 1,172,726 | ... | 10,446 |
| 5.—Forest ... ... ... ... ... | 440,000 | 185,946 | 208,325 | 22,379 | ... |
| 6.—Excise ... ... ... ... ... | 87,000 | 64,166 | 41,157 | ... | 23,009 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,102 | ... | ... | 2,102 |
| 8.—Customs ... ... ... ... ... | 186,000 | 93,861 | 86,086 | ... | 7,775 |
| 9.—Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 490,000 | 227,073 | 218,077 | ... | 8,996 |
| 10.—Opium ... ... ... ... ... | 2,115,000 | 1,657,890 | 1,967,236 | 309,346 | ... |
| 11.—Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 70,500 | 37,216 | 33,539 | ... | 3,677 |
| 12.—Mint ... ... ... ... ... | 82,000 | 28,593 | 79,265 | 50,672 | ... |
| 13.—Post Office ... ... ... ... | 733,600 | 365,110 | 381,466 | 16,356 | ... |
| 14.—Telegraph* ... ... ... ... | 382,100 | 109,536 | 109,362 | ... | 174 |
| 15.—Administration ... ... ... ... | 1,191,500 | 621,693 | 594,075 | ... | 27,618 |
| 16.—Minor Department ... ... ... ... | 283,600 | 125,428 | 124,691 | ... | 737 |
| 17.—Law and Justice ... ... ... ... | 2,277,000 | 1,133,637 | 1,127,308 | ... | 6,329 |
| 18.—Marine ... ... ... ... ... | 383,200 | 171,913 | 194,307 | 22,394 | ... |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... ... ... ... | 158,100 | 76,250 | 78,605 | 2,355 | ... |
| 20.—Medical Services ... ... ... ... | 180,200 | 88,952 | 91,844 | 2,892 | ... |
| 21.—Political Agencies ... ... ... ... | 402,000 | 138,281 | 151,884 | 13,603 | ... |
| 22.—Allowances and Assignments ... ... ... | 1,702,600 | 666,518 | 638,817 | ... | 27,701 |
| 24.—Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 700,000 | 255,799 | 331,052 | 75,253 | ... |
| 25.—Loss by Exchange ... ... ... ... | 746,000 | 436,978 | 322,989 | ... | 113,989 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 44,800 | 22,369 | 35,219 | 12,850 | ... |
| 27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ... ... | 5,030,000 | 2,492,210 | 2,515,064 | 22,854 | ... |
| 28.—Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | 2,522,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 26,254,600 | 11,836,760 | 12,194,475† | 357,715 | ... |
| Army Charges ... ... ... ... ... | 11,869,700 | 5,658,022 | 5,597,517 | ... | 60,505 |
| Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ... ... | 2,421,200 | 1,071,373 | 953,428 | ... | 117,945 |
| Do. do. Extraordinary, including Railways ... ... | 3,420,000 | 1,137,210 | 1,345,330 | 208,120 | ... |
| Land and Supervision ... ... ... ... | 129,000 | 92,776 | 37,667 | ... | 55,109 |
| Guaranteed Interest paid in India ... ... ... | 36,000 | 16,253 | 18,740 | 2,487 | ... |
| State Railways ... ... ... ... | 104,000 | 26,936 | 45,809 | 18,873 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ... ... | 4,085,000 | 1,389,060 | 1,538,585 | 149,525 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 48,319,500 | 21,228,390 | 21,731,551 | 503,161 | ... |
| England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ... ... ... | 14,002,500 | 6,419,708 | 6,700,550 | 280,842 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 62,322,000 | 27,648,098 | 28,432,101 | 784,003 | ... |

* Indian including Ceylon up to July: Indo-European up to August.

† Exclusive of Famine charges.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
*The 12th February 1875.*

E. GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,06,187 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,09,93,197 5 1 | | | |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,00,81,278 12 7 | 3,10,74,476 | 1 | 8 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,26,55,004 | 7 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 4,15,840 | 11 | 10 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 4,48,371 | 11 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,81,99,880 | 7 | 10 |

| ASSETS. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,83,03,082 | 10 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 80,06,805 | 3 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 20,11,120 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,91,94 382 | 9 | 10 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,84,158 | 13 | 5 |
| Stamps ... ... | 13,355 | 3 | 3 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 3,65,247 | 14 | 5 |
| Sundries ... ... | 2,51,463 | 15 | 0 |
| Bullion ... ... | 8,30,319 | 15 | 9 |
| | 5,00,59,936 | 5 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,31,37,554 15 5 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,50,02,389 2 11 | 3,81,39,944 | 2 | 4 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,81,99,880 | 7 | 10 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 12th February* 1875. — J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 1st, 1875 ... | . | 992 | 24,211 | 85,023 | 75,03,487 |
| " 2nd " ... | | 14,905 | 10,175 | 60,076 | 74,03,487 |
| " 3rd " ... | ... | 65 | 10,112 | 38,997 | 72,03,487 |
| " 4th " .. | ... | ... | 10,112 | 51,685 | 70,03,487 |
| " 5th " ... | ... | 10,551 | ... | 75,321 | 68,23,487 |
| " 6th " ... | ... | . | ... | 79,834 | 67,23,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Feb.* 1875. — H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Remittance Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries will from this date be issued in series, commencing number 50101: the last ended with number 50600.

AJMERE TREASURY, *1st February* 1875. — J. H. LASSALLE, *Capt., Treasury Officer, Ajmere.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 12th February* 1875.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *China,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th instant 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bokahra,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

*At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th January* 1875.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch; E. F. Harrison, Esq.; The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell; H. J. Reynolds, Esq.; T. J. C. Grant, Esq.; A. P. Howell, Esq.; J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.; D. Fitzpatrick, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; P. D. Dickens, Esq.; Dr. W. W. Hunter; T. W. Gribble, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. J. Lyall, Esq.; T. J. C. Plowden, Esq.; and J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.

H. J. Reynolds, Esq., in the chair.

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

Subject to the approval of Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Carnac ... ... ... | £ 300 0 0 | The widow and two sons of the late Mr. W. J. Rivett-Carnac, who died at Nynee Tal on the 9th July last. |
| Sons ... ... ... | „ 180 0 0 | |
| | £ 480 0 0 | |
| Mrs. McNeile ... ... ... | £ 300 0 0 | The widow and three children (one daughter and two sons) of the late Mr. D. J. McNeile, who died in England on the 31st August last. |
| Children ... ... ... | „ 120 0 0 | |
| | £ 420 0 0 | |
| Less ⅓ under Rule VII ... ... | „ 70 0 0 | |
| | £ 350 0 0 | |
| Mrs. Lushington ... ... ... | £ 300 0 0 | The widow and five children (four daughters and one son) of the late Mr. C. Hugh Lushington (an annuitant of 1862), who died in England on the 3rd November last. |
| Children ... ... ... | „ 500 0 0 | |
| | £ 800 0 0 | |
| Mrs. Ward ... ... ... | £ 300 0 0 | The widow and daughter of the late Mr. John Ward, who died at Rampore Beauleah on the 22nd of November last. |
| Daughter ... ... ... | „ 60 0 0 | |
| | £ 360 0 0 | |
| Less ⅓ under Rule VII ... ... | „ 60 0 0 | |
| | £ 300 0 0 | |

The Managers reported at the last meeting that Mrs. Beresford had applied for the continuance of her son John's pension after he attained his majority. She has, in compliance with the requirements of the rules, submitted a certificate from the oculist, Dr. Critchet, who certifies that her son is permanently blind. Subject to the approval of subscribers, Mr. John Beresford's name stands on the list of pensioners.

The Managers have received a memorial from Mrs. Clark to be replaced on the Fund, as she has obtained a judicial separation. She was formerly in the receipt of an allowance of £100 from the Fund, as the daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Brown, and on her marriage to the Revd. F. S. Clark, obtained

the usual donation of £300. She has been informed that her request cannot be complied with, as the rules do not contemplate the re-admission of daughters after marriage. Mrs. Clark has expressed a wish that her case should be laid before the service.

The Managers have received an application from Mr. R. G. Melvill, late of the Bengal Civil Service, for a refund of the subscriptions he had paid to the Civil Fund. They have informed him that under the rules this cannot be allowed.

Mrs. Melvill, the wife of Mr. R. G. Melvill, has applied to the Managers for an allowance from the Fund for herself and four children, on the ground that her husband has been dismissed from the service and has no means to support her and her children. The Managers have replied that this cannot under the rules be sanctioned. The Government have taken Mrs. Melvill's case into consideration, and granted her and her children an allowance.

Mrs. Cunliffe having applied for the full quarter's pension due to her son, for the quarter in which he attained his majority, the Managers have interpreted article 33* of the rules as requiring a full quarter's pension to be paid in advance at the commencement of the quarter to a son coming of age in the course of the quarter.

* The allowances granted from the Fund for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance quarterly to their guardians or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be entrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the Managers of the Fund in India or by the Agents of the Fund in England. No advances made under this or the preceding rule shall be liable to be recovered on the death, marriage, or coming of age of any incumbent on the Fund.

An application has been received from Mr. J. B. Lyall for the remission of the fine of Rs. 50 incurred under article 5 of the rules. Mr. Lyall pleads that he reported his marriage, which took place in England on the 28th of November 1874, immediately on arrival in India, and that as he left England ten days after the event, had he reported the marriage within the prescribed month by letter from England, the information would not have reached the Managers sooner than by his report on reaching India. The Managers recommend this case for the consideration of the meeting.

The Managers submit, for the consideration of this meeting, the case of Mr. H. Priestly. Under article 8 of the rules, Subscribers who resign the service and wish to secure to their widows and children the full, the half, or the quarter, benefits of the Fund, must on retirement make up their subscription balance to Rs. 25,000, 12,500, or Rs. 6,250, as the case may be, and must continue their contribution from their annuities at half the rates levied from Subscribers in the Service. Mr. Priestly resigned the service on the 5th of August last, and was informed immediately that £430 was payable to make up his subscription balance to Rs. 6,250. He is anxious to keep up his interest, but finds it difficult to pay up £430 at once, and wishes to know whether he may be allowed to pay by annual instalments of £100 with interest at 8 per cent. The Managers lay the matter before the meeting for consideration.

Dr. Hunter has written to the Managers enquiring whether any communication from the Government, on the subject of the rumoured transfer of appointments hitherto reserved for Covenanted Civil Servants to natives of the country not being members of the Service, has been received by them, and, if not, suggesting that as the change is one which may seriously affect the prospects of the Fund, they should take steps to ascertain whether any such measure is in contemplation. The Managers have accordingly addressed the Government of India, asking whether the Secretary of State has in a recent despatch required the Government to draw up rules for the appointment of natives of India under 33 Victoria, III., 6., to posts hitherto held by members of the Civil Service. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department has, in a letter dated the 20th instant, replied that the Governor General in Council is in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of these rules.

It was reported at the last General Meeting that the Managers had written to some members of the Service, asking them for statements of any facts or arguments that might seem to them calculated to throw light upon the subject-matter of the second resolution passed at the meeting of the 28th January 1874. They have since received three memoranda from members, showing grounds for apprehending future decrease in the average gross salaries of Subscribers. These documents have been forwarded to the Actuary, and copies have been circulated to the service at large.

The Managers regret that they are unable to lay before this meeting the Actuary's report on the position of the Fund. They were led by a letter of that gentleman to expect the report in the course of the past half-year, but it has not been received. The delay may be in part due to the further references that have been made.

The accounts of the year 1873-74 are submitted.

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Proposed by *Mr. D. Fitzpatrick*, seconded by *Mr. C. J. Lyall*, and carried "that the proceedings of the Managers, in admitting to the benefits of the Fund the families of the late Mr. W. J. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. D. J. McNeile, Mr. C. Hugh Lushington, and Mr. John Ward, be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. H. Beverley*, seconded by *Mr. W. M. Souttar*, and carried "that the Managers' action in allowing Mr. John Beresford's name to remain upon the list of pensioners be approved and confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. T. W. Gribble*, seconded by *Dr. W. W. Hunter*, and carried "that the Managers' refusal to replace Mrs. Clark upon the Fund be affirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. T. J. C. Plowden*, seconded by *Mr. C J. Lyall*, and carried "that the reply of the Managers to Mr. R. G. Melvill be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. P. D Dickens*, seconded by *Mr. H. Beverley*, and carried "that the reply of the Managers to Mrs. R. G. Melvill be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. P. D. Dickens*, seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, and carried "that the Managers' interpretation of article 33 be approved and confirmed."

Proposed by the Hon'ble *Mr. W. F. McDonell*, seconded by *Mr. T. J. C. Grant*, and carried "that the fine imposed upon Mr. J. B. Lyall be exacted."

Proposed by *Mr. W. M. Souttar*, seconded by *Mr. P. D. Dickens*, and carried "that in the opinion of this meeting the rules do not admit of Mr. Priestley's being allowed to pay up the balance of £430 by instalments of £100 a year, and that he be informed that he must pay the balance within a time to be fixed by the Managers."

The following correspondence was then read :—

UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
*Calcutta, 23rd December* 1874.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL FUND.

SIR,

It is understood that the Secretary of State in a recent despatch has instructed the Government of India to draw up rules under 33 Vic., III, 6, for the admission of natives of India to appointments which have heretofore been reserved for members of the Civil Service. The question of the employment of natives in these posts is, of course, one which must rest with Government. But a very general impression exists that if the measure is to be carried out, it should be done in such a way as not to involve injustice or pecuniary loss to the Civil Fund; whose members for the most part entered the employment of Government and have paid their subscriptions under the previous state of the law by which these appointments were guaranteed to the body of men who constitute the members of the said Fund, and whose covenants with Her Majesty's Secretary of State rendered those subscriptions compulsory.

A good deal of anxiety is felt on this question by the Up-country subscribers to the Fund, and upon behalf of myself and other members I venture to enquire whether any communication from Government has been received by the Managers of the Fund on the subject; and if so, what steps have been taken by them with a view to watching over or representing the vested interests of the Fund in the change which is said to be now impending.

If no such communication has been received, I venture to suggest, for the consideration of the Managers, whether steps might not be taken by them with a view to ascertaining the facts from Government, and if needful, representing the interests of the members of the Civil Fund.

It is unnecessary to point out that the opening up of posts hitherto guaranteed by law to the body of men who constitute the members of the Fund, and the filling of these appointments by persons who are not subscribers, will diminish the income of the Fund, and possibly affect the basis of calculation on which its estimates have hitherto proceeded.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. W. HUNTER.

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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
*No.* 326, *dated 4th January* 1875.

SIR,

I am desired by the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund to enquire whether the Government of India, in a recent despatch from the Secretary of State, has received instructions to draw up rules under 33 Vic., III, 6, for the admission of natives of India to appointments which have heretofore been held by members of the Bengal Civil Service. The question is one which must greatly affect the prospects of the Civil Fund.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. VERNER,
*Offg. Secretary.*

---

FROM

ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQ.,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

To

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

*Fort William, the 20th January* 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 326, dated 4th instant, I am directed to refer you to Section 6 of 33 Vic., Chapter III, which Act was passed with the object of giving additional facilities for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India.

Home Department (Public), No. 114.

I am to point out that the wording of this section makes it imperative on the Governor General in Council to frame rules in view to the attainment of this object, and all appointments are to be made subject to such rules when sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council. I am to inform you that the Governor General in Council is in correspondence accordingly with the Secretary of State on the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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With reference to the correspondence just read, the following Resolution was proposed by *Mr. W. M. Souttar*, and seconded by *Mr. T. W. Gribble*, "that the action of the Managers as guardians of the interests of the Fund in addressing Government be approved; and that as subscribers to the Fund view with apprehension the loss which the filling up of appointments by persons who are not subscribers may entail on its resources, the Managers be directed to continue to watch the matter in the interest of the Fund and to submit a specific representation to Government on the subject."

Carried *nem. con.*, Mr. A. P. Howell declining to vote.

The accounts of the past year were approved.

Messrs. Schalch, Grant, O'Kinealy, Souttar, and Cotton, were elected Managers of the Fund for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
*The 27th January* 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
*Chairman.*

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for* 1873-74.

| | Bearing interest at 8 per cent. | | | Bearing interest at 5 per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.** | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| By Balance, 1st April 1873 ... ... ... ... ... | 28,63,549 | 9 | 11 | 26,70,674 | 8 | 3 |
| „ Interest ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,52,507 | 1 | 0 | 1,39,378 | 13 | 1 |
| „ Subscription during the year ... ... ... ... .. | 2,52,408 | 9 | 9 | 1,99,826 | 1 | 6 |
| „ Payments by 2 Annuitants in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 6,250 and Rs. 25,000 ... ... .. ... ... | 5,959 | 2 | 5 | ..... | | |
| „ Composition payments by 2 Annuitants in England ... ... . | ..... | | | 140 | 1 | 4 |
| „ Recredit of ditto by 1 ditto in India ... ... ... | ..... | | | 532 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Contributions by Annuitants in India .. ... ... ... | 7,758 | 0 | 3 | 7,464 | 8 | 5 |
| „ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ... ... | 10,956 | 0 | 6 | 9,687 | 15 | 6 |
| „ Fine from 17 Subscribers including 6 for unequal age at marriage ... | ..... | | | 5,690 | 3 | 8 |
| „ Ditto from 3 in England ditto 1 ditto ... | ..... | | | 2,758 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ... ... ... ... .. . | 15,124 | 2 | 7 | 4,310 | 0 | 3 |
| „ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny ... ... ... | 28,730 | 0 | 0 | 8,103 | 5 | 4 |
| „ Transfer from Government Pension Account late Annuity Fund for 1872-73 and 1873-74 .. ... ... ... ... ... | 2,250 | 0 | 0 | 1,050 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Donation from the Government paid in England ... ... ... | 25,000 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | |
| | 34,64,242 | 10 | 5 | 30,49,616 | 15 | 4 |
| **DEDUCT—** | | | | | | |
| To Transfer to Appropriated Funds— | | | | | | |
| „ Value of pension of Mrs. A. W. Begbie, widow of A. W. Begbie (Annuitant)... | 17,889 | 4 | 10 | 6,064 | 1 | 3 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. V. Irwin and one daughter .. . | 27,766 | 7 | 1 | 10,865 | 3 | 8 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. D. Cunliffe, widow, one daughter and two sons of D. Cunliffe (Annuitant) ... ... ... | 30,612 | 4 | 4 | 10,646 | 3 | 5 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. W. P. Palmer, widow, one daughter and one son of W. P. Palmer (Annuitant) ... ... ... | 33,277 | 8 | 6 | 12,071 | 4 | 4 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. J. S. Carstairs and one son ... ... ... | 28,975 | 0 | 10 | 10,714 | 5 | 4 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. T. H. H. Shortt ... ... . . | 22,805 | 10 | 3 | 8,804 | 6 | 5 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. J. G. Robertson, one daughter and two sons . . | 40,175 | 7 | 4 | 15,158 | 3 | 6 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. A. Abercrombie, six daughters and two sons | 71,813 | 1 | 9 | 26,549 | 7 | 6 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. C. R. Tulloh, widow of C. R. Tulloh (Annuitant) ... | 21,467 | 2 | 7 | 7,661 | 15 | 0 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. J. H. Ravenshaw ... ... | 23,729 | 15 | 0 | 8,907 | 5 | 9 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. H. Brownlow, widow, five daughters and five sons of H. Brownlow (Annuitant) ... ... . | 67,716 | 7 | 7 | 23,898 | 7 | 9 |
| „ Interest thereon ... ... . . .. . | 10,285 | 5 | 11 | 2,355 | 15 | 8 |
| „ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government | 28,730 | 0 | 0 | 8,103 | 5 | 4 |
| „ Refund of overpaid subscriptions and a fine ... ... ... | 1,429 | 4 | 4 | 1,290 | 12 | 3 |
| „ Establishment, &c. ... ... ... . . ... | 8,354 | 2 | 1 | 2,356 | 4 | 7 |
| „ Printing charges ... ... ... ... ... .. | 1,409 | 13 | 3 | 404 | 3 | 10 |
| | 4,36,436 | 15 | 8 | 1,55,851 | 9 | 7 |
| Balance, 31st March 1874, Rs. ... | 30,27,805 | 10 | 9 | 28,93,765 | 5 | 9 |
| **APPROPRIATED FUNDS.** | | | | | | |
| By Balance, 1st April 1873 ... ... ... ... ... | 44,90,487 | 0 | 0 | 11,86,923 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Interest ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,41,345 | 7 | 8 | 59,687 | 3 | 0 |
| „ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eleven families within the year ... ... . . | 3,86,228 | 6 | 1 | 1,41,340 | 15 | 11 |
| „ Interest thereon . . .. ... | 10,285 | 5 | 11 | 2,355 | 15 | 8 |
| „ Transfer from Unappropriated Fund, on account of pensions payable by Government ... ... ... ... ... . . | 28,730 | 0 | 0 | 8,103 | 5 | 4 |
| | 52,57,076 | 3 | 8 | 13,98,410 | 7 | 11 |
| **DEDUCT—** | | | | | | |
| To Pensions paid in England under old Rules ... ... ... | 1,75,800 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | |
| „ Ditto ditto under new Rules ... ... ... | 4,00,493 | 3 | 9 | 1,27,449 | 7 | 7 |
| „ Ditto in India under new Rules... ... ... . . | 16,563 | 9 | 10 | 4,892 | 15 | 1 |
| „ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ... ... ... ... ... | 15,124 | 2 | 7 | 4,310 | 0 | 3 |
| | 6,07,981 | 0 | 2 | 1,36,652 | 6 | 11 |
| Balance, 31st March 1874, Rs. ... | 46,49,095 | 3 | 6 | 12,61,758 | 1 | 0 |
| **TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1874, Rs.** ... | 76,76,900 | 14 | 3 | 41,55,523 | 6 | 9 |

**INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.**

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ... | 68,01,834 | 1 | 9 |
| Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested)... | 8,75,066 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto at 5 per cent. ... ... | 41,55,523 | 6 | 9 |
| TOTAL, Rs. ... | 1,18,32,424 | 5 | 0 |

**COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.**

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, 31st March 1873 ... ... | 1,12,11,634 | 2 | 2 |
| Balance, 31st March 1874 ... ... | 1,18,32,424 | 5 | 0 |
| INCREASE, Rs. ... | 6,20,790 | 2 | 10 |

E. E.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
*January*, 1875.

W. H. VERNER,
*Offg. Secretary and Accountant.*

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost

Two 5½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes:—

No. 039697 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.
„ 039698 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.

BURN & Co.,
*No. 7, Hastings Street.*

### Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{001129}{\text{ct. } 18227}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ram Rutton Bose, and last endorsed to Rudra Kanta Laherie, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to and other person. Payment of the above Note any the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RUDRA KANTA LAHERIE,
*Benares, Bangalitola.*

### Destroyed by White-ants.

Component No. 18856 at 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

ANNADACHURN BHUTTACHARJEE,
*Holder.*

### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1875.

*An Act to correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act,* 1874.

Preamble.

For the purpose of correcting a clerical error in Act No. XVI of 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act XVI of 1874, schedule I, Part I.

1. In the third column of the first Part of the schedule to the said Act, opposite to "V of 1874," for the word "two," the word "one" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1875.

### THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

SECTIONS.

3. Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.
4. Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.
5. Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.
   Assessor.
6. Communication to Court of grounds of charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.
7. Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.
8. Powers of special Court.
9. Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.
10. Powers of Court in making investigation.
11. Report by Court to Local Government.
12. Statement of decision in open Court.
13. Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.
14. Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.
15. Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.
16. Power to commit for trial.
    Power to bind over persons to give evidence.
    Depositions.
17. Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

18. Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—
    (*a*) after investigation under this Act,
    (*b*) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court,
    (*c*) after supersession,
    (*d*) after conviction of any offence.
19. Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.
20. Report to other Local Governments.
21. Report to Board of Trade.

SECTIONS.

22. Power to revoke cancellation or suspension. Power to grant new certificate.
23. Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.
Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

24. Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.
25. Form and contents of agreement.
26. Provision where lascars are shipped.
27. Forms for British or Colonial ships.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

28. Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
29. Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.
30. Amendment of section 2, 15, 17 and 23, Act X of 1841.
31. Powers of Pilot Court.

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*An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred, provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient in many cases that such investigations shall be made by persons more in number and of more varied qualifications:

And whereas it is also expedient to provide efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in such investigations and in trials under Act No. XII of 1859 *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*:

And whereas it is expedient to repeal Act No. XV of 1863 (*to amend Act I of* 1859) and to re-enact certain of its provisions with the amendments hereinafter appearing:

And whereas it is provided by Act No. X of 1841, sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three, that the persons guilty of the offences therein respectively mentioned shall be liable upon conviction by information by the Advocate General to the penalties therein respectively provided:

And whereas it is expedient to render the said penalties recoverable otherwise than on information by the Advocate General;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875;"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Sections one hundred, one hundred and one and one hundred and two of Act I of 1859 and the whole of Act XV of 1863, are hereby repealed.

But every enquiry now pending, which has been commenced under any enactment so repealed, shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.

3. In any of the cases following (namely):—

(*a*) whenever any ship is lost, abandoned or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

(*b*) whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

(*c*) whenever by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

(*d*) whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any port or place in India, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under Act X of 1841;

the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or, in cases under clause (*b*) of this section, of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, damage or casualty, or, where any ship above referred to arrives in British India, the person then in charge of her, shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, if he arrive at any port, then to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

The Magistrate or officer receiving such notice shall without delay communicate the same to the Local Government.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

4. If in any such case a formal investigation appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs. The other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.

5. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, at the instance of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf, to investigate charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of

any master, mate or engineer of any ship, who holds a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships.

Assessor.

Every such Court may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Such person shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

Communication to Court of grounds for charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.

6. If the Local Government has reason to think that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade with incompetency or misconduct, it shall transmit a statement of such grounds to the Court making the investigation.

Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.

7. If the investigation involves a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person holding such certificate as aforesaid, the Court shall, if practicable, before commencing the investigation cause the holder of such certificate to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government as aforesaid.

Powers of special Court.

8. For the purpose of the investigation the special Court, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have the same powers as if such investigation were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which the said Magistrate has power to convict.

Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.

9. If, in the course of an investigation under this Act by any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, it appears that there are grounds for charging with incompetency or misconduct any holder of such certificate as aforesaid not so charged by the Local Government, the Court may cause a statement of such grounds to be furnished to such holder, and may then commence an investigation into such charge of incompetency or misconduct.

Powers of Court in making investigation.

10. For the purpose of such investigation such Court may summon the master, mate or engineer to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise,

and may summon and examine witnesses.

Report by Court to Local Government.

11. The Court shall in all cases transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived.

Statement of decision in open Court.

12. If the Court decide that any such certificate as aforesaid shall be cancelled or suspended, it shall so state in open Court, at the conclusion of the case or as soon afterwards as possible.

Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.

13. When the Court decides to cancel or suspend a certificate, it shall send a full report upon the case with the evidence, and the suspended or cancelled certificate through the Local Government to the Board of Trade.

Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.

14. Provided that no certificate shall be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) unless the person holding the certificate has before the commencement of the investigation been furnished with a copy of the statement of the case upon which the investigation has been ordered;

(*b*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, unless the report be confirmed by the Local Government;

(*c*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, attended by an Assessor, unless the Assessor expresses his concurrence in the report.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

15. If any Court making an investigation under this Act thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject nevertheless to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Any officer so authorized to enter a vessel may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section one hundred and eighty-six.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial.

16. Whenever in course of any investigation under this Act, it appears that any person has committed an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may for the purposes of this section exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Justice of the Peace:

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

Depositions.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making investigations under this Act shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

**17.** All the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, except such as require reports to and communications with the Board of Trade, or relate to the actual cancellation or suspension of certificates, shall be applicable also to charges of incompetency or misconduct against any Master, Mate or Engineer who holds a certificate granted by any Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—

**18.** The Local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted by such Local Government, or by any other Local Government, to any master, mate or engineer, in the following cases; (that is to say)—

(a) after investigation under this Act.

(*a*) If upon any investigation made under this Act, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or the master, mate or engineer is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(b) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court.

(*b*) If upon any enquiry made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, or upon any enquiry made by a Naval Court constituted as is provided by any law for the time being in force, or upon any enquiry made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized in any British possession to enquire into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the Master, Mate or Engineer; or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(c) after supersession.

(*c*) If he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force.

(d) after conviction of any offence.

(*d*) If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony.

Provided that no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate had before, or within a reasonable time after, the commencement of the investigation notice of the nature of the charge made and established against him.

The Local Government may, if it thinks the justice of the case requires it, re-issue and return any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended under this section, or shorten the time for which it has been suspended, or grant a new certificate of the same or any lower grade in place of any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended.

Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.

**19.** Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under this Chapter, shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report to other Local Governments.

**20.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

**21.** Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under this Chapter the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Whenever it is reported to the Local Government that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship has been caused by the wrongful act or default of a Master, Mate or Engineer holding a certificate from the said Board, or that such Master, Mate or Engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, the Local Government, if it concur in such report, shall send a copy of the same to the Board of Trade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

**22.** Any Local Government may at any subsequent time revoke any order of cancelment or suspension which it may have made under this Act, or grant to any person whose certificate it has cancelled under this Act, a new certificate of the same or of any other grade.

Notice of every revocation and of every grant under this section shall, as soon as may be practicable, be reported to the Board of Trade.

Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.

**23.** Nothing in this Act affects the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of the said Act I of 1859, on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

The said powers may be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at any port in India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, if the Master, Mate or Engineer has received his certificate from any Local Government.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

**24.** The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any port in India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof; (that is to say)—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Provision where Lascars are shipped.

26. When it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section seventeen, contain stipulations for providing for him fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION:—In this section the word 'seaman' includes also a Native of India carried to sea from any port in India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

27. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman in any port in India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

28. Sections three to twenty-seven (both inclusive) shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. 1 of 1859.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

29. Sections nine to sixteen (both inclusive) of the said Act No. I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under the said Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

30. In the said sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted (namely):—"on conviction before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate of the first class."

Powers of Pilot Court.

31. The Court conducting a trial under the said Act No. XII of 1859, shall have the same powers to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as are conferred by this Act on Courts making investigations under section four.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1875.

*An Act to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognized by the orders and customs of the service.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875:—

No. 1 OF 1875.

*A Bill to secure the repayment of a Loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.*

Preamble. Patent of Baronetcy.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty dated the sixth day of August, 1858, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased, the dignity of Baronet, to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body.

Trustees under Act XX of 1860.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislative Council of India numbered XX of 1860, and entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of Rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Mazagon Castle,' in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," certain officers therein mentioned were constituted Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of such Act.

Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one lákh vested in Trustees.

And it was thereby enacted that, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees should be transferred into the names of the said Trustees upon trust, amongst other things, from time to time to pay and apply the annual income of the said securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the person who, as heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, should, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same dignity of Baronet might descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns.

Trusts of the income.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

And it was by the said Act further enacted that, subject as therein mentioned, so long as the said dignity of Baronet should endure, and until there should be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said dignity might descend, neither the said present Baronet nor any of the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet in whose favour trusts were thereinbefore declared of the annual income of the said securities, should convey, charge, or encumber the said securities, or any part thereof, or the annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate or interest than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," nor should have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts were declared by the said Act of the annual income of the said securities, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to the same; nor should the same be held to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any assurance contrary to the intention of the said Act was thereby declared to be void:

And whereas, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees were transferred into the names of the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid:

And whereas, since the said transfer, part of the said promissory notes, producing an annual income of five thousand rupees, has been paid off by the Government of India; and the annual income of the promissory notes vested in the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid was thereby reduced to ninety-five thousand rupees:

And whereas the said present Baronet has three sons only (namely), Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee who is a minor:

Agreement for loan.

And whereas the said present Baronet recently applied to the Government of India to advance and lend to him the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees, to be applied to purposes beneficial to himself and his said sons, which the Government of India agreed to do upon having the repayment thereof with interest secured in manner hereinafter mentioned:

Advance of loan.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement, the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees has been advanced and lent to the said present Baronet:

Concurrence of present Baronet's sons.

And whereas the said Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by themselves, and the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by his guardian, have agreed to the arrangement intended to be effected by this Act;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Withholding interest on notes in discharge of loan.

1. In consideration of the premises, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Government of India shall withhold out of said sum of ninety-five thousand rupees, being the interest on the said promissory notes now vested in the said trustees, the annual sum of forty thousand rupees during the term of seventeen years from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the said sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum has been sooner discharged.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India having lent four and a half lákhs of rupees to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay, Baronet, the object of this Bill is to secure the repayment of the same with interest at five per cent. per annum.

The interposition of the legislature is necessary inasmuch as the security offered was vested in trustees and rendered inalienable by Act No. XX of 1860.

The next heirs of the Baronet have consented to the proposed arrangement.

CALCUTTA, 3rd *February* 1875. } B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1875.

*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Partial repeal of Act XXIV of 1869.

2. The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 *(to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay)* are hereby repealed, namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two.

Power to impose duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Madras Government.

3. The Governor General in Council may from time to time impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas; and the Local Government shall for every such maund sold by or on behalf of Government from time to time fix, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, such additional sum as it may deem sufficient to cover, in each district or group of districts, the average cost for the time being of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt.

When any such additional sum has been fixed for any district or group of districts, it shall not be altered for such district or group until after the expiration of at least three years from the date of such notification.

Price of salt sold by Madras Government.

4. The price to be paid in each district to the Local Government for salt so sold shall, for every such maund, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum so imposed and fixed as aforesaid.

The price at present so paid in each district shall be taken to be the price to be paid under this section until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such district.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Madras Presidency the salt-revenue is almost wholly raised by means of a Government monopoly. Government is the exclusive purchaser, at fixed rates, of all the salt of proper quality made by the persons engaged in the local manufacture, and the salt is then retailed throughout the Presidency at the price of two rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas, which price is fixed by Act XXIV of 1869, section two.

The average cost to Government on the East Coast of the salt so purchased, including all expenses properly appertaining to manufacture and storing, is three annas per Indian maund; and as the salt is sold by Government at two rupees per maund, it follows that the full Government duty of Re. 1-13-0 is secured on every maund of salt sold on the Eastern Coast.

On the Western Coast the systematic manufacture of salt is carried on to a very limited extent in the northern part of South Canara only, and the bulk of the supply required in that district, and the whole of the supply required in Malabar, in order to meet the demands of the local population and for carriage inland, mainly to Mysore, are obtained from Goa and Bombay through contractors.

The manufactured salt of Canara costs about four annas, and the imported salt of Malabar and part of Canara averages over seven annas per maund, and as both are sold by Government at the rate of two rupees per maund, the Government loses one anna on the former and more than four annas on the latter for every maund sold; and the people of these districts, though undoubtedly quite as well able to pay the salt-tax as their brethren on the East Coast, are favoured to the like extent.

The object of this Bill is to enable Government to realize the full duty of Re. 1-13-0 on salt throughout the Madras Presidency, as it does now in all the districts of the Eastern Coast. It empowers the Governor General in Council to impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Local Government not exceeding Re. 1-13-0 per maund, and it requires the Local Government to fix from time to time such additional sum as may cover in each district the average cost of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt. The price per maund will be equal to the duty so imposed plus the additional sum so fixed.

B. H. ELLIS.

*The 30th January* 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of October* 1874.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| Sent | 1,017 | 6,798 2 | 50 | 234 15 | 50 | 343 0 | 1,338 | 7,839 11 | 8 | 34 5 | 159 | 900 9 | 98 | 180 12 | 2,720 | 16,331 6 |
| Received | 974 | 5,319 10 | 38 | 157 1 | 107 | 619 8 | 1,272 | 6,441 10 | 14 | 65 2 | 165 | 887 7 | 83 | 155 8 | 2,653 | 13,645 14 |
| TOTAL | 1,991 | 12,117 12 | 88 | 392 0 | 157 | 962 8 | 2,610 | 14,281 5 | 22 | 99 7 | 324 | 1,788 0 | 181 | 336 4 | 5,373 | 29,977 4 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East to West | 76 | 441 3 | 5 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 1,004 | 6,500 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,085 | 6,962 12 |
| West to East | 170 | 937 15 | 39 | 179 9 | ... | ... | 823 | 5,123 8 | 1 | 4 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,033 | 6,245 3 |
| West to West | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1a | 4 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 3 |
| TOTAL | 246 | 1,379 2 | 44 | 200 9 | 1 | 4 3 | 1,827 | 11,624 1 | 1 | 4 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,119 | 13,212 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,492 | 43,189 6 |

(a) From Salem to Muscat.

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of October* 1874.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Viâ* Teheran ... ... | 974 | 1,017 | 1,991 | 40·74 | 41·42 | 41·08 |
| | „ Turkey .. .. | 38 | 50 | 88 | 1·59 | 2·04 | 1·82 |
| | Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee | 107 | 50 | 157 | 4·47 | 2·04 | 3·24 |
| RED SEA ... | *Viâ* Suez ... ... | 1,272 | 1,338 | 2,610 | 53·20 | 54·50 | 53·86 |
| | TOTAL ... | 2,391 | 2,455 | 4,846 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice, best sort. | | | Rice, common. | | | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... ... ... | A 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 12 12 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... ... ... | B 15 12 | 15 12 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 12 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... ... .. | C 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... ... .. | D 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | E 14 0 to 24 0 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 8 8 to 9 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 10 8 to 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | E 13 10 to 18 0 | 14 0 to 16 4 | 10 8 to 10 10 | E 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | F 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... ... ... | H 12 12 | 13 5 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 18 4 | 18 12 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... .. ... | 18 0 to 19 0 | 18 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 to 13 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 19 8 to 20 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 10 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 11 4 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 12 to 20 10 | 10 8 to 11 4 | 21 12 to 24 0 | 21 9 to 22 8 | 12 0 to 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... .. ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 4 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... ... ... ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | I 13 3 | 13 3 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 26 5 | 26 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... ... ... | J 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... .. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | K ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... ... ... .. | L 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18-12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-4 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15-12 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th February* 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Calcutta.* | |
| E 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 16 7 | 17 12 | 12 5 | 115 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 180 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 to 19 | 18 to 19 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Dinagepore | |
| 30 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | .. | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 0 to 18 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 8 0 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 1 | 11 2 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Mymensingh. | |

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17-8 to 18 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 7 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | M 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BEHAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | O 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 9 12 | ... | ... | .. |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | P 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 11 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... |
| 29 | West Tirhoot ... ... .. ... | Q 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 27 0 | 15 0 to 27 0 | 15 12 to 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | ... | .. | .. |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 |
| 31 | Chumparun* ... ... ... ... | R 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | E 15 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 18 15 | 22 11 | 12 10 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 17 11 | 21 7 | 20 3 | 9 7 | 24 0 | 22 11 | 12 10 | ... | ... | .. |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 21 0 | 19 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | 28 14 | 27 9 | 26 4 | ... | .. | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore* ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | . | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | T 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 28 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 to 22-8 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 6th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 26 8 to 33 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | .. | .. | | 27 8 to 35 0 | 13 8 to 25 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Shahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Chumparun.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Monghyr.† | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 11 | 21 7 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 157 0 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| ... | ... | .. | E 35 0 to 60 0 | 35 0 to 60 0 | ... | E 15 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 to 20 0 | 13 0 to 16 0 | 320 0 | ... | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA | |
| .. | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 11 | 15 12 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 15 7 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| | ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 8 | 6 12 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| . | .. | . | 44 0 | 42 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 21 seers, common rice 20-8 to 28 seers, lesser millet 21 to 31 seers, maize 26 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 55 seers, maize 15 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 32-8 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | ***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)** | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | M 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | N ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | ... | ... | . |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **BEHAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | O 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 9 12 | ... | ... | .. |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | P 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 11 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... |
| 29 | West Tirhoot ... ... .. ... | Q 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 27 0 | 15 0 to 27 0 | 15 12 to 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 |
| 31 | Chumparun* ... ... ... ... | R 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | E 15 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 18 15 | 22 11 | 12 10 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 17 11 | 21 7 | 20 3 | 9 7 | 24 0 | 22 11 | 12 10 | .. | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 9 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | **ORISSA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 21 0 | 19 11 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | 28 14 | 27 9 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore* ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | **CHOTA NAGPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ***South-Western Frontier Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | . | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | T 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 28 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 to 22-8 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 6th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 26 8 to 33 0 | 27 8 to 35 0 | 13 8 to 25 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Shahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | Chumparun.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Monghyr.† | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 11 | 21 7 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 157 0 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 8 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 35 0 to 60 0 | 35 0 to 60 0 | ... | E 15 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 to 20 0 | 13 0 to 16 0 | 320 0 | ... | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 11 | 15 12 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 18 6 | 15 7 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | .. | 30 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 8 | 6 12 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| . | ... | . | 44 0 | 42 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 21 seers, common rice 20-8 to 28 seers, lesser millet 21 to 31 seers, maize 26 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millet 10-4 to 55 seers, maize 15 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 32-8 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 174 AND 175 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6th FEBRUARY 1875.

| Districts. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | Rice. Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | |
| | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | |
| Bombay. Upper Sind Frontier ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## No. XLIX OF 1874.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 12th December 1874. | For week ending 13th December 1873. | Total from 1st January to 12th Dec. 1874. | Total from 1st January to 13th Dec. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 23rd Jan. 1875... | East Indian, Main .. | 6,03,538 | 7,16,793 | 3,31,43,227 | 2,59,88,268 | 71,54,959 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore | 46,131 | 39,665 | 24,33,180 | 18,14,568 | 6,18,612 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 51,084 | 66,783 | 33,92,394 | 29,27,716 | 4,64,678 | ... |
| Last 5 days of Dec. 1874. | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 46,973 | 30,702 | 18,82,184 | 10,47,435 | 8,34,749 | ... |
| 16th Jan. 1875 ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,26,668 | 1,58,887 | 70,98,553 | 54,97,596 | 16,00,957 | .. |
| 9th ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,00,433 | 1,08,701 | 54,11,698 | 63,49,680 | ... | 9,37,982 |
| 16th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 17,552 | 17,703 | 8,89,562 | 10,46,151 | ... | 1,56,589 |
| 23rd ditto .. | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 4,66,948 | 3,66,147 | 1,85,99,763 | 1,76,62,492 | 9,37,271 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda & Central India ... | 93,864 | 93,230 | 52,43,497 | 51,57,372 | 86,125 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 15,53,191 | 15,98,611 | 7,80,94,058 | 6,74,91,278 | 1,06,02,780 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan. 1875... | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,531 | 1,573 | 94,081 | 96,363 | ... | 2,282 |
| 19th Dec. 1874 ... | Nulhatee ... | 1,612 | 2,097 | 80,498 | 78,935 | 1,563 | .. |
| 26th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 7,479 | 5,806 | 2,54,704 | 1,01,644*a* | 1,53,060 | . |
| 26th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 14,332 | 1,827 | 2,85,839 | 13,630*b* | 2,72,209 | ... |
| 26th ditto ... | Holkar ... | 3,580 | ... | 93,340*c* | ... | 93,340 | ... |
| Last 5 days of Dec. 1874. | Khamgaon ... | 615 | 153*d* | 25,173*e* | 15,477*f* | 9,696 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Oomraotee ... | 822 | 292 | 27,732*g* | 20,622*h* | 7,110 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 392 | ... | 19,752*k* | ... | 19,752 | .. |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 7,687 | ... | 69,223*l* | ... | 69,223 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 38,050 | 11,748 | 9,50,342 | 3,26,671 | 6,23,671 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL .. | 15,91,241 | 16,10,359 | 7,90,44,400 | 6,78,17,949 | 1,12,26,451 | ... |

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 13th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th December 1874.
(*d*) Receipts for 4 days ending 13th December 1873.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 12th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 13th December 1873.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 12th December 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 13th December 1873.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 12th December 1874.
(*l*) Total receipts from 9th October to 12th December 1874.

## No. L OF 1874.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 19th Dec. 1874. | For week ending 20th Dec. 1873. | Total from 1st January to 19th Dec. 1874. | Total from 1st January to 20th Dec. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 23rd Jan. 1875 ... | East Indian, Main... | 6,00,137 | 7,32,000 | 3,37,43,364 | 2,67,20,268 | 70,23,069 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore... | 42,982 | 33,386 | 24,76,161 | 18,47,953 | 6,28,208 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 51,496 | 63,016 | 34,43,891 | 29,90,733 | 4,53,158 | ... |
| Last 5 days of Dec. 1874 ... | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 45,583 | 27,114 | 19,27,767 | 10,74,549 | 8,53,218 | ... |
| 16th Jan. 1875 ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi | 1,16,190 | 1,20,548 | 72,14,742 | 56,18,144 | 15,96,598 | . |
| 9th ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,26,816 | 1,28,569 | 55,38,514 | 64,78,248 | ... | 9,39,734 |
| 16th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 35,081 | 18,638 | 9,24,642 | 10,64,789 | ... | 1,40,147 |
| 23rd ditto .. | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 4,42,104 | 3,63,493 | 1,90,41,866 | 1,80,25,986 | 10,15,880 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ... | 1,11,690 | 91,502 | 53,55,187 | 52,48,874 | 1,06,313 | .. |
| | TOTAL ... | 15,72,079 | 15,78,266 | 7,96,66,134 | 6,90,69,544 | 1,05,96,590 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan. 1875 ... | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,550 | 1,496 | 95,631 | 97,859 | . | 2,228 |
| 19th Dec. 1874 ... | Nulhattee ... | 1,459 | 1,616 | 81,957 | 80,551 | 1,406 | ... |
| 26th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 6,716 | 5,524 | 2,61,420 | 1,07,168*a* | 1,54,252 | .. |
| 26th ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 18,344 | 1,415 | 3,04,183 | 15,045*b* | 2,89,138 | ... |
| 26th ditto ... | Holkar ... | 4,586 | ... | 97,926*c* | ... | 97,926 | .. |
| Last 5 days of Dec. 1874 ... | Khamgaon ... | 526 | 241 | 25,699*d* | 15,717*e* | 9,982 | .. |
| Ditto ... | Oomraotee ... | 1,080 | 334 | 28,812*f* | 20,956*g* | 7,856 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 393 | ... | 20,145*h* | ... | 20,145 | .. |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 8,493 | ... | 77,716*k* | .. | 77,716 | .. |
| | TOTAL ... | 43,147 | 10,626 | 9,93,489 | 3,37,296 | 6,56,193 | . |
| | GRAND TOTAL... | 16,15,226 | 15,88,892 | 8,06,59,623 | 6,94,06,840 | 1,12,52,783 | |

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 20th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 19th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, and from 1st to 19th December 1874.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 20th December 1873.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 19th December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 20th December 1873.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 19th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 9th October to 19th December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1874.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during December 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief Crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ... | 4·90 | 3·10 | 3073·60 | 543·36 | *Nil* | *Nil* | Gurdáspur... | 13,522 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 117,904 | There is an increase of 60,727 acres in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. |
| 2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower | 4·60 | 3·05 | | 807·25 | | | Amritsar ... | 71,934 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 2,083 | |
| 2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ... | 3·00 | 2·32 | | 457·99 | | | Lahore ... | 73,235 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain... | 10,604 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Others ... | 28,100 | |
| Total B. D. Canal ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | *Nil* | *Nil* | ... | 158,691 | ... | ... | ... | 158,691 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | *Nil* | *Nil* | ... | 97,964 | ... | ... | ... | 97,964 | 381·08 cubic feet per second passed out from the Budha Khera escape. |
| Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ... | 4·33 | 4·25 | 2546·00 | 76·84 | *Nil* | 1,74,620 kurries. logs, &c., and 1,691 maunds of firewood, &c. | Ambálah ... | 755 | ... | .. | Wheat ... | 106,488 | |
| Delhi " ... | 4·40 | 4·60 | | 527·85 | | | Karnál ... | 27,669 | 0·51 | 0·12 | Barley ... | 3,758 | |
| Hansi " ... | 8·80 | 8·20 | | 818·00 | | | Delhi ... | 19,586 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain | 17,077 | |
| " Bulla Head ... | 8·00 | 8·00 | | 260·00 | | | Rohtuck ... | 33,446 | ... | ... | Others ... | 20,870 | On the Western Jamná Canal also there is a considerable increase on the area irrigated, as compared with that of the same period of the preceding year. |
| | | | | | | | Hissár ... | 39,252 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd ... | 26,329 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikáner ... | 304 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 852 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total W. J. Canals ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 1,74,620 | ... | 148,193 | ... | ... | ... | 148,193 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 1,07,274 | ... | 91,565 | ... | ... | ... | 91,565 | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | [Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.] | | |
| Lower Satlaj and Chináb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 25,000 | ... | ... | | | |
| Indus Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Multán ... | 105,000 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Derah Ghází Khán ... | 50,000 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Inundation Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185,666 | ... | .. | ... | 185,666 | |
| Corresponding period of last year .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224,500 | ... | ... | ... | 224,500 | |
| Dehli and Gurgáon Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Delhi ... | 4,974 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 5,057 | |
| | | | | | | | Gurgáon ... | 3,400 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 2,400 | |
| | | | | | | | Rohtak ... | 835 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain | 460 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Others ... | 1,292 | |
| Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,209 | ... | ... | ... | 9,209 | The total increase in the area irrigated by the Perennial Canals, as compared with that of the previous year, amount to 117,355 acres. |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,828 | ... | ... | ... | 12,828 | |
| PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 306,884 | ... | ... | ... | 306,884 | |
| Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189,529 | ... | ... | ... | 189,529 | |

LAHORE,
*The 29th January* 1875.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
*Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING DECEMBER 1874.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | French Colonies. | | | Trinidad. | | | Natal. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years ... ... | 5 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 37 | 41 | 78 | No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month. |
| From 2 to 10 years ... ... | 19 | 9 | 28 | 43 | 28 | 71 | 48 | 21 | 69 | 110 | 58 | 168 | |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ ... ... | 77 | 18 | 95 | 53 | 10 | 63 | 86 | 24 | 110 | 216 | 52 | 268 | |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ ... ... | 151 | 45 | 196 | 181 | 123 | 304 | 240 | 110 | 350 | 572 | 278 | 850 | |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ ... ... | 13 | 3 | 16 | 34 | 10 | 44 | 34 | 6 | 40 | 81 | 19 | 100 | |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| Above 50 years ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 265 | 86 | 351 | 330 | 185 | 515 | 423 | 177 | 600 | 1,018 | 448 | 1,466 | |

*No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | ... | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month. |
| Western Bengal ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 25 | 23 | 48 | |
| Central „ ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 34 | |
| Eastern „ ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Behar ... ... | 127 | 65 | 192 | 68 | 33 | 101 | 107 | 45 | 152 | 302 | 143 | 445 | |
| N. W. Provinces ... ... | 76 | 15 | 91 | 186 | 100 | 286 | 208 | 111 | 319 | 470 | 226 | 696 | |
| Oudh ... ... | 59 | 6 | 65 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 90 | 15 | 105 | 180 | 35 | 215 | |
| Central India ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Punjab ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | 7 | |
| Nepal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| Grand Total ... | 265 | 86 | 351 | 330 | 185 | 515 | 423 | 177 | 600 | 1,018 | 448 | 1,466 | |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and High Castes ... | 31 | 5 | 36 | 41 | 6 | 47 | 58 | 13 | 71 | 130 | 24 | 154 | No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month. |
| Agriculturists ... ... | 70 | 20 | 90 | 87 | 58 | 145 | 130 | 32 | 162 | 287 | 110 | 397 | |
| Artizans ... ... | 23 | 14 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 39 | 26 | 65 | 93 | 62 | 155 | |
| Low Castes ... ... | 78 | 23 | 101 | 101 | 66 | 167 | 136 | 63 | 199 | 315 | 152 | 467 | |
| Mussulmans ... ... | 63 | 24 | 87 | 70 | 33 | 103 | 60 | 43 | 103 | 193 | 100 | 293 | |
| Christians ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 265 | 86 | 351 | 330 | 185 | 515 | 423 | 177 | 600 | 1,018 | 448 | 1,466 | |

| Memo. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus ... | 825 | 348 | 1,173 |
| 2. Mussulmans ... | 193 | 100 | 293 |
| 3. Christians ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 1,018 | 448 | 1,466 |

Calcutta,
*The 9th February* 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain during the week in Sindh, most districts of Bengal, and Bundelkhand and Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces. Some has also fallen in Assam and two districts of the Central Provinces. In the Punjab, where its want continues to be most felt, there have been good falls in Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, insufficient showers in Hissar and Umballa, and a fall in Dera Ismail Khan: none elsewhere. Prospects, however, continue to be fairly satisfactory. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has commenced and a fair outturn is expected. In Bengal the rice harvest has closed and the *rabi* is in good condition. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the pulses have suffered much from frost, but except in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where rain is much required, the wheat crop is reported to be good. Elsewhere reports are generally favourable.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 11th) | ... | No rain; navigation canals closed; two feet water over anicut; gram and castor still being sown; growing crops fair; varagu outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Guntur and Nandegama; stationary elsewhere; fever abating; mild small-pox continues; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture getting scarce. |
| Kurnool (10th) | ... | Season favourable; no rain; crops good order; sowing of second crop paddy still in progress; oil-seeds and pulse being harvested; outturn pretty fair; markets well supplied; prices slightly rising in Ramalkota and Sirwell, falling in Puttikonda, and stationary elsewhere; fever prevalent in several taluks; water and pasture abundant; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (11th) | ... | No rain; rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops in good order; harvest wet and some dry crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in four taluks; cattle disease in Sheally; some loss; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (10th) | ... | No rain; water for irrigation somewhat deficient; crops good order; prices steady; public health good; pasture generally sufficient. |
| Malabar (11th) | " | No rain; harvesting of second crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Walluvanaad; pasture withering. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Feb. 10th)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Fever continues; rabi crops damaged by frost in most talukas and cotton in Dadoo taluka; slight rain, general on 22nd and 23rd; cattle disease more or less prevalent; camels in Kohistan suffering from disease. |
| Shikarpur .. | ... | Weather continues cloudy; slight fall of rain on 2nd and 6th; no other change. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ·05 | More rain wanted; oil-seed, wheat, barley, and grain failed in Jacobabad taluka; in Thul taluka wheat good, oil-seed slightly injured by frost; in Kusmore taluka wheat, gram, and mutter good, oil-seed fair. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | All rabi doing very well. |
| Surat ... | ... | Picking operations commenced in three talukas; no other change. |
| Broach .. | ... | Wheat and jowar being harvested; cotton-picking progressing; weather good. |
| Kaira .. | ... | Crops thriving well; weather and health good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Reaping of rabi crops commenced; cotton unchanged; rate 48; fever and ague and cattle disease continue in some places. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Wheat, gram, sugarcane, chillies, plantains, and grape vines have suffered greatly from frost in some villages; rabi crops being harvested; no change in public health. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather cool and pleasant; public health good; fever in Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndy; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur talukas; and guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crop good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Panwell talukas; middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Moorbaur, and Callian talukas, but have suffered slightly in Mahim taluka from fall of rain. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Rabi crops now being generally reaped; prospects continue as before; climate and public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi in progress; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Reaping of rabi begun in some places; public health good. |
| Satara ... | ... | Crops same as before; ague in Pahtun. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi and cotton crops continue well; public health generally good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Wheat harvest in Hubli, Ranibodnur, and Karazghi not promising; other crops, cotton, and public health same as before; cattle disease in Petta Nargund. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crops good; fever general, small-pox and cattle disease prevail to a slight extent. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi middling; cattle disease in Bagewaree. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi prospects good; harvesting in progress; weather cold; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather warm; no other change. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Rabi crops and public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rabi harvest commenced in the Presidency proper; a fair outturn on the whole may be expected. |
| **Bengal**— | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Rainfall at Raneegunge ·23, elsewhere *nil*. Weather cloudy, then fine and hot, and threatening rain at the time of report. Crops promising. Telegraphed on the 10th February: a fall of ·22 inch of rain. |
| Bankura ... | 0·22 | Slight rain on the 31st January; rest of the week dry. The crops continue to flourish. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 0·32 | Slight rain fell. Cold during the first half of the week; growing hot during the latter. State and prospects of crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear, with keen wind from the north-west. What little cold weather crops there are, are very good. Rain is wanted for further sowings. Prices of rice show a tendency to rise in the east of the district. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of 0·11 inch of rain. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Weather clear; wind from north and north-east. Onions and vegetables on the ground; prospects good; prospects of peas fair; potato crop almost all gathered in. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather getting warmer. The harvest of the late rice is complete in all parts of the district, with the exception of a portion of the Sunderbuns. Cold weather crops progressing favourably. Reported on the 11th February: a fall of ·26 inch of rain. |
| Nuddea ... | 0·04 | Slight rain. Weather somewhat warmer during the last day or two. The rabi or cold weather crops promise well everywhere. Sugarcane is giving a large yield and has been sown over a larger area than usual. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 0·23 | Weather warmer. State and prospects of the crops are very promising. |
| Dinagepore ... | ·13 | Weather cloudy, with slight rain in places. Mustard being gathered; a not very good crop. Other cold weather crops looking well. |
| Maldah ... | 0·28 | Cloudy and rainy in the beginning; fair and cold afterwards. The harvesting of the mustard crop is going on. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. The sowing of boro dhan, or spring rice, has begun. |
| Rajshahye ... | *Nil* | Clear and fair weather. No rain during the week except a very slight drizzle on the night of the 29th January at the Sudder station. No change in the favourable prospects of crops. Boro dhan, or spring rice, is being sown. |
| Rungpore ... | 0·06 | Sun becoming more powerful, but still cold in the morning and evening. Very slight rain a few days ago. Reaping operations nearly over, and very good crops. |
| Bogra ... | *Nil* | Fair weather. Reaping of the late rice crop not yet completed. |
| Pubna ... | 0·03 | Weather fair; dry and warmer. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on; the yield is not good. Cheena millet, jally, and bora dhan, or spring rice, are being sown. The prospects of the motor and khesari pulses and of rye oil-seed are good. Mango is in blossom. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | 0·02 | Little rain has fallen. Cold in the beginning of the week; last two days warmer. State and prospects of the crops are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Seasonable weather; clouds hanging over. State of crops very good. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of 0·03 inch of rain. |
| Patna ... | ·11 | Weather cloudy and occasional rain. Rice crop all reaped, and prospects of the cold weather crops are at present excellent, but cloudy weather bringing blight; poppy beginning to suffer. |
| Gya ... | ·68 | Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent. |
| Shahabad ... | 0·37 | Rain fell on the night of the 30th January and on the 5th February; weather clear; wind variable. Prospects of the crops excellent; the late rains have done much good. Damage from hailstone very slight. |
| East Tirhoot ... | *Nil* | Pleasant weather. Prospects of crops favourable. |
| West Tirhoot ... | 0·16 | Some rain has fallen; weather fair afterwards. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. |
| Sarun ... | ·34 | Weather cloudy and clear alternately, east wind prevailing. A little rain on the 30th January and on the 4th and 5th February. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat, barley, rahar (pulse), and peas are doing well. Poppy beginning to flower; mustard is being gathered. The late rain has on the whole benefited the crops, but very slight injury to rahar, peas, and barley from frost and blight has been reported within the jurisdiction of Barreapore, outpost of thana Mushruk in the Sudder sub-division, and thanas Baragaon, Darowlee, and Sewan in the Sewan sub-division. Indigo fields are ready for sowing; prices (common rice and wheat excepted) stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Chumparun ... | ·22 | Weather cloudy and cold, with easterly wind and showers. Crops excellent, and improved, if possible, by recent rain. Opium magnificent; indigo prospects good. |
| Monghyr ... | 0·39 | Slight rain followed by intense cold. State and prospects of crops excellent. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of ·11 inch of rain. |
| Bhágalpur ... | ·13 | Rain on the night of the 6th February, and sky very cloudy up to the time of report. The cold weather crops throughout the district, unless damaged by hail or too much rain before ripening, must be bumper ones—full 16 annas. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of ·07 inch of rain on Monday night. |
| Purneah ... | 0·07 | Slight rain fell. Weather warmer during the last two days. State and prospects of crops, as before reported, are very good. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | ·59 | Some rain has fallen. Weather variable. In some places cool and fine: in others cloudy and warm, with threatening rain. State and prospects of crops are very good. |
| Cuttack ... | ·88 | Rain has fallen. Weather cold and cloudy. More rain is expected. Cold weather crops coming on vigorously. Harvest of earlier kinds has begun. |
| Balasore ... | 1·43 | Sky dark and threatening on the 30th January. Rain with gusts of wind on the night of the 30th and on the 31st; afterwards fine weather. All crops off the grounds, except a few pulses, &c., on banks of large rivers. |
| Lohardugga ... | 0·90 | There has been rain throughout the district during the week. Cloudy at the time of report. |
| Maunbhoom ... | 0·52 | Some rain fell during the week. The weather has turned suddenly warm; sky clouded, and there are indications of rain. State and prospects of crops are satisfactory in all respects. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: fever less, more cholera and some small-pox. Furreedpore: cholera is very severe on the coast. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing extensively in thannas Mothoorapore, Bankipore, and Devipore of the Diamond Harbour sub-division; also to a less extent in thannas Tallygunge, Joynagore, Protabnagore, Bestopore, and Acheepore; it has abated in Bhangore and in sub-division Baraset; fever decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: public health good. Rajshahye: very few cases of cholera reported from Nattore station. Pubna: little or no sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bháugulpur: general health very good. Balasore: cholera reported from tracts affected by cyclone of the 15th October last. Lohardugga: small-pox; reports during the week fewer. Singbhoom: a few cases of cholera have been reported from the most eastern part of the district. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—More or less rain has fallen in two-thirds of the districts. The harvest of the late rice crop is completed, except in a very few places. Cold-weather crops are still progressing satisfactorily, and in some places harvesting has commenced: spring rice cultivation is progressing with fair prospects. Lands are being broken up for the early rice crops. |
| **N. W. P**— | | |
| Meerut (Feb. 10th) | ... | Rain much wanted for all unirrigated crops. Frost destroyed arhar; gram also suffered; weather cloudy. |
| Agra " | *Nil* | Arhar much injured by frost, gram not seriously; general prospects favourable, but rain would do good. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Slight rain all over district; barring accidents, every promise of an excellent harvest. |
| Bareilly " | *Nil* | Rabi prospects unchanged. |
| Banda (9th) | ... | Weather cloudy and showery; no other change; some new grain selling at thirty-two seers and peas at twenty-two. |
| Hamirpur (11th) | ... | Rabi prospects are bad. The later rain at the end of September was only of partial extent, hence the rabi in some places germinated badly. Winter rain has not come, and would now be too late for real good. Frost has greatly damaged arhar and gram in many parts; some hail doing no great harm; cloudy weather of late injuring gram. |
| Mirzapur (10th) | ... | Arhar, peas, gram, and masúr injured by frost and insects; sarson much injured by insects. Cloudy weather threatening blight, but general prospects still good. |
| Benares " | ... | Good sunshine; no other change, |
| Jhansi " | ... | Weather cloudy, with slight rain. Arhar, masúr, and early-sown grain damaged by frost in Jhansi; in Julaun frost less mischievous, and an average crop is expected. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Delhi (Feb. 10th) | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; crops continue healthy; public health good. |
| Hissar " | ... | Slight rain; weather cloudy; crops progressing favourably; health generally good. |
| Umballa " | ... | Very little rain; crops suffering; health good. |
| Jullundur " | ... | Rain much wanted; health good. |
| Lahore ... | ... | Rain greatly needed; crops fair; health good. |
| Mooltan ... | ... | Crops suffering for want of rain; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ... | A fall of rain, quantity not given; harvest prospects and health good. |
| Rawul Pindi ... | ·75 | Prospects improved; health good; cattle disease continues. |
| Peshawar ... | ·8 | Crops benefited by the rain; slight fever prevalent. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain urgently wanted, except in northern districts; harvest prospects so far fair; public health generally good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Oudh—** | | |
| Lucknow (Feb. 10th) | *Nil* | Arhar, peas, gram, massúr, and mustard injured by frost; wheat crop good; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | | |
| **C. Provinces—** | | |
| Sambalpur (Feb. 6th) | ·95 | Sugarcane cutting commenced; health good. |
| Upper Godavari ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects and health good; prices easy. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady. |
| Chanda (Feb. 7th) | ... | Weather clear and warm; rabi fair; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Weather clear; prospects unchanged; health good; prices rising. |
| Chhindwara (Feb. 8th) | ... | Weather cloudy; slight rain; rabi promising; health good; prices rising. |
| Balaghât ... | ... | Weather clear; threshing rice completed; rabi promising; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhandara (Feb. 9th) | ... | Weather clear; bumper rabi harvest expected; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (10th) | ... | Weather clear; oilseeds reaped; health good; prices rising. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Rabi favourable; small-pox prevalent. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather warm; slight showers of rain; prospects fair; blight anticipations unrealized; small-pox continues. |
| Seoni .. | ... | Weather clear; prospects good. |
| Saugor .. | ... | Wheat stunted from want of rain; gram promising; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease decreasing. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Rabi good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Prospects continue good. |
| Betul ... | ... | |
| Damoh (Feb. 11th) | ·05 | Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Weather clear; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue good, and prices are easy, though in the districts of Nagpore, Chhindwara, Raipur, and Chanda they have risen. |
| **British Burma** ... | ... | Report not received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** | | |
| Mysore (Feb. 11th) | ... | Harvesting of early crops completed; later crops sown; in some districts thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of four districts; public health good. |
| Coorg " | | |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Sylhet (Feb. 11th) | ... | State of cold weather crops good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Gauháti " | ·2 | Settled clear hot days; cold dewy nights; hot north-east winds on Wednesday. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects of all crops favourable; small-pox has made its appearance at the station of Burpetta. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—** | | |
| Umraoti (Feb. 11th) | ... | Rabi nearly ready for reaping. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Jeypore (Feb. 11th) | ... | Agricultural prospects unchanged; rain still needed, but no apprehension; public health good. |
| Ajmere " | ... | No change since last report. |
| Bhurtpore " | ... | Crops somewhat damaged by late frost. |
| Deolee (Feb. 6th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health unchanged. |
| Serohi (Feb. 1st) | ... | Wells well supplied with water; health very good; prospects good. |
| Meywar (Jan. 29th) | ... | Plenty of water; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar (Jan. 20th) | ... | Water in wells sinking rapidly; health good; prospects favourable. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Feb. 10th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Rutlam " | | |
| Neemuch " | | |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Repealing Act, 1874, Amendment Act.
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875.
Native Soldiers' Rights and Liabilities Act.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Loan Bill.
Madras Salt Bill.
Report of Select Committee and Amended Presidency Police Magistrates Bill, 1875.
Further Report of Select Committee and Amended Probates and Letters of Administration Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 8.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 16th February* 1875.

*No.* 148.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Marriott, District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Class, with effect from the 11th September last, and until further orders.

*No.* 150.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. A. Banbury, Inspector of Police of the 1st Class in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 14th August last, and until further orders.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 154.—Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*No.* 157.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Captain S. S. Sutherland, Bengal Staff Corps, to resign his appointment as District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

*No.* 160.—Consequent upon the retirement from the service of Colonel E. A. Rowlatt, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in the Assam Commission, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 15th December last:—

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

This cancels Notification No. 904, dated the 4th December last.

JUDICIAL.

*The 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 248.—The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the Court on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

MEDICAL.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 103.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Krishna Doss Sen is dismissed from the service of Government, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Bettiah Dispensary.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 58.—The Reverend Andrew Nathaniel Wadham Spens has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

*Fort William, the 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 51.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, Magistrate and Collector of Hamirpur, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Mr. Halsey assumed charge of the office of Commissioner of Inland Customs on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

SURVEYS.

*The 16th February* 1875.

*No.* 105.—The following promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 28th ultimo, the date on which Lieutenant (local Captain) J. Hill, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, availed himself of the furlough granted him in Military Department Notification No. 1125, dated the 2nd December 1874 :—

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. E. Gibbs, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 113.—In supersession of Notification No. 44, dated the 18th ultimo, Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year one month and fourteen days from the 15th March, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Wynne is also allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 15th February* 1875.

*No.* 550 *P.*—The following instructions issued to the Commission appointed to investigate the charges against His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar of Baroda are published for general information :—

To

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight Bachelor, and Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal;

His Highness Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, Azeem-ool-Iktidar, Rufi-oos-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtashim-i-Douran, Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, Maharaja Dheeraj, Alijah Maharaja Jeeajee Rao Sindiah Bahadoor, Sreenath, Munsoor-i-Zaman, Fidvee-i-Huzrut Malikah-i-Mooazuma, Rafi-ood-Durjeh-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

His Highness Siramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindoostan, Raj Rajender Sree Maharaja Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing Bahadoor, Maharaja of Jeypoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg;

Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and

Phillip Sandys Melville, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and a Commissioner in the Punjab.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar; AND WHEREAS the following offences are imputed against the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, that is to say:—

I.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar did by his agents and in person hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident, at Baroda, or attached to the Residency;

II.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given;

III.—That his purposes in holding such communications and giving such bribes were to use the said servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets, and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre, or to remove him by means of poison;

IV.—That in fact an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar;

AND WHEREAS the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry into the truth of the said imputations, and of affording His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him:

THEREFORE the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch, you the said Maharaja of Gwalior, you the said Maharaja of Jeypoor, you the said Sir Richard John Meade, you the said Sir Dinkur Rao, and you the said Phillip Sandys Melville, Esquire, to be Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputations and of reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the same are true to the best of your judgment and belief. And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch to be the President of this Commission, with full power to appoint times and places of meeting, to adjourn meetings, to adjust and arrange the method of procedure, to settle the course which the enquiry shall take, to call for and to receive or reject evidence documentary or otherwise, to hear such persons as you shall think fit on behalf either of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council or of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and generally to guide the whole course of the proceedings of this Commission as from time to time shall appear to you to be proper for the purpose thereof.

AND WHEREAS certain other matters of importance pending between the British Government and His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar were enquired into and reported upon by a Commission appointed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by orders dated 23rd October 1873; AND WHEREAS the enquiry which you are appointed to make is not connected with such matters: For the better understanding of your functions, the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby declares his desire that you shall not extend your enquiry to other matters than the offences imputed to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar as aforesaid, and that you shall not permit any such other matters to be submitted to you for consideration or enquiry.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires that, in the event of any of your number being prevented by sickness or other cause from taking his place as Commissioner, or from remaining as Commissioner till the conclusion of your enquiry, you the other Commissioners shall nevertheless conduct and complete your enquiry in the same way as if the number of Commissioners present or remaining were the whole number appointed hereby.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby appoints John Jardine, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be your Secretary.

*The 11th February* 1875.

*No.* 506*P*.—The following Regulation is published for general information :—

THE ARAKAN HILLS CIVIL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the fifth day of October 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to the Hill District of Arakan;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local Gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law.

*Preliminary.*

Short title. Local extent.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874," and it shall extend to the tract of country known as the Hill District of Arakan.

In this Regulation—

words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular include the plural and *vice versâ*:

"person" includes any company or association or body of individuals:

"month" means month reckoned according to the British calendar:

"British India" means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Stat. 21 & 22 Vic., c. 106, other than the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; and

"section" means a section of this Regulation.

*Of the Courts, their jurisdiction and the law to be administered by them.*

Powers of the Courts.

2. The Civil Courts in the said District shall be of three grades (namely)—

The Courts of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners,

the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and

the Court of the Commissioner.

And the powers of such Courts, respectively, shall be as follows:—

(*a*). An Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner may try original cases whatever be the value or the amount of the subject-matter thereof.

(*b*). The Deputy Commissioner may, except as hereinafter provided, hear appeals from all decrees and orders of the Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner.

He may also remove into his own Court any original case pending in the Court of one of these officers, and dispose of it himself, or transfer any such case from the Court of one of these officers to the Court of another.

(*c*). The Commissioner shall be the highest Court of appeal in all civil matters. He may, except as hereinafter provided, hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Deputy Commissioner whether passed in original cases or on appeal.

He may also remove into his own Court any original case or appeal pending in any subordinate Court, and dispose of the same, or transfer any original case from any one subordinate Court to any other.

Effect of prior adjudication.

3. The Courts shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties, in the same rights, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim.

Effect of pending suit.

The Courts shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court whether superior or inferior in British India.

Law to be administered.

4. When in any civil proceeding it is necessary for any of the Courts mentioned in section two to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

the Buddhist law in cases where the parties are Buddhists,

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as such law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in the said tract.

In cases not provided for by the former part of this section or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

*Of Appearances, Applications and acts by Parties.*

A party may be permitted to appoint an agent.

5. The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act required to be made or done by a party under this Regulation to be made or done by such party through a duly authorized agent. Such permission shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance under sections fifty-five and fifty-six.

If not so permitted, must appear in person.

6. Except with the permission of the Court granted under section five, every such appearance, application or act shall be made or done by the parties in person.

Permission to appoint agent may be withdrawn.

7. The Court may, if it thinks fit in any case in which it has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance under sections fifty-five and fifty-six to appear

by agent, withdraw such permission at any stage of the proceedings, recording its reasons for so doing, and require such party to attend in person.

Consequences if not appearing in person when required.

8. Any party required to attend in person under section seven, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to all the provisions of sections twenty-six to thirty-one applicable to parties who do not appear.

*Of the Intsitution of Suits.*

Filing plaint or making complaint.

9. The plaintiff may commence his suit either by making to the Judge a verbal complaint which shall be reduced to writing by an officer of the Court, or by presenting a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff.

10. On a complaint being made or a plaint presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff or his agent as to the merits of his case.

Summary dismissal of suit.

11. If upon such examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Issue of summons.

12. If upon such examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain place and on a certain day.

*Of the Service of Summons on Defendants.*

How service shall be made.

13. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Judge and seal of the Court; and

When there are several defendants.

when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable.

14. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

When defendant cannot be found, service may be made on a male member of his family.

15. When the defendant cannot be found, it may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him.

In all cases the person served is to be required to endorse the summons.

16. In all cases where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf, the person on whom the service is made, shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service, to be endorsed on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

But service is sufficient without.

If such person refuse to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient, if it be otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

If the summons cannot be served, a copy shall be fixed to the door of the dwelling house.

17. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made, the service may be effected by fixing the copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, if he is dwelling at any place within the district.

If served, time and manner of service to be endorsed on summons.

18. The person serving a summons shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court, the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service, if satisfied that the defendant is avoiding service.

19. When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, the Court shall order the summons to be served by fixing up a copy thereof upon some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it be known where he last resided; or that the summons shall be served in such other manner as the Court thinks proper. And the service so substituted by order of the Court shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner above specified.

When service is substituted, the time for appearance to be fixed.

20. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court by virtue of the power contained in the last preceding section, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

How the summons is to be served when the defendant is resident beyond the limits of the district and has no agent to accept service.

21. If the defendant be resident beyond the limits of the District, and have no agent empowered to accept the service, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall transmit the summons, for service to any Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be most conveniently served.

How the summons is served when the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

22. If the defendant be resident out of British India and have no agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he may reside, and forwarded to him by post or otherwise; and

In case of non-appearance of defendant, Court may direct suit to proceed subject to condition.

if, on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

In suits for immoveable property, service may in certain cases be made on agent in charge of such property.

23. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of such property.

*Consequences of Non-appearance of Parties.*

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit.

24. If, on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or any other day subsequent thereto, to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

Or if sufficient excuse for non-appearance, a fresh summons may be issued.

Whenever a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit; or, if within the period of thirty days he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his non-appearance, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed or complaint already recorded.

If plaintiff only appears, Court may proceed *ex parte* if due service of summons be proved.

**25.** If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

If defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assign good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may be heard.

If the defendant appears on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

If plaintiff only appears and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.

**26.** If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of the said modes.

If plaintiff only appears and service of summons be proved, but the service was not in due time, Court may adjourn hearing and direct notice to be given to defendant.

**27.** If the plaintiff appears and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If defendant only appears Court to pass judgment by default against plaintiff, unless defendant admit the claim.

**28.** If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon such admission.

No fresh suit after such judgment.

When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

**29.** If there are two or more plaintiffs, and one or more of them appear and the other or others of them do not appear, the Court may proceed with the suit at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who appear, in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as may be just and proper in the circumstances of the case;

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

and if there are two or more defendants, and one or more of them appear and the other or others of them do not appear, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment, and shall at the time of passing judgment give such order, with respect to the defendant or defendants who have not appeared, as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

No appeal from judgments passed *ex parte* or by default.

**30.** No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

When and how judgment *ex parte* against a defendant may be set aside.

But in all cases in which judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply, within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order to set it aside; and if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the judgment, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

When and how judgment by default against a plaintiff may be set aside.

In all cases of judgment against a plaintiff by default, he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order to set it aside; and if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the judgment by default and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No judgment to be set aside without notice to opposite party.

But no judgment shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof have been served on the opposite party.

Order for setting aside judgment shall be final.

In all cases in which the Court passes an order under this section for setting aside a judgment, the order shall be final;

An appeal from order of rejection.

but in all cases in which the Court rejects the application, an appeal shall lie from the order of rejection to the tribunal to which the final decision in the suit would be appealable:

Proviso.

provided that the appeal be preferred within the time allowed for an appeal from such final decision.

*Of fixing Issues and of the Preparations for the Hearing.*

Framing of issues.

**31.** If both parties or their agents are present on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any subsequent day to which the proceedings may be adjourned for this purpose, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and having with his own hand made a note of such examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case may depend.

Examination of parties as to the evidence to be adduced by them, &c.

Fixing time and place for hearing.

**32.** If the parties are at issue on any question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them or their agents as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon such question, and shall fix a time and place for the hearing of the suit,

Issue of summons to witnesses.

and upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as the Court thinks reasonable, shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

Service of summons on witnesses.

**33.** Every summons to a witness shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner already hereinbefore provided for the service of summons on a defendant.

Witness neglecting to attend may be arrested.

**34.** If any witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed, and offers no reasonable excuse for such neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring such witness before it to give his evidence.

*Of the Hearing.*

Evidence how to be taken.

**35.** On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses shall be taken by the Judge orally, in open Court, and in presence of the parties.

To be interpreted.

Any evidence given in a language not understood by any party to a suit shall be interpreted to such party as the examination proceeds.

Parties may examine

Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

Evidence how to be recorded.

**36.** The substance of all evidence thus taken, shall be reduced to writing by the Judge as the examination proceeds with his own hand, in English in the Courts of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners, and in Burmese in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Court may of its own motion examine witness or require production of a document.

**37.** The Court may at any stage of the proceedings in a suit examine as a witness any person present in Court or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing if it considers that the evidence of such person or the production of such document or thing is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

*Of Commissions to take Evidence, make local Enquiries and examine Accounts.*

Issue of Commissions.

**38.** If in any case—

when witness is unable to attend,

(*a*) the evidence of a witness is required who is resident at some place far distant from the place where the Court is held, or who is unable from sickness or infirmity to attend before the Court to be personally examined, or is exempted under section fifty-five or section fifty-six from personal appearance in Court, or,

when local investigation is necessary.

(*b*) a local investigation seems requisite for elucidating any matter in dispute, or,

when accounts are to be examined.

(*c*) an examination of any accounts becomes necessary,

the Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission to any person delegating to him such powers and containing such instructions as it thinks necessary for the examination of such witness, or the making of such local investigation or the examination of such accounts; and such commission and the return thereto, and the depositions of any witnesses who may have been examined under such commission, and any documents filed before the Commissioner shall form part of the record.

*Of Judgment.*

Delivery of judgment.

**39.** When the documentary evidence (if any) has been perused, the witnesses examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or on some subsequent day of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Judgment how to be written.

**40.** The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand, in English in the Courts of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners, and in Burmese in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

When to be translated.

When the judgment is written in English, it shall be translated into Burmese, and the translation shall be signed by the Judge at the time of delivering judgment.

Judgment what to contain.

**41.** The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue together with the grounds of such decision, and shall conclude with a decree, clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

Decree.

Provided that when the decision upon any one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs to be specified in decree.

**42.** The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

No allowance for remuneration of agent.

In determining the amount of costs, no allowance shall be made for the remuneration of agents employed in the suit, and the costs of serving any process shall be calculated according to the actual rate of pay of the person employed to serve such process for the time during which he was occupied in serving it.

Costs of serving process how calculated.

Interest may be allowed,

**43.** When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any

to date of decree,

period prior to the date of suit; with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit, from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

and from date of decree to date of payment.

44. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Court may order payment by instalments.

45. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall further fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be enforced.

Decree for delivery of moveable property to fix a sum payable as alternative.

46. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on application and payment by them of the expenses of preparing such copies.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

*Of special courses of Procedure to be followed in certain cases.*

47. If the Court at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is satisfied upon such enquiry as it may consider necessary that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any judgment that may be passed against him, is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court or to dispose of any property or remove any moveable property from the jurisdiction of the Court, it may issue its warrant for the apprehension of the defendant or the attachment of his property or both, and may, unless the defendant gives security for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be pronounced against him, detain him in custody and his property under attachment until judgment is pronounced.

Arrest and attachment before judgment when defendant seeks to evade proceedings.

48. If the Court at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is satisfied upon such enquiry as it may deem necessary that the defendant is about to leave British India, with intent to remain absent so long that the plaintiff will or may be thereby obstructed or delayed in the execution of any judgment that may be passed, it may call upon the defendant to furnish security for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be pronounced against him; and unless he furnishes such security may commit him to custody until judgment is pronounced.

Security may be required from defendant about to leave British India.

49. If the Court at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is satisfied upon such enquiry as it may deem necessary that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, it may issue an injunction to such party commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or give such orders for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it deems fit.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

50. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, whether before or after judgment, and on such terms as it deems fit, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury; and in case of disobedience such injunction may be enforced by imprisoning the defendant in the civil jail until he obeys the injunction.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

51. The Court may at any time vary or set aside any order made by it under any one of the four last preceding sections; and if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to such party to be insufficient, it may award against such party in its decree such amount not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by such order.

Power to vary or set aside orders made under preceding sections, and to adjudge compensation to parties injured by such orders.

52. When a defendant is committed to custody under section forty-seven, forty-eight, or fifty, the plaintiff shall be required to advance money for the subsistence of such defendant as provided by section sixty-two in the case of a judgment-debtor committed to prison.

Subsistence money for defendant imprisoned.

53. If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to such suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that such person shall be made a plaintiff or defendant as the case may be.

Power to add parties.

In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner provided for the service of a summons on a defendant.

54. All suits involving any of the questions mentioned in section three, shall be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Certain suits to be tried with the aid of assessors.

*Miscellaneous.*

55. Women who according to the custom and manners of the class to which they belong ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or witnesses.

Certain women exempted from appearing in person.

56. The Chief Commissioner may at his discretion exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to such exemption, and may withdraw the privilege so accorded.

Chief Commissioner may grant exemption from appearing in person.

57. Summonses and all other process of the Court shall be issued without requiring any previous payment of fees, the cost of service or execution being recovered eventually from the party declared liable under section forty-two to pay the same by attachment and sale of his

Process to be issued without requiring prepayment of fees.

moveable property and imprisonment of his person as if a decree for the amount had been passed against him in favour of the Deputy Commissioner.

Documents admitted in evidence or copies thereof to be filed.

**58.** All documents other than entries in books admitted as evidence in a suit shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the express permission of the Court. A duly authenticated copy of any document so returned shall be filed with the record.

When any party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book he shall produce the book to the Court together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file such copy with the record, and shall, unless it sees reason to impound it, return the book to the party producing the same.

In all civil proceedings the Courts may exercise the powers conferred in respect of original suits, and shall follow the procedure prescribed for such suits.

**59.** Except as otherwise specially provided, the Courts in hearing appeals and executing decrees, and in all miscellaneous civil proceedings, may exercise all the powers conferred on them in respect of original suits, and shall follow the procedure prescribed for such suits in so far as the same may be found applicable.

*Of the Execution of Decrees.*

Execution of decrees—

**60.** The Court shall, upon the application of the decree-holder made verbally or in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say—

for property,

(*a*) a decree for any property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of such property to the decree-holder;

or when the property is moveable and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, levying in the manner next hereinafter provided the amount fixed as an alternative under section forty-five;

for partition,

(*b*) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree-holder possession of his portion;

for money,

(*c*) a decree for money, by arrest and imprisonment of the judgment-debtor;

or by attaching his moveable property and selling it by auction, or by both;

for the performance of an act by the judgment-debtor.

(*d*) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by arrest and imprisonment of the judgment-debtor or by attaching his moveable property and retaining it under attachment, or by both.

Limit to period of imprisonment.

But except as hereinafter provided, no person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for money for a longer period than three months, or after he has satisfied the Court that he has done his best to discharge the debt, and that he has no property remaining against which execution can be had.

Imprisonment of judgment-debtor attempting to evade execution.

**61.** If it appears in the course of the execution of any decree for money that the judgment-debtor had before the passing of such decree, or has since, concealed any property, or his interest therein, or fraudulently transferred or removed any property or committed any other act of bad faith with a view to obstructing or delaying execution, the imprisonment in execution of such decree may extend to *six months*, and the judgment-debtor shall not be released on the ground of his inability to satisfy the decree.

Subsistence money for judgment-debtor imprisoned to be paid by decree-holder.

**62.** When a judgment-debtor is committed to prison the Court shall from time to time fix whatever monthly allowance it deems sufficient for his subsistence, not being less than one anna or more than four annas per day, and such allowance shall be paid by the decree-holder in advance on the first day of each month, beginning with the day on which the judgment-debtor is committed to prison.

If the plaintiff omit to pay the allowance, the judgment-debtor shall be released.

Recovery of subsistence money and other costs of execution.

**63.** The amount of subsistence allowance advanced by a decree-holder and all other costs of execution shall be added to the amount of the decree and recovered therewith.

Decree against sureties.

**64.** Whenever a person has become liable as security for the performance of a decree or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

Execution of *ex-parte* decrees.

**65.** When an application is made for the execution of an *ex-parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give security for compensation for any injury that may be done in the course of such execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Execution of a decree out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

**66.** If a decree cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court whose duty it is to execute the same, such Court may transmit to any other Court a copy of the decree together with a certificate that satisfaction of such decree has not been obtained by execution and a copy of any order for execution of such decree that may have been passed, and may request the Court to which such copies and certificate are transmitted to execute the decree as if it were a decree made by itself.

Execution of a decree of a Court beyond the limits of the district.

On receiving similar copies and a similar certificate and requisition from any Civil Court within any part of British India beyond the limits of the district, or established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, for the execution of a decree made by such Court, the Deputy Commissioner or any of the officers hereinbefore mentioned, to whom he may transfer the matter for disposal, may execute such decree as if it had been made by himself.

*Of Appeals and Reviews.*

Appeal how made.

67. Appeals shall be made in the form of a memorandum accompanied by a copy of the decision appealed against, and shall be presented within six weeks from the date of such decision. The period of six weeks shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of such decision.

Within what period to be presented.

Where to be presented.

An appeal may be presented either to the Appellate Court or to the Court from whose decision it is made for transmission to the Appellate Court.

The appellant to be heard.

68. The Appellate Court on receiving the memorandum of appeal shall fix a time and place for hearing the appellant, and shall notify the same to the appellant.

Appeal presented after expiry of period allowed to be dismissed.

69. If the appeal has been presented after the expiration of the period allowed by section sixty-seven, and the appellant is unable to show any sufficient cause for the delay, the Appellate Court shall dismiss the appeal.

When no grounds are shown, the appeal may be summarily dismissed.

70. If after hearing the appellant, and, if it deems it necessary to do so, referring to the proceedings of the lower Court, the Court is of opinion that there is no substantial ground of appeal, it shall dismiss the appeal.

Issue of summons to respondent.

71. If the appeal is not dismissed under either of the two last preceding sections, the Court shall summon the respondent to appear and answer on a certain day and at a certain place, and, after hearing both parties on the day so fixed or on some subsequent day to which the proceedings may be adjourned, shall pronounce its judgment.

Hearing of appeal.

Judgment.

Staying execution of decision under appeal.

72. The Appellate Court may, on an appeal being preferred and sufficient cause shown, issue an order to stay the execution of the decision under appeal; but before issuing any such order, it shall in all cases require security to be given for the due performance of the decree or order it may ultimately make.

Power to take additional evidence on appeal.

Power to remand the case.

73. The Appellate Court may in its discretion itself take additional evidence in any case or may remand the case to the Court whose decision is appealed against or to any other Court with a view to further enquiry being made or additional evidence taken by such Court.

Whenever a case is thus remanded, the order of remand shall be written by the Appellate Judge with his own hand, and shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds on which it is made and of the particular points in which further enquiry is directed or additional evidence required.

Execution of decrees and orders of Appellate Courts.

74. Every decree or order of an Appellate Court shall be transmitted to the Court of first instance, and shall be executed by such Court as if it were its own.

Commissioner's power of review.

75. The Commissioner may for any sufficient reason review any decree or order passed by himself and from which no appeal has been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

When other Courts may review.

No Court below that of the Commissioner shall review any decree or order made by it except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error, manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining the permission of the Court to which an appeal would lie from such decree or order.

Power to call up appeals pending before Commissioner.

76. The Judicial Commissioner of British Burma may call up any appeal pending in the Court of the Commissioner, and proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

The Judicial Commissioner shall send to the Court of the Commissioner a copy of his judgment in any case tried under this section, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

*Of Pending Cases.*

Pending cases how disposed of.

77. All cases pending in the Hill district of Arakan at the time of the passing of this Regulation shall be disposed of by such of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision herein contained would deprive any party of any right which, but for the passing of this Regulation would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed according to the law in force before the passing of this Regulation.

*Of Rules of Practice.*

Power to make rules of practice.

78. The Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, make general Rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

*No.* 507*P*.—The following Regulation is published for general information :—

THE ARAKAN HILL DISTRICT LAWS REGULATION, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the fifth day of October 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to the Hill District of Arakan;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local Gazette and will thereupon have the force of law.

*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874;"

Local extent.

And it shall extend to the tract of country known as the Hill District of Arakan.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, all Regulations of the Bengal Code and all Acts of the Governor General in Council, in so far as they apply to the said District, are repealed.

But not so as to revive any enactment repealed, or to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced before the passing of this Regulation.

*Acts and Regulations in force.*

Acts and Regulations in force.

3. The Acts and Regulations mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be held to extend to the said District to the extent and subject to the modifications indicated respectively in the third and fourth columns of the same schedule.

Functions of High Court under Criminal Procedure Code, as regards European British subjects, to be discharged by Recorder of Rangoon.

4. The functions of the High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in proceedings against European British subjects, be discharged by the Recorder of Rangoon subject to the provisions of the Burma Courts Act, 1872, as amended by Act No. I of 1873.

Functions of the High Court in other criminal cases to be discharged by Judicial Commissioner.

The functions of the High Court in other criminal cases shall be discharged by the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

The functions of the High Court in all civil and miscellaneous matters shall be discharged by the Commissioner.

Operation of Arms Act.

5. Act No. XXXI of 1860, except the fifty-second section thereof, and Act No. VI of 1866, amending the same, shall be in force throughout the said District; but no license to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition shall be granted without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

*Spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.*

Power to extend Excise Act.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by a notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, extend to any portion of the said District all or any of the provisions of "The Excise Act, 1871," or of any other Act relating to the excise revenue for the time being in force in other parts of British Burma, which refer to spirits and spirituous or fermented liquors, and may cancel any such notification.

Penalty for cultivating, selling, and possessing opium and ganja.

7. Whoever cultivates or sells any ganja or opium or has in his possession any opium exceeding five tolahs in weight, or any quantity of ganja however small, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Search for ganja and opium.

8. The Deputy Commissioner or any Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner may cause to be searched in his presence any person, house, boat or place for the discovery of opium or ganja; and if any opium exceeding five tolahs in weight or any ganja is found, may seize the same, and may arrest such person or the occupier of such house, boat or place.

Arrest of offender.

Delegation of powers by Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner may in any particular case by a written order authorize any Government servant to exercise between sunrise and sunset the powers conferred by this section.

Exemption under opium license.

9. Nothing in either of the two last preceding sections shall apply to the sale or possession of opium under a license granted with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

*Assessment and Collection of Revenue.*

Assessment of measured lands.

10. Measured land in the plains shall be assessed at rates varying from eight annas to one rupee an acre at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner subject to appeal to the Commissioner; but no assessment on such land once made shall be altered without the sanction of the Commissioner.

Rate on toungyas.

11. Every Toungya shall be taxed at the rate of one rupee for each family of the cultivators.

Levy of tribute.

**12.** Tribute at the rate of one rupee per family shall be levied—

(*a*) from all tribes and villages which have hitherto paid tribute;

(*b*) from all tribes and villages which have hitherto paid the capitation tax.

Abolition of capitation tax.

The capitation tax is hereby abolished.

Power to alter rates of taxation.

**13.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, alter the rates of any of the taxes mentioned in the three last preceding sections.

Exemption of certain villages and tribes from taxation.

**14.** Nothing contained in any of the said sections shall authorise the imposition of any of the said taxes in any village or upon the members of any tribe which has hitherto been treated as exempt from all taxation.

*Miscellaneous.*

Boatmen to declare contents of boats.

**15.** Boatmen proceeding up the river Kuladan shall declare the contents of their boats at Myouktoung, to such official there as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, by a written order affixed to the jetty and walls of the Court-house at that station, direct.

Power to search and seize spirits, &c., unprotected by pass.

**16.** The official thus appointed may search any boat proceeding up the said river whenever he sees reasonable grounds for doing so, and may seize all spirit manufactured out of the District, opium, ganja, ammunition and arms not protected by a pass from the Deputy Commissioner which he may find therein.

Any articles so seized may be confiscated by order of the Deputy Commissioner or of an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The order passed in every such case and the grounds thereof shall be recorded by the officer passing it.

Penalty for carrying prohibited articles.

**17.** The head boatman of every boat in which any of the articles mentioned in the last preceding section is carried without a pass shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

Recovery of fines.

**18.** The provisions of sections sixty-three to seventy, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall apply to all fines imposed under this Regulation.

## THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(SEE SECTION 3.)

*I.—Acts.*

| No. and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| IV of 1837 | Power to hold land. | The whole Act. | |
| XXXII of 1839 | Interest ... | The whole Act. | |
| XVIII of 1841 | Export of Military Stores. | The whole Act, except section two. | In section one, *for* "the Territories of the East India Company," *read* "British India"; *omit* the words "or officers for each Presidency;" and *for* "the Governors of the respective Presidencies and the aforesaid Governments respectively," *read* "the Local Government." In section three, *for* "any of the Governments aforesaid," *read* "the Local Government." |
| XIX of 1841 | Curators ... | The whole Act, except sections sixteen and twenty. | *For* "Judge of the Court of the District" and "Judge," *read* "Deputy Commissioner;" *for* "Sudder Dewany Adawlut," *read* "Judicial Commissioner;" and *for* "Collector," *read* "Deputy Commissioner." |
| V of 1843 | Slavery ... | The whole Act. | |
| III of 1846 | Boundary marks. | Sections one, five and six. | *For* "Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay," *read* "Arakan Hill District." *For* "Governor in Council," *read* "Chief Commissioner." |

*I.—Acts*—continued.

| No. and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XVIII of 1850 | Protection of Judicial Officers. | The whole Act. | |
| XIX of 1850 | Apprentices ... | The whole Act. | |
| XXI of 1850 | Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste. | The whole Act ... | *For* "territories subject to the Government of the East India Company" and "the said territories," *read* "British India;" and *for* "Courts of the East India Company," *read* "Courts of British India." |
| XXXIV of 1850 | State Prisoners | The whole Act. | |
| XXXVII of 1850 | Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants. | Sections two to twenty-two (both inclusive) and section twenty-five. | *For* "Government" and "the Government," *read* "the Chief Commissioner."<br>*For* "the East India Company," *read* "Government."<br>*For* "perjury," *read* "giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding."<br>In section eight, *for* "given to Civil and Criminal Courts by Act XXX, 1841," *read* "for the time being possessed by Civil and Criminal Courts." |
| VIII of 1851 | Tolls on roads and bridges. | The whole Act. | |
| XXX of 1852 | Naturalization of aliens. | Ditto. | |
| XXXIII of 1852 | Enforcement of judgments. | Ditto. | |
| II of 1853 | Burdens on land | Ditto. | |
| XIII of 1855 | Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong. | Ditto. | |
| XXXIV of 1855 | Enforcement of judgments of Charter Courts. | Ditto. | |
| XV of 1856 | Remarriage of Hindú Widows. | Ditto. | |
| II of 1857 | State offences... | Ditto. | |
| III of 1858 | State Prisoners | Sections two and five. | |
| XXXV of 1858 | Lunatics ... | The whole Act, except section one. | *For* "Supreme," *read* "High." |
| XXXVI of 1858 | Lunatic Asylums. | The whole Act. | |
| XL of 1858 | Minors ... | The whole Act, except section one. | |

1.—*Acts.*—continued.

| No. and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XV of 1859 | Patents ... | The whole Act, except section thirty-seven. | In section eight, *for* "perjury," *read* "giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding." |
| VIII of 1860 | Electric Telegraphs. | The whole Act, except section one. | |
| XXVII of 1860 | Collection of debts on successions. | The whole Act, except section one. | |
| XLV of 1860 | Penal Code ... | The whole Act. | |
| V of 1861 | Police ... | The whole Act, except section eleven. | |
| IX of 1861 | Minors ... | The whole Act. | |
| XXIII of 1863 | Claims to waste-lands. | Ditto. | |
| III of 1864 | Foreigners ... | Ditto. | |
| III of 1865 | Carriers ... | The whole Act ... | In sections six and seven, *for* "Act XXII of 1863 (*to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken*)," *read* "The Land Acquisition Act, 1870." |
| VII of 1865 | Forests ... | The whole Act, except sections eighteen and nineteen, the last clause of section one, and the last eighteen words of section sixteen. | *For* "Local Government," *read* "Chief Commissioner." |
| X of 1865 | Succession ... | The whole Act (except sections three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty and the schedule), but not so as to affect Native Christians. | |
| XXI of 1865 | Intestate succession to Parsees. | The whole Act. | |
| XIV of 1866 | Post Office ... | The whole Act. | |
| XXI of 1866 | Dissolution of marriages of Converts. | The whole Act, except so much of section seven as relates to a stamp. | |
| III of 1867 | Public gambling. | The whole Act ... | In section seventeen, *for* "sixty-one" *read* "three hundred and seven." |
| XXXII of 1867 | Chief Commissioner's powers. | The whole Act. | |
| I of 1868 | General Clauses | The whole Act, except sections seven and eight. | |

1.—*Acts*—continued.

| No. and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| II of 1869 | Justices of the Peace. | The whole Act, except sections two, seven and eight. | |
| IV of 1869 | Divorce ... | The whole Act, except so much of sections forty-seven and forty-nine as relates to Stamps. | |
| V of 1869 | Native Articles of War. | The whole Act, except the first three clauses of Part I, para. (*c*) | |
| VII of 1869 | Forest Rules... | | |
| XV of 1869 | Prisoners' Testimony. | The whole Act. | |
| VIII of 1870 | Murder of female infants. | The whole Act. | |
| X of 1870 | Land acquisition. | The whole Act, except the last eighteen words of section fifty-eight. | |
| XXIII of 1870 | Coinage ... | The whole Act, except section two and the schedule. | |
| XXVI of 1870 | Prisons ... | The whole Act. | |
| XXVII of 1870 | Penal Code Amendment. | The whole Act. | |
| I of 1871 | Cattle trespass | The whole Act. | |
| III of 1871 | Paper Currency | The whole Act. | |
| V of 1871 | Prisoners ... | The whole Act, except sections two to fifteen (both inclusive) and the schedule. | |
| IX of 1871 | Limitation ... | The whole Act, except sections one and two and the first schedule. | |
| XXIII of 1871 | Pensions ... | The whole Act, except sections one and two and the schedule. | |
| I of 1872 | Evidence ... | The whole Act as amended by Act XVIII of 1872. | |
| IX of 1872 | Contract ... | The whole Act. | |
| X of 1872 | Code of Criminal Procedure. | The whole Act. | |
| XI of 1872 | Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition. | The whole Act. | |
| XV of 1872 | Christian Marriage. | The whole Act. | |

*I.—Acts*—concluded.

| No. and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XVIII of 1872 | Evidence Act Amendment. | The whole Act, except section twelve. | |
| XIX of 1872 | Definition of 'Coin.' | The whole Act. | |
| V of 1873 | Government Savings Banks. | The whole Act. | |
| X of 1873 | Oaths ... | The whole Act, except section two and the schedule. | |
| II of 1874 | Administrator General's Act. | The whole Act. | |
| XI of 1874 | Criminal Procedure. | The whole Act. | |
| III of 1874 | Married Women's property. | The whole Act. | |
| IV of 1874 | Foreign Recruiting. | The whole Act. | |
| VII of 1874 | British Burma Municipal Act. | The whole Act. | |
| IX of 1874 | European Vagrancy. | The whole Act. | |

*II.—Bengal Regulations.*

| No and year. | Subject. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
|---|---|---|---|
| X of 1804 | Punishment by Court-Martial. | The whole Regulation, except section one. | In section two, *for* "the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William," *read* "the Arakan Hill District," and in section four, *omit* "or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences under Regulation IV, 1799, and Regulation XV, 1803." |
| XI of 1812 | Removal of Foreign Emigrants. | The whole Regulation, except the first section. | In the second section, *for* "Arracan or Emigrants from any other State, *read* "any Foreign State." In section five, *for* "Court of Circuit" and "Judge of Circuit," *read* "Deputy Commissioner," and *for* "Nizamut Adawlut," *read* "through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner." |
| III of 1818 | State Prisoners | The whole Regulation. | |

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 626*P*.—Moulvie Zainooddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, on retiring from the service of Government, is permitted to retain for life the honorary title of "Khan Bahadoor."

### GENERAL.

*The 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 344*G*.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Bruce, Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 345 *G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted to Rajpootana from the date on which he joined.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 1153.—Mr. E. Rule, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is allowed an extension for a fortnight of the privilege leave granted to him on the 20th January.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 1155.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to end of January 1875, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874, but paid since that date or still outstanding—

| | £ | Rs. | Average rate. | Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated for the whole year ... | 10,000,000 | 10,74,60,000 | 1-10·3339 | 74,60,000 |
| Actual to date .. | 10,527,435 | 11,36,52,000 | 1-10·24 | 83,77,650 |
| More than estimate . | 527,435 | 61,92,000 | ... | 9,17,650 |

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 11,36,52,000, at 1-10 3339, Rs. 73,53,466
Actual " " " " 1-10·24, " 83,77,650
Loss in excess of estimate ... ... ... Rs. 5,24,184

### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 1157.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following to be added to Clause (*c*), Rule 1, under Section 16 (*b*) of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code:—

"It is not necessary that the applicant for leave should appear in person before the Deputy Surgeon General, unless that officer call upon him so to appear. The Deputy Surgeon General should only call upon an applicant from a distant station to appear for very special reasons."

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 1165.—Under instructions from the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General in Council directs that the example under Section 2, Clause (*b*) of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be added as Rule (*c*) under Section 5 of the said Supplement:—

NOTE.—The furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require a modification of this rule.

### MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 19th February* 1875.

*No.* 1187.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in January 1875 is published for general information:—

| | Calcutta. | | | Bombay. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees. | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees. |
| | Govt. | Merchants. | | Govt. | Merchants. | |
| | Rs | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In January 1875 ... | 2,495 | 45,07,100 | 22,92,469 | 29 | 26,92,613 | 22,30,819 |

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 15th February* 1875.

*No.* 159 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick William Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, Assam,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 160 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Corbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th December 1874, date of departure on furlough, 14th April 1873.

*No.* 161 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Corbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, is allowed an extension of leave to the 15th December 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 242 of 1873.

*No.* 162 *of* 1875.—Surgeon Major John Barton Harrison, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum with effect from the 31st March 1875.

*No.* 163 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Macqueen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,

is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 164 *of* 1875.—First Class Apothecary J. G. Joachim, of the Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

*No.* 165 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are, at their own request, permitted to resign their appointments in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Lieutenant James Stewart.
Ensign James Hope.
Ensign William Southern.
Ensign Harry Cutforthay Hoyle.
Ensign Charles James Keene.

*No.* 166 *of* 1875.—The following Act No. V of 1875, regarding the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers, is republished for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1875.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1875.)

*An Act to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

Preamble.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native Soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognized by the orders and customs of the service.

*No.* 167 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Calcutta Medical College, admitted by G. G. O. No. 389 of 1871, 819 of 1872, and 1054 of 1873, are dismissed the service, with effect from the dates specified :—

Shaick Koorban Ali,—No. 160, from the 19th April 1874.
Luther,—No. 409, from the 25th April 1874.
Deen Mohamed,—No. 464, from the 29th January 1874.
Abdoollah Khan,—No. 563, from the 16th December 1874.
Meer Ahsan Alli,—No. 588, from the 16th November 1874.

*No.* 168 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. P. Napier, of the 10th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*The* 16*th February* 1875.

*No.* 169 *of* 1875.—Deputy Surgeon General Charles Richard Francis, M. B., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060, dated 23rd December 1864, with effect from the 16th March 1875.

*No.* 170 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*Corps of Guides.*

Captain W. Battye, Wing Subaltern, on being relieved of his appointment of Officiating Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer on return from furlough of Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on special duty of Captain C. E. Hunter, or until further orders; Captain A. J. Nicholson reverting to his own duties as Quartermaster of the Corps.

*No.* 171 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

*8th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Color Havildar Roostum Khan, to be Jemadar from the 18th December 1874, *vice* Jemadar Bunneh Khan, dismissed.

Havildar Girdharee Singh, to be Jemadar from the 20th May 1874, *vice* Jemadar Maheepal Singh, transferred to the 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).*

Havildar Nehal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shere Sing, invalided.

Havildar Dulele Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gukul Sing, invalided.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1874.

*No.* 172 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain John Magee Heywood, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Arrah Division, Department Public Works,—for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 173 *of* 1875.—Major Pryce Corbet, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, from the 23rd March 1875.

*No.* 174 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Corporal William Wilks, late of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* 3*d.* (one shilling and three pence), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to imperial revenue.

*No.* 175 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

| Rank. | Names. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Havildar ... | Heera Sing ... ... | Havildar ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Sooka Sing ... ... | Naick ... | Ditto. |
| Naick ... | Meah Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Thummon Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Meyt Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Sepoy ... | Goordit Sing ... ... | Sepoy .... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Goordit Sing ... .. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Mehall Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Boota Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Futteh Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kuppoor Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ghaira Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Mehall Sing ... ... | Ditto .. | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jodh Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Bhoop Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Lehna Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Veer Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ummer Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Baghail Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Boora Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Mungal Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jewa Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Lall Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Alla Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Bagh Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jhunda Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Boota Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jewund Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Sham Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Huzara Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Kishen Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Ram Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Dehan Sing ... .. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

| Rank. | Names. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sepoy ... | Mungul Sing ... ... | Sepoy ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Kazam Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jewun Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Lall Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Delail Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Jaimul Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Soodh Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Mehall Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Run Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Meer Akbar Ali ... ... | Ditto ... | N.-W. Provinces. |
| Ditto ... | Sham Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Kazam Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Goordit Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Chunda Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | |
| Ditto ... | Prem Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | |
| Naick ... | Tabba Sing ... ... | Naick ... | |
| Sepoy ... | Ram Sing ... ... | Sepoy ... | Punjab. |
| Ditto ... | Alla Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Heera Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ... | Boor Sing ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

*No.* 176 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Boddam, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Hazáribágh,—date of arrival at Fort William, 8th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Dinapore,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

Major T. N. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th December 1874.

Major J. N. B. Hewett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Oudh,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 1st February 1873).

Major the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

Lieutenant A. C. G. Lydiard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter-master, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 1st April 1872).

Lieutenant R. Patch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, —date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

*No.* 177 *of* 1875.—Major T. N. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 29th December 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 1311 of 1872.

*No.* 178 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*4th Punjab Cavalry.*

Captain R. P. Blake, 3rd Squadron Officer, to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on leave of Captain T. O.

Underwood, and in addition to officiate as 2nd-in-Command till the return to duty of Major J. Gillespie, or until further orders.

*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Captain C. J. Griffiths, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain T. Higginson, permitted to rejoin his own Regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and during the period Major G. N. Money may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Captain W. B. Aislabie, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain C. J. Griffiths.

*4th Sikh Infantry.*

Captain A. FitzHugh, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, or until further orders.

Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain A. FitzHugh.

Captain A. Scott, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain B. E. Gowan, or until further orders.

Captain V. Rivaz, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Scott.

Lieutenant C. Dempster, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, *vice* Captain V. Rivaz.

*2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Captain F. E. Hastings, Quartermaster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A. H. Turner, or until further orders.

*3rd Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel R. D'O. C. Bracken, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major P. C. Rynd, or until further orders.

*No.* 179 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant T. J. Bailey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force.

*The* 18*th February* 1875.

*No.* 180 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 22 of 1875:—

11*th Bengal Lancers.*

*For* "Havildar Hurdutt Singh," *read* "*Jemadar* Hurdutt Singh."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 181 *of* 1875.—The following extract from list No. 2, dated the 22nd January 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, &c, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

*Permitted to return.*

Captain W. H. Unwin.
Captain C. N. Hodgson.
Major F. Allen.
Captain W. J. W. Muir.
Surgeon Major S. C. Courtney.
Captain G. W. Willock.
Lieutenant Colonel M. G. Clerk.
Lieutenant Colonel R. Chalmers.
Lieutenant Colonel C C. Dandridge.
Captain T. H. Lewin.
Lieutenant F. C. Burton.
Captain R. E. S. Smith.
Colonel T. W. Mercer.
Major F. B. Foote.
Captain A. B. Clare.
Lieutenant G. M. Abbott.
Major G. A. Prendergast.
Captain W. Loch.
Major H. V. Mathias.
Captain M. P. Ricketts.

*Granted Extensions of Leave.*

Lieutenant Colonel T. Taylor, 6 months, sick certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Hutchinson, C. S. I., 9 months, private affairs.

Surgeon Major T. E. B. Brown, 6 months, sick certificate.

Surgeon Major S. Delpratt, 6 months, sick certificate.

Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, 6 months, private affairs.

Major M. G. Smith, 6 months, sick certificate.

Conductor J. Key, 6 months, sick certificate.

*Retirement.*

Surgeon K. M. Downie, 14th February 1875.

*No.* 182 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Edwin Weatherdon, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, from the 15th March 1875.

*No.* 183 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 22 of the 8th January 1875, the promotion of Narain Singh to the rank of Jemadar, notified in G. G. O. No. 690 of 1874, will be held to have effect from the 13th December 1873 instead of from the 13th December 1874, as previously notified.

*The* 19*th February* 1875.

*No.* 184 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Phillips Mignon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 21st January 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clause 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 185 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Military Account Department:—

Colonel A. E. Osborne, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, to officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Department, on the departure on furlough to Europe of Colonel O. Hamilton, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Williams, or until further orders.

Captain C. F. Thomas, Officiating Deputy Paymaster, Presidency Circle, to officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders, *vice* Colonel Osborne.

*No.* 186 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Robert McMullin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year eleven months and twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 20th March 1875.

Major Swinton John Browne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 187 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenants H. W. Duperier and T. P. Cather, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the* 15*th February* 1875.

*No.* 61.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 17th January 1875.

*No.* 62.—The transfer of Mr. (late Sub-Conductor) G. Stock, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from British Burmah to Assam (Public Works Department Notification No. 531, dated 24th September 1874), is cancelled.

*No.* 63.—Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is posted to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Controller, or until further orders.

*No.* 64.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment under the Director of State Railways:—

*From* 10*th September* 1874.

Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Sergeant J. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant P. Kearns, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

*From* 11*th September* 1874.

Mr. J. N. Robinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

*The* 16*th February* 1875.

*No.* 66.—Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the date of transfer of Captain Shepherd to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

*The* 17*th February* 1875.

*No.* 67.—The orders of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dismissing Mr. R. A. Harman, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore, from the Public Works Department, are confirmed.

*No.* 68.—Mr. A. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the British Burmah Provincial Establishment to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, with effect from the 9th September 1874.

*No.* 69.—Corporal C. Lewis, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in his appointment.

*The* 18*th February* 1875.

*No.* 71.—Mr. W. August, Accountant, 4th Grade, Assam, is dismissed from the Public Works Department from the date on which he absented himself from duty without leave.

*No.* 72.—Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, B. S. C., Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts at Bombay, until further orders.

Captain A. G Begbie, R. E., Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, and Officiating Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay, until further orders.

*The* 19*th February* 1875.

*No.* 73.—Captain I. P. Westmorland, R. E., and Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 22nd January 1875.

*No.* 74.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 537 of 28th September 1874, confirming Mr. O'Donoghue in his appointment as 4th Grade Accountant, Hyderabad, for "4th April 1874," substitute "4th April 1873."

*No.* 75.—Public Works Department Notification No. 590 of the 31st October 1874, transferring Captain M. A. Alves, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Military Works Branch to Mysore, is cancelled.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The* 15*th February* 1875.

*No.* 65.—Mr. J. C. Douglas, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th January 1875, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, or until further orders.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

All Notifications or other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* should be sent to the Press not later than 3 o'clock every Friday afternoon. Matter received after that hour will not appear in the following Saturday's Gazette, unless specially certified by a Secretary or Under or Assistant Secretary to be extremely urgent.

Papers intended for the Gazette Supplement should be sent to the Press not later than Thursday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 9th February* 1875.

*No.* 59.—With reference to Government Notification No. 46 of the 29th January 1875, appointing him Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Colonel A. Cadell, R E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, made over temporary charge of his office to Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

*No.* 60.—Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, received temporary charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of the 9th instant, pending the arrival of Colonel Francis, appointed to officiate for Colonel Cadell in Government Notification No. 46 of the 29th January 1875.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 61.—Rampershad, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Road Division, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 62.—Luchmon Pershaud, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his charge in the Northern Road Division, on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and directed to proceed to Rangoon in pursuance of Government Notification No. 13, dated 7th January 1875.

G. R. GIBBS, *Captain, S. C.,*
for *Offg. Asstt. Secy. to Agent, G. G., for C. India.*

### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Sawar, the 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 130.—Captain J. H. Lassalle, and Pundit Maharaj Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Beaur, on the afternoon of the 15th January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Chief Commissioner.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 9.—Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, is granted one and a half month's privilege leave from 1st February 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 10.—Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 26th January 1875.

*The 5th February* 1875.

*No.* 11.—Baboo Gooroo Dass Chatterjee, Overseer, is posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works, on his return from Famine Relief Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 1st Circle.

*The 18th February* 1875.

*No.* 552.—2nd Grade Overseer Baboo Gooroodass Chatterjee, returned from Famine Relief Works and joined the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 13th February 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.*

### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 13th February* 1875.

*No.* 6.—With reference to Notification No. 122, of 20th October 1874, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 4th February 1875.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### 4th Circle.

*The 4th February* 1875.

*No.* 1.—TRANSFERS.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Dalhousie Sub-Division, Jullundhur Division, Military Works, to Subathoo Sub-Division, Kussowlie Division, Military Works.

Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Subathoo Sub-Division, Kussowlie Division, Military Works, to the Firozepore Division, Military Works.

Sergeant J. Delaney, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Umballa Division, Military Works, to the Firozepore Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
*Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.*

### 7th Circle.

*The 13th February* 1875.

*No.* 541.—Mr. J. Calvert, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the 7th Circle, Military Works, on the 28th January 1875, and is posted to the II Rancekhet Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th February 1875.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 11th February* 1875.

*No.* 37.—Private D. Kirk, Overseer, 1st Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 5th December 1874 to the 23rd January 1875.

*The 12th February* 1875.

*No.* 38.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 57, of the 5th February 1875, Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mhow, the 11th January* 1875.

*No.* 4.—Mr. T. J. Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 19th December 1874.

*The 13th February* 1875.

*No.* 5.—Mr. T. J. Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 27th December 1874, the remaining portion of his leave granted in this office Notification No. 4, dated 11th January 1875, is cancelled.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
*Engineer-in-Chief,*
*Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.*

Notice is hereby given that owing to the opening of the diversion across the Nerbudda River and the extension of this line to Choral Chowkie, Mortakka is closed as a station for general traffic. The nearest stations to which goods can be booked are Sanawad, four miles from Mortakka on the south bank, and Barwai, three miles from Mortakka on the north bank, of the Nerbudda River. As, however, Mortakka will be retained as a watering station, the convenience of passengers will be provided for by the issue of tickets to the station next beyond; fares being charged accordingly.

Mortakka will again be opened as a terminus of the line south of the Nerbudda on or about the 1st of June.

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
*Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway.*

KHANDWA,
*The 12th February* 1875.

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 13th February* 1875.

*No.* 9.—Mr. H. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Central Office of Accounts, with effect from 1st February 1875.

*No.* 10.—Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts to the Ravi Section, with effect from 1st February 1875.

*No.* 11.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th February 1875.

*No.* 12.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 4th January 1875, transferring Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway, this subordinate was relieved of his duties on the Ravi Section of this Railway on the afternoon of the 14th January 1875, and reported his departure for Mooltan on the 18th idem. This cancels Notification No. 6, dated 23rd January 1875.

*No.* 13.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 66, dated 25th September 1874, transferring Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Indus Valley State Railway to Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer is posted to the Survey Circle, and took over charge of that circle from Mr. J. L. Gallott, Officiating Superintending Engineer, on the afternoon of the 8th February 1875.

*No.* 14.—Mr. J. Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, with effect from the 15th February 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, with effect from 15th February 1875.

*No.* 16.—Mr. J. H. Cochrane, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Ravi Section, with effect from the 15th February 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*The* 12*th February* 1875.

*No.* 34.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Larkhana Division on the forenoon of the 4th instant to Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, who is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of that Division, till further orders.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Dholpur, the* 16*th February* 1875.

*No.* 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 12, dated 19th ultimo, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 8th instant, from the Rajputana State Railway, and, as a temporary arrangement, is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the* 13*th February* 1875.

*No.* 231*E.*—Mr. J. H. Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to Scindia State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 12, dated 19th January, left Ulwar Division, Rajpootana State Railway, on the 5th February 1875 to join that Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Dinapore, the* 13*th February* 1875.

*No.* 3.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 32, dated 4th current, Baboo Takoor Dass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, and is posted to the Durbunga Division.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## CONSULTING EGINNEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Lucknow, the* 13*th February* 1875.

Pundit Kanhia Lall Guzrati, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 15th February 1875.

R. deBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
*Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Stuart, of Rangoon, a British subject, formerly Liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, died at Rangoon on the 29th December 1873.

Hugo Klotz, Manager of the Barakai Tea Garden in Cachar, died at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 10th August 1874.

Thomas Campbell, Manager of the Chandui Indigo Factory in Maldah, died in Maldah on the 20th February 1871.

Francis Lindsay Tucker, Quarter Master of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, died at Morar, Gwalior, on the 4th October 1874.

Eleanor Rebecca Wells, of Cawnpore, a widow, died at Cawnpore on the 14th October 1872.

W. J. Mathew, of Allahabad, died at Allahabad on the 25th June 1874.

H. S. Clark, a Tea Planter in the district of Luckimpore, in Assam, died at Luckimpore, Assam, on the 2nd August 1874.

Joseph Anthony Sexton, of Mussoorie, a British subject, died at Mussoorie on the 23rd October 1872.

John Gordon, Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division, of the Punjab Northern State Railway, died at Delhi on the 24th November 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The* 29*th Jan.* 1875. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

# ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 70.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1875.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Controller, Bengal, for Port Blair. | Nov. 1874 | Jan. 9, 1875 |
| 2 | Do., Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Do. 14, „ |
| 3 | Do., British Burmah. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 4 | Do., Central Provinces | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 5 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| 6 | Do., Oudh .. | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| 7 | Do., Hyderabad, for Berars. | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| 8 | Do., Military Works. | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 9 | Do., Mysore, for Coorg. | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 12 | Do., Hyderabad | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 15, 1874 |
| 13 | Do., Bombay .. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 14 | Do., N.-W. Provinces. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 15 | Do., Central India | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 16 | Do., Mysore | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 17 | Do., Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 30, „ |
| 18 | Do., Bengal .. | Ditto .. | Jan. 9, 1875 |
| 19 | Depy. Contlr., Assam | Ditto ... | Do. 13, „ |
| | TELEGRAPHS. | | |
| 10 | Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph. | Nov. 1874 | Jan. 27, 1875 |
| 11 | Do. do., for Indian Telegraph. | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |

IRRIGATION.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Central Provinces | Nov 1874 | Dec. 21, 1874 |
| 2 | Do., B. Burmah | Ditto ... | Jan 2, 1875 |
| 3 | Do., Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 4 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| 5 | Do., N.-W. P. ... | Ditto .. | Do. 27, „ |
| 6 | Do., Bombay ... | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 29, 1874 |
| 7 | Do., Bengal ... | Ditto .. | Do 31, „ |
| 8 | Do., Madras ... | Ditto . | Jan. 2, 1875 |
| 9 | Do., Mysore ... | Sep. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874 |
| | GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | | |
| 1 | Bengal .. | Nov. 1874 | Jan 23, 1875 |
| 2 | Punjab ... | Ditto .. | Do. 25, „ |
| 3 | Oudh .. | Ditto .. | Do. 25, „ |
| 4 | Central Provinces... | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 22, 1874 |
| 5 | Bombay ... | Ditto . | Do. 28, „ |
| 6 | Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 30, „ |

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Sindia . | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 21, 1874. |
| 2 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 3 | Do., Western Rajpootana Survey | Ditto ... | Do. 28, „ |
| 4 | Do., Wurdah Valley. | Ditto ... | Jan. 15, 1875. |
| 5 | Do., Bengal, for Store-keeper, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 6 | Do., Bengal, for Tirhoot. | Ditto ... | Do. 15, „ |
| 7 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Do. 19, „ |
| 8 | Do., Punjab Northern. | Ditto ... | Do. 20, „ |
| 9 | Do., Northern Bengal. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 10 | Do., Holkar .. | Ditto ... | Do. 29, „ |
| 11 | Do., Neemuch... | Ditto ... | Do. 29, „ |
| 12 | Do., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. | Ditto ... | Do. 29, „ |
| 13 | Do., Hyderabad | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 15, 1874. |
| 14 | Do., Bombay, for Hoobloo and Carwar. | Ditto .. | Do. 28, „ |
| 15 | Do., Hyderabad, for Nizam's | Ditto ... | Jan. 18, 1875. |
| 16 | Do., Indus Valley | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| | STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE). | | |
| 1 | Contlr., Wurdah Valley | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874. |
| 2 | Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern | Ditto ... | Jan. 5, 1875. |
| 3 | Do., Nulhatee . | Ditto ... | Do. 8, „ |
| 4 | Contlr., Hyderabad, for Oomrooteo. | Ditto ... | Do. 19, „ |
| 5 | Do., Hyderabad, for Khamgaum. | Ditto .. | Do. 19, „ |
| 6 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 7 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 8 | Do., Holkar . | Oct. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874. |
| 9 | Do., Hyderabad, for Nizam's. | Ditto ... | Jan. 27, 1875. |

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 17th February* 1875.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,06,187 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,12,13,584 0 6 | | | |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,89,13,175 2 2 | 3,10,26,759 | 2 | 8 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 3,31,64,176 | 3 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 5,10,313 | 11 | 1 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 4,59,779 | 7 | 5 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,78,67,216 | 0 | 8 |

| ASSETS. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,82,87,472 | 6 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 80,19,705 | 3 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 25,95,799 | 14 | 11 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 1,91,00,574 | 9 | 9 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,83,603 | 10 | 11 |
| Stamps .. ... | 13,194 | 0 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,05,201 | 4 | 10 |
| Sundries ... ... | 1,76,357 | 10 | 2 |
| Bullion ... ... | 8,21,383 | 4 | 2 |
| | 5,03,03,292 | 1 | 0 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,37,84,829 2 4 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,37,79,094 13 4 | 3,75,63,923 | 15 | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,78,67,216 | 0 | 8 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 18th February* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1875.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent Loans | | | | | | | 5 per cent. Loan | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | 4 per cent. Bombay Book Debt Loan of 1865. | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | of 1870. | of 1871. | of 1872. | | 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | | |
| Balance of 31st January 1875 ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,02,500 | 1,64,93,900 | 1,11,12,800 | 1,26,70,100 | 1,10,100 | 38,13,200 | 2,46,000 | 3,26,67,700 | 5,02,55,700 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 13,92,49,834 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,500 | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | 2,000 | 11,500 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 7,000 | 1,67,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,99,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1875 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,000 | 55,500 | 4,000 | 56,200 | ... | 500 | 2,000 | 29,000 | 1,38,100 | ... | ... | ... | 2,86,300 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,03,500 | 1,65,59,300 | 1,11,18,800 | 1,27,38,900 | 1,10,100 | 38,17,200 | 2,48,000 | 3,27,13,700 | 5,05,60,900 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 29 | 13,97,48,134 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers ... .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,05,900 | 6,600 | 62,700 | 5,000 | 28,300 | ... | 4,67,700 | 20,600 | ... | ... | 29 | 6,96,829 |
| Balance on 15th February 1875... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,03,500 | 1,64,53,400 | 1,11,12,200 | 1,26,76,100 | 1,05,100 | 37,88,900 | 2,48,000 | 3,22,46,000 | 5,05,40,200 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | ... | 13,90,51,305 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1874, enfaced from India 2,087 lakhs; retransferred from London, 2,009 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 16th December | 1874 to 31st | „ | „ | „ | 16 „ | „ | „ | 24 „ |
| „ | 1st January | 1875 to 15th | Jan. | 1975 | „ | 6 „ | „ | „ | 16 „ |
| „ | 16th „ | „ to 31st | „ | „ | „ | 7 „ | „ | „ | 7 „ |
| „ | 1st February | „ to 15th | Feb. | „ | „ | 5 „ | „ | „ | 7 „ |
| | | | | | | 2,121 | | | 2,063 lakhs. |
| | | | | | | 2,063 | | | |
| | | | | | Balance against India ... | 58 | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 18th February 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts :—

### ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran ... Presidency College.
Datta, Rámlál ... Ditto.
Mulraj .. Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Navinchandra ... Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

Ghosh, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan ... General Assembly's Institution.

### HISTORY.

THIRD CLASS.

Ghosh, Apurvakrishna ... Free Church Institution.

### MATHEMATICS.

THIRD CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

De, Devsankar ... Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramáprasanna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath ... Ditto.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts :—

*In alphabetical order.*

Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan ... Hooghly College.
Ditto, Tarinidás ... Presidency College.
Das, Kshetramohan ... Sanskrit College.
Guha, Kaminikumar ... General Assembly's Institution.
Set, Gerischandra ... Benares College.

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 16th February* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7645 | A 89—59419 | 500 | Summonoollah Bapari. |
| 7646 | A 88—88341 | 1,000 | James Castello, Esq., Inspector. |
| 7647 | L 49—59090 | 50 | Babu Sunnasee Churn Shaw. |
| 7655 | L 49—30464 | 50 | Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee. |
| 7659 | L 37—63879 | 20 | Babu Sreeram Chunder Mozoomdar. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7648 | L 46—46917 | 20 | Babu Harrakh Narain. |
| 7649 | L 37—74646<br>„ —74614 | 20 | Babu Jodoonath Ghose. |
| 7650 | L 50—03361 | 100 | R. Glyn Griffith, Esq. |
| 7651 | L 5—46832 | 10 | G. H. P. Livesay, Esq. |
| | „ —46910 | 10 | |
| | „ —46911 | 10 | |
| | „ —46909 | 10 | |
| 7652 | L 2—88489 | 10 | Ramchund Pooranchund. |
| 7653 | L 6—29427<br>L 3—36443 | 10 | Babu Chundra Nath Dutt. |
| 7654 | L 15—31629 | 5 | The Superintendent of Simoor State, Nahun Iron Works. |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7656 | L 41—61133 | 10 | Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee. |
| | L 46—46256 | 20 | |
| | L 49—49135 | 50 | |
| 7657 | L 45—70497 | 20 | Babu Peary Mohun Banerjee. |
| 7661 | L 38—88818 | 100 | Babu Govind Chunder Coondoo. |
| | L 50—82838 | 100 | |
| 7662 | L 38—78885 | 100 | Babu Grish Chunder Mundol. |
| 7666 | L 45—31979 | 20 | Babu Rajendro Coomar Bose. |
| | L 5—71963 | 10 | |
| | L 9—89979 | 5 | |
| 7667 | L 38—06811 | 100 | Babu Nihal Chundra Dutta. |
| | L 8—87529 | 100 | |
| | L 19—10384 | 50 | |
| | „ —09073 | 50 | |
| | L 14—08331 | 20 | |
| | „ —75804 | 20 | |
| | „ —41532 | 20 | |
| | „ —39025 | 20 | |
| | A 99—37293 | 20 | |
| | L 13—79260 | 20 | |
| | A 94—82582 | 20 | |
| | L 14—37875 | 20 | |
| | „ —57007 | 20 | |
| | „ —23597 | 20 | |
| | „ —01335 | 20 | |
| | L 5—96943 | 10 | |
| | L 3—21262 | 10 | |
| | L 6—21833 | 10 | |
| | „ —97108 | 10 | |
| | L 2—88620 | 10 | |
| 7668 | L 4—26277 | 10 | Aujoodhyapersad Baj Pun. |
| | A 97—64670 | 10 | |
| | A 21—62312 | 10 | |
| | L 9—61346 } „ —61342 } | 5 | |
| 7669 | L 33—49176 | 10 | Babu Sarodapersad Mookerjee. |
| | L 37—61546 | 20 | |
| 7670 | L 50—72119 | 100 | R. O. Philipps, Esq. |
| 7671 | L 14—23792 | 20 | W. Stolve, Esq. |
| | L 39—88542 | 10 | |
| 7672 | L 36—99388 | 20 | The Treasury Officer, Kangra. |
| 7673 | L 50—89215 | 100 | Babu Issur Chunder Ghose. |
| | „ —99217 | 100 | |
| | „ —99218 | 100 | |
| 7674 | L 33—82222 } „ —82224 } | 10 | W. A. Llewhellin, Esq. |
| 7675 | A 13—56798 | 100 | Babu Shib Chundra Naug. |
| | „ —28681 | 100 | |
| | „ —43314 | 100 | |
| 7676 | L 50—09981 } „ —09983 } | 100 | Messrs. R. B. Rodda & Co. |
| 7677 | L 51—04790 | 100 | J. Nugent, Esq. |
| | L 50—00527 | 100 | |
| | L 49—70111 | 50 | |
| 7678 | L 41—60944 | 10 | Shaik Peroo. |
| 7679 | L 39—73155 } „ —73152 } | 10 | Babu Prosunno Coomer Biswas. |
| 7680 | L 16—95612 } „ —95602 } | 5 | Messrs. Moore and Co. |
| 7681 | L 50—40449 | 100 | Babu Rash Behari Seal. |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 19th February* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No of Notes. | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 307 | B 38—84199 | 100 | Y. Masillamoni Pillai, Cash-keeper, No. 4, Revenue Survey Office, Madura. |
| 325 | B 3z—64484 | 50 | A. Sam Row, Head Accountant, Presidency Pay Office, Madras. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 310 | B 34—90215 | 10 | G. Srinivasa Row, Sheristadar, Perambalur Taluq. |
| | B 41—09381 | 10 | |
| | B 35—30199 | 20 | |
| 313 | B 24—89383 | 50 | M. Gooroonada Charry, Madras. |
| 320 | B 39—01781 } „ —01773 } wrongly joined | 5 | C. Vencatasawmy Chetty, 91, Narayana Moodelly Street, Madras. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th February* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| J 7—18696 | 5 | Mrs. A. Higgins, of Ootacamand. |
| J 6—43319 | 10 | B. Streenivasa Rao, of Prodatore. |

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| B 32—45288 | 50 | P. Caleb Naidoo, of Calicut. |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th February* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 143 | C 86—76611 | 100 | Casinath Dajee, Local Fund Overseer, Bandora, Tanna. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 126 | C 85—78813 | 50 | Pundit Peary Lall, Pleader, Judge's Court, Shajanpore. |
| 151 | M 5—13643 | 50 | Peerbhoy Hakumjee, Mandvie Bunder, Bombay. |
| | „ —13644 | 50 | |
| | C 84—27267 | 20 | |
| 152 | C 78—90674 | 20 | Khoma Anoop, near County Jail, Bombay. |
| A68 | C 84—09571 / „ —39590 (wrongly joined) | 20 | Ruttonjee Bamonjee, 4, Rampart Row, Bombay. |
| A69 | C 82—48905 / „ —48908 (ditto) | 10 | Luckmichund Govindjee, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 9th February* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| G 9—12893 | 50 | Mr. Shewandass Chandoomul, Dufterdar to the Collector of Kurrachee. |
| G 10—17802 | 100 | |

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th February* 1875.

W. PATTON,
*Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 295 | D 6—74827 / „ —74828 (wrongly joined.) | 10 | G. Groves, Esq., Calcutta. |
| 299 | D 10—26638 / „ —26644 (ditto) | 5 | The Secretary, Toondla Christmas Games. |
| 300 | D 7—59089 / „ —59090 (ditto) | 100 | The Agent, Bank of Bengal, Allahabad. |
| 301 | D 5—64716 / „ —64719 (ditto) | 20 | Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Calcutta. |
| 302 | D 10—37197 | 5 | Mohumed Ameen, Vazeerabad. |
| 304 | D 10—19617 | 5 | Mr. H. Eldred, Amballa. |
| 305 | D 5—64746 | 20 | Mohumed Buksh, Sealkote. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th February* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 30 | E 4—56422 | 50 | Mr. T. E. Ivens, Dera Ghazee Khan. |
| 34 | E 5—61346 | 20 | The Director General of Post Offices, India, Calcutta. |
| 36 | E 7—19307 | 5 | Hakim Rai, Sub-Inspector of Post Offices, Dera Ghazee Khan Sub-Division. |
| | „ —19308 | 5 | |
| | „ —19309 | 5 | |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 13th February* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 8th, 1875 ... | ... | .. | ... | 93,582 | 66,23,487 |
| " 9th " ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,283 | 65,23,487 |
| " 10th " ... | Holidays. | | | | |
| " 11th " ... | | | | | |
| " 12th " ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,305 | 64,23,487 |
| " 13th " ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,015 | 63,23,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th Feb.* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 19th February* 1875.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bakhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Almora*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

M. PERCY,
*Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

**Report on the production of Tobacco in** India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

**Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised** *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

**Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E.** O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**A Manual of Family Medicine for India.** By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES JOHN CONNEW, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, late a Broker, residing in Calcutta, but who died at St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 19th day of August 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 17th day of November 1874 duly granted to Charles Mowbray Connew, of Calcutta, his eldest son, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said Administrator at their office, situate at 5 Hastings Street in Calcutta, on or before the 15th day of April 1875, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 15th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Administrator.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

Two 5½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes:—

No. 039697 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.
„ 039698 of 1859-60 for Rs. 800.

BURN & Co.,
*No. 7, Hastings Street.*

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{001129}{\text{ct. } 182279}$ of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ram Rutton Bose, and last endorsed to Rudra Kanta Laherie, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to and other person. Payment of the above Note any the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RUDRA KANTA LAHERIE,
*Benares, Bangalitola.*

#### Lost or Stolen.

Government Promissory Note No. 013163 at 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 belonging to

HEERA LAUL MITTRA.

#### Destroyed by White-ants.

Component No. 18856 at 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

ANNADACHURN BHUTTACHARJEE,
*Holder.*

#### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

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# The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1875.

*An Act to correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act,* 1874.

Preamble.

For the purpose of correcting a clerical error in Act No. XVI of 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act XVI of 1874, schedule I, Part I.

1. In the third column of the first Part of the schedule to the said Act, opposite to "V of 1874," for the word "two," the word "one" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1875.

### THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

SECTIONS.

3. Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.
4. Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.
5. Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.
   Assessor.
6. Communication to Court of grounds of charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.
7. Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.
8. Powers of special Court.
9. Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.
10. Powers of Court in making investigation.
11. Report by Court to Local Government.
12. Statement of decision in open Court.
13. Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.
14. Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.
15. Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.
16. Power to commit for trial.
    Power to bind over persons to give evidence.
    Depositions.
17. Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

18. Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—
    (*a*) after investigation under this Act,
    (*b*) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court,
    (*c*) after supersession,
    (*d*) after conviction of any offence.
19. Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.
20. Report to other Local Governments.
21. Report to Board of Trade.

SECTIONS.

22. Power to revoke cancellation or suspension. Power to grant new certificate.
23. Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.
Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

24. Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.
25. Form and contents of agreement.
26. Provision where lascars are shipped.
27. Forms for British or Colonial ships.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

28. Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
29. Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.
30. Amendment of sections 2, 15, 17 and 23, Act X of 1841.
31. Powers of Pilot Court.

*An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred, provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient in many cases that such investigations shall be made by persons more in number and of more varied qualifications:

And whereas it is also expedient to provide efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in such investigations and in trials under Act No. XII of 1859 *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*:

And whereas it is expedient to repeal Act No. XV of 1863 *(to amend Act I of* 1859) and to re-enact certain of its provisions with the amendments hereinafter appearing:

And whereas it is provided by Act No. X of 1841, sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three, that the persons guilty of the offences therein respectively mentioned shall be liable upon conviction by information by the Advocate General to the penalties therein respectively provided:

And whereas it is expedient to render the said penalties recoverable otherwise than on information by the Advocate General;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875;"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Sections one hundred, one hundred and one and one hundred and two of Act I of 1859 and the whole of Act XV of 1863, are hereby repealed.

But every enquiry now pending, which has been commenced under any enactment so repealed, shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.

3. In any of the cases following (namely):—

(*a*) whenever any ship is lost, abandoned or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

(*b*) whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

(*c*) whenever by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

(*d*) whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any port or place in India, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under Act X of 1841;

the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or, in cases under clause (*b*) of this section, of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, damage or casualty, or, where any ship above referred to arrives in British India, the person then in charge of her, shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, if he arrive at any port, then to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

The Magistrate or officer receiving such notice shall without delay communicate the same to the Local Government.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

4. If in any such case a formal investigation appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs. The other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.

5. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, at the instance of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf, to investigate charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of

any master, mate or engineer of any ship, who holds a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships.

Assessor.

Every such Court may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Such person shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

Communication to Court of grounds for charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.

6. If the Local Government has reason to think that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade with incompetency or misconduct, it shall transmit a statement of such grounds to the Court making the investigation.

Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.

7. If the investigation involves a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person holding such certificate as aforesaid, the Court shall, if practicable, before commencing the investigation cause the holder of such certificate to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government as aforesaid.

Powers of special Court.

8. For the purpose of the investigation the special Court, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have the same powers as if such investigation were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which the said Magistrate has power to convict.

Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.

9. If, in the course of an investigation under this Act by any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, it appears that there are grounds for charging with incompetency or misconduct any holder of such certificate as aforesaid not so charged by the Local Government, the Court may cause a statement of such grounds to be furnished to such holder, and may then commence an investigation into such charge of incompetency or misconduct.

Powers of Court in making investigation.

10. For the purpose of such investigation such Court may summon the master, mate or engineer to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise,

and may summon and examine witnesses.

Report by Court to Local Government.

11. The Court shall in all cases transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived.

Statement of decision in open Court.

12. If the Court decide that any such certificate as aforesaid shall be cancelled or suspended, it shall so state in open Court, at the conclusion of the case or as soon afterwards as possible.

Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.

13. When the Court decides to cancel or suspend a certificate, it shall send a full report upon the case with the evidence, and the suspended or cancelled certificate through the Local Government to the Board of Trade.

Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.

14. Provided that no certificate shall be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) unless the person holding the certificate has before the commencement of the investigation been furnished with a copy of the statement of the case upon which the investigation has been ordered;

(*b*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, unless the report be confirmed by the Local Government;

(*c*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, attended by an Assessor, unless the Assessor expresses his concurrence in the report.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

15. If any Court making an investigation under this Act thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject nevertheless to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Any officer so authorized to enter a vessel may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section one hundred and eighty-six.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial.

16. Whenever in course of any investigation under this Act, it appears that any person has committed an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may for the purposes of this section exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Justice of the Peace:

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

Depositions.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making investigations under this Act shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

*(a)* that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

*(b)* that it was made in the presence of the person accused.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

17. All the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, except such as require reports to and communications with the Board of Trade, or relate to the actual cancellation or suspension of certificates, shall be applicable also to charges of incompetency or misconduct against any Master, Mate or Engineer who holds a certificate granted by any Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—

18. The Local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted by such Local Government, or by any other Local Government, to any master, mate or engineer, in the following cases; (that is to say)—

(a) after investigation under this Act.

(*a*) If upon any investigation made under this Act, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or the master, mate or engineer is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(b) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court.

(*b*) If upon any enquiry made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, or upon any enquiry made by a Naval Court constituted as is provided by any law for the time being in force, or upon any enquiry made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized in any British possession to enquire into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the Master, Mate or Engineer; or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(c) after supersession.

(*c*) If he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force.

(d) after conviction of any offence.

(*d*) If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony.

Provided that no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate had before, or within a reasonable time after, the commencement of the investigation notice of the nature of the charge made and established against him.

The Local Government may, if it thinks the justice of the case requires it, re-issue and return any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended under this section, or shorten the time for which it has been suspended, or grant a new certificate of the same or any lower grade in place of any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended.

Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.

19. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under this Chapter, shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report to other Local Governments.

20. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

21. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under this Chapter the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Whenever it is reported to the Local Government that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship has been caused by the wrongful act or default of a Master, Mate or Engineer holding a certificate from the said Board, or that such Master, Mate or Engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, the Local Government, if it concur in such report, shall send a copy of the same to the Board of Trade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

22. Any Local Government may at any subsequent time revoke any order of cancelment or suspension which it may have made under this Act, or grant to any person whose certificate it has cancelled under this Act, a new certificate of the same or of any other grade.

Notice of every revocation and of every grant under this section shall, as soon as may be practicable, be reported to the Board of Trade.

Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.

23. Nothing in this Act affects the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of the said Act I of 1859, on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

The said powers may be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at any port in India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, if the Master, Mate or Engineer has received his certificate from any Local Government.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

24. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any port in India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof; (that is to say)—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Provision where Lascars are shipped.

26. When it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section seventeen, contain stipulations for providing for him fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION:—In this section the word 'seaman' includes also a Native of India carried to sea from any port in India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

27. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman in any port in India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

28. Sections three to twenty-seven (both inclusive) shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. I of 1859.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

29. Sections nine to sixteen (both inclusive) of the said Act No. I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under the said Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

30. In the said sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted (namely):—"on conviction before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate of the first class."

Powers of Pilot Court.

31. The Court conducting a trial under the said Act No. XII of 1859, shall have the same powers to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as are conferred by this Act on Courts making investigations under section four.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1875.

*An Act to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognized by the orders and customs of the service.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875 :—

No. 1 OF 1875.

*A Bill to secure the repayment of a Loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.*

Preamble. Patent of Baronetcy.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty dated the sixth day of August, 1858, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased, the dignity of Baronet, to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body.

Trustees under Act XX of 1860.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislative Council of India numbered XX of 1860, and entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of Rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Mazagon Castle,' in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," certain officers therein mentioned were constituted Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of such Act.

Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one lákh vested in Trustees.

And it was thereby enacted that, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees should be transferred into the names of the said Trustees upon trust, amongst other things, from time to time to pay and apply the annual income of the said securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the person who, as heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, should, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same dignity of Baronet might descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns.

Trusts of the income.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

And it was by the said Act further enacted that, subject as therein mentioned, so long as the said dignity of Baronet should endure, and until there should be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said dignity might descend, neither the said present Baronet nor any of the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet in whose favour trusts were thereinbefore declared of the annual income of the said securities, should convey, charge, or encumber the said securities, or any part thereof, or the annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate or interest than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," nor should have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts were declared by the said Act of the annual income of the said securities, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to the same; nor should the same be held to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any assurance contrary to the intention of the said Act was thereby declared to be void:

And whereas, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees were transferred into the names of the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid:

And whereas, since the said transfer, part of the said promissory notes, producing an annual income of five thousand rupees, has been paid off by the Government of India; and the annual income of the promissory notes vested in the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid was thereby reduced to ninety-five thousand rupees:

And whereas the said present Baronet has three sons only (namely), Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee who is a minor:

Agreement for loan.

And whereas the said present Baronet recently applied to the Government of India to advance and lend to him the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees, to be applied to purposes beneficial to himself and his said sons, which the Government of India agreed to do upon having the repayment thereof with interest secured in manner hereinafter mentioned:

Advance of loan.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement, the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees has been advanced and lent to the said present Baronet:

Concurrence of present Baronet's sons.

And whereas the said Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by themselves, and the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by his guardian, have agreed to the arrangement intended to be effected by this Act;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Withholding interest on notes in discharge of loan.

1. In consideration of the premises, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Government of India shall withhold out of said sum of ninety-five thousand rupees, being the interest on the said promissory notes now vested in the said trustees, the annual sum of forty thousand rupees during the term of seventeen years from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the said sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum has been sooner discharged.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India having lent four and a half lákhs of rupees to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay, Baronet, the object of this Bill is to secure the repayment of the same with interest at five per cent. per annum.

The interposition of the legislature is necessary inasmuch as the security offered was vested in trustees and rendered inalienable by Act No. XX of 1860.

The next heirs of the Baronet have consented to the proposed arrangement.

CALCUTTA,
*3rd February* 1875.

B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1875.

*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Partial repeal of Act XXIV of 1869.

2. The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 *(to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay)* are hereby repealed, namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two.

Power to impose duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Madras Government.

3. The Governor General in Council may from time to time impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas; and the Local Government shall for every such maund sold by or on behalf of Government from time to time fix, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, such additional sum as it may deem sufficient to cover, in each district or group of districts, the average cost for the time being of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt.

When any such additional sum has been fixed for any district or group of districts, it shall not be altered for such district or group until after the expiration of at least three years from the date of such notification.

Price of salt sold by Madras Government.

4. The price to be paid in each district to the Local Government for salt so sold shall, for every such maund, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum so imposed and fixed as aforesaid.

The price at present so paid in each district shall be taken to be the price to be paid under this section until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such district.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Madras Presidency the salt-revenue is almost wholly raised by means of a Government monopoly. Government is the exclusive purchaser, at fixed rates, of all the salt of proper quality made by the persons engaged in the local manufacture, and the salt is then retailed throughout the Presidency at the price of two rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas, which price is fixed by Act XXIV of 1869, section two.

The average cost to Government on the East Coast of the salt so purchased, including all expenses properly appertaining to manufacture and storing, is three annas per Indian maund; and as the salt is sold by Government at two rupees per maund, it follows that the full Government duty of Re. 1-13-0 is secured on every maund of salt sold on the Eastern Coast.

On the Western Coast the systematic manufacture of salt is carried on to a very limited extent in the northern part of South Canara only, and the bulk of the supply required in that district, and the whole of the supply required in Malabar, in order to meet the demands of the local population and for carriage inland, mainly to Mysore, are obtained from Goa and Bombay through contractors.

The manufactured salt of Canara costs about four annas, and the imported salt of Malabar and part of Canara averages over seven annas per maund, and as both are sold by Government at the rate of two rupees per maund, the Government loses one anna on the former and more than four annas on the latter for every maund sold; and the people of these districts, though undoubtedly quite as well able to pay the salt-tax as their brethren on the East Coast, are favoured to the like extent.

The object of this Bill is to enable Government to realize the full duty of Re. 1-13-0 on salt throughout the Madras Presidency, as it does now in all the districts of the Eastern Coast. It empowers the Governor General in Council to impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Local Government not exceeding Re. 1-13-0 per maund, and it requires the Local Government to fix from time to time such additional sum as may cover in each district the average cost of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt. The price per maund will be equal to the duty so imposed plus the additional sum so fixed.

B. H. ELLIS.

*The 30th January* 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1875 :—

From Government of Madras, dated 24th April 1874.
" Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 845, dated 7th July 1874.
" Government of Madras, No. 1187, dated 2nd July 1874.
" " " No. 1416, dated 1st August 1874.
Memorial from British Indian Association, dated 24th November 1874.
From Government of Bengal, No. 4651, dated 7th December 1874.
Note by Mr. P. Dickens, dated 30th December 1874.
" by Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, dated 27th January 1875.
From Government of Bombay, No. 755, dated 8th February 1875.
" " " No. 790, dated 9th February 1875, and enclosure.
Notes by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Judge of Hooghly, dated 12th February 1875.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have altered the local extent of the proposed Act so as to make it include the ports of the Presidency Towns.

3. We propose to confer on the Police Magistrates and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay the powers of Magistrates of the first class, and to give an appeal from their decisions to the High Court where the sentence involves imprisonment for more than a year or fine of more than Rs. 500. We have declared that cases tried under the proposed Act may be tried summarily, and we have embodied by reference the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. We have carefully revised the first schedule and made some additions to the second.

5. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. A. DALYELL.

*The 16th February* 1875.

*A Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and whereas it is also expedient to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Police Magistrates Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and within the limits of the Ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Presidency Police Courts.

3. The parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1872 as amended by Act No. XI of 1874) mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall apply (so far as they are applicable and subject to the modifications shown in the second column of the same schedule) to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

'Magistrate of District' to include 'Magistrate of Police.'

4. In the parts of the said Code so applied, the expressions 'Magistrate,' 'Magistrate of a District,' 'Magistrate of a Division of a District,' 'Magistrate of the first class,' 'a competent Magistrate,' 'Magistrate having jurisdiction,' and every other expression applicable to a Magistrate of the District, shall be deemed to include a Magistrate of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and 'District' shall be deemed to mean a Presidency Town as defined in section 4 of the said Code.

'District.'

Powers of Magistrates of Police.

5. The said Magistrates of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay shall have the powers of Magistrates of the first class under the said Code, or with which such Magistrates may be invested, except powers under the following sections, (namely) Sections 44 to 47 (both inclusive), 110, 135, 222, 226, 295, 296, 328, 415, 416, 417 and 530.

Appeal.

6. Any person convicted on a trial held by one of the said Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this section shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Cases may be tried summarily.

7. All cases tried under this Act by Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may be tried summarily.

Reference to schedule IV to Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. Whether a warrant or summons shall issue in the first instance,

whether an offence is bailable or not, and

the Court by which the offence is triable under this Act,

shall be deemed to be indicated respectively by the fourth, fifth and seventh columns of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and by the explanatory notes prefixed to such schedule.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*(See section 3).*

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter I, sections 3 (*Pending cases*) and 4 (*Definitions*): | |
| Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*), the first sentence of section 63 and the Explanation thereto, and sections 65 to 70, both inclusive: | |
| Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*), section 122, except so far as it relates to section 346: | |
| Chapter XI (*Of Complaints to a Magistrate*): | *Omit* clause (*a*) of section 140. *Omit* the penultimate clause of section 141.<br>In section 143, *for* 'Court of Session,' *read* 'High Court.'<br>*Omit* the second clause of section 144, and the whole of section 146:<br>In section 148, in the last line of clause one, *after* the words "such Magistrate," *insert* the words "as may then be there." |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*) : | In section 152, *omit* the words "in duplicate." In section 154, *for* the words "one of the copies," *read* "the original," and *for* the words "the other copy," *read* "a copy." |
| Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*), sections 159 to 174, both inclusive : | Except so far as they relate to the issue of warrants to persons other than Police officers. |
| Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*) : | |
| Chapter XV (*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*): | *Omit*, in section 189, the words 'Court of Session or' |
| | To the second clause of section 193, *add* the words 'or false answers.' |
| | In section 195, *omit* the words "Court of Session or", and *for* "Chapter XVI, XVII or XVIII," *read* 'Chapter XVI.' |
| | *Omit* section 197, and *for* the last three clauses of section 198, *substitute* the following clause (namely) "Such instrument, the record of the original inquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the High Court." |
| | In section 199, *omit* the words 'or translation.' |
| | *Omit* section 201, the second clause of section 202 and, in the first clause of the same section, the words "Court of Session or," in each of the places where they occur. |
| Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*) : | To be applicable to all cases (whether summons cases or warrant cases) tried and disposed of by the Courts of the Magistrates of Police, or the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay. |
| | In section 203, *for* the words '(coming under this chapter),' *read* 'which he is competent to try and.' |
| | *Omit*, in section 206, the last fourteen words. |
| | *Omit*, in section 212, the second clause. |
| Chapter XX (*Appeals*), sections 272, 275 to 286 : | *Omit*, in section 276, the words "and in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury," and in section 279, the words "if the appeal be to the Session or High Court." |
| Chapter XXIII (*Execution*), sections 303, 307 to 318 (both inclusive) : | In section 315, *for* "Court of Session," *read* "High Court," and *omit* the proviso. |
| Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*) : | In the last paragraph of section 330, *for* the words after "such Magistrate," *read* "may issue a Commission in the manner hereinbefore provided." |
| Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*), sections 331, 340, 342 to 345 (both inclusive), 347 and 349 : | *Add* to section 343 the words 'or false answers.' |
| Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*): | *Omit* the last nineteen words of section 357. |
| | *Omit*, in section 361, the second and third paragraphs. |
| | *Omit* the last sentence of the second paragraph of section 362. |
| | *Omit* sections 363 and 364. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*) : | *Omit* section 379 to section 387 (both inclusive). |
| Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*) : | *Omit* section 390, and the last two paragraphs of section 398. |
| Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*), sections 418, 421 and 422 : | |
| Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*) : | *Omit* the second clause of section 424. |
| Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*) : | *Omit* the third clause of section 436. *Omit* section 438. |
| Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*) : | *Omit* section 451. |
| Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*), section 461 : | |
| Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*) : | *Omit* sections 472, 474, 475, 476 and 477. |
| Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*) : | *Omit* the two last clauses of section 489. |
| Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*) : | *Omit* the last two clauses of section 504. In sections 506, 507, 508, 509 and 512, *for* "Court of Session," *read* 'High Court.' *Omit* the third paragraph of section 515. *Omit* section 517. |
| Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*) : | |
| Chapter XL (*Possession*), section 534 : | |
| Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*) : | |
| Chapter XLII (*Miscellaneous*), section 539. | |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2.)*

*Acts.*

| No. and year. | Title or Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1856 ... | Presidency Towns Police ... ... | Sections twenty-six to thirty-one, (both inclusive), thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, one hundred, and one hundred and eleven. |
| XLVIII of 1860 | Amending Act XIII of 1856 ... ... | Sections four, six and ten. |
| XXI of 1864 ... | An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta. | Sections two and three. |
| Madras Act VIII of 1867. | Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates ... | Sections thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-one, sixty-one, sixty-two, seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-four. |
| Bengal Act IV of 1866. | The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 ... ... | Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, eighty-five, eighty-six, ninety-six, ninety-seven and ninety-eight. |
| Bengal Act VIII of 1866. | Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866 ... ... | The whole. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1875 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration was referred, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and we have the honour to present this further report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 684-1, dated 25th January 1875.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 68A, dated 29th January 1875, and enclosure.
From Government of the Panjáb, No. 379, dated 27th January 1875.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, Bombay, No. 97, dated 30th January 1875, and enclosure.
From Government of Bengal, No 523, dated 2nd February 1875.
From Government of Bombay, No. 607, dated 1st February 1875, and enclosures
From Government of Fort St. George, No. 245, dated 4th February 1875, and enclosures.

2. We have added two clauses, one (founded on 55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 51) granting relief from Court-fees in certain cases where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate by his executor or administrator; the other (founded on 48 Geo. III, c. 149, s. 35) declaring that Probates and Letters of Administration shall be valid as to trust-property, though the value thereof is not covered by the Court-fee.

3. We have also added clauses providing for cases where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates or letters of administration and imposing a penalty on executors and administrators not paying the full Court-fee within six months after the discovery of the under-payment. These clauses are founded on sections 41 to 43 of 55 Geo. III, c. 184.

4. We have made the provisions of the Bill relating to Court-fees on probates and letters of administration apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

5. To section 3, clause (*a*), of the Bill as introduced, we have added words providing for the case of the stamp having been already cancelled, and in clause (*c*), we have omitted as useless the words "if the difference be considerable."

6. We have slightly altered the form of the Bill and arranged it so that its enacting parts shall fit into the Indian Succession Act and the Court-fees Act, the two enactments which it proposes to amend.

7. We have made no other changes, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed.

8. We think it had better be republished; but that its passing need not be deferred for more than three weeks.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
JOHN INGLIS.
R. A. DALYELL.

*The* 15*th February* 1875.

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*A Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court; And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

1. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

Unlimited grants of probate or letters of administration made by a High Court after 1st April 1875, to take effect throughout British India.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

2. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely) :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

"I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or* of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, *or* of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of ] hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.* late of deceased to *E. F.* and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;"

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

3. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court by which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

4. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

"278A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects, of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

5. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely) :

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

## "CHAPTER III.

### "PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid.

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(a) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(b) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate, than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Relief in case of several grants.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"**19** F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"**19** G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Sections 19A to 19G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

"**19** H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

N° 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 16th February 1875.*

*No. 570P.*—The following Itinerary furnished by Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pekin is published for general information :—

ITINERARY FROM CH'ÊNG-TU FU (THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF SRE CH'NAN) TO TASHILUMBU (ULTERIOR TIBET.)

| | li. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ch'êng-tu Fu to— | | |
| 2. To'u Ch'iao (bridge) ... ... ... | 20 | |
| 3. Shuang Lieu Hsien ... ... ... | 20 | See Note 1. |
| 4. Hsin Chin Hsien ... .. ... | 50 | |
| 5. Hsia Chiang Ho ... ... ... | 50 | See Note 2. |
| 6. Ch'iung Chou ... ... ... | 60 | |
| 7. Ta T'ang P'u ... ... ... | 40 | See Note 3. |
| 8. Pai Chang Yi ... ... ... | 50 | See Note 4. |
| 9. Ming Shan Hsien ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 10. Ya Chou Fu ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 11. Kuan Yin P'u ... ... ... | 45 | |
| 12. Jung Chin Hsien ... ... ... | 45 | |
| 13. Hsiao Knan Shan ... ... ... | 60 | |
| 14. Ch'ing Hsi Hsien ... ... ... | 70 | |
| 15. Fu T'sun ... ... ... | 30 | See Note 5. |
| 16. Ni T'ou Yi ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 17. Lin K'ou ... ... ... | 35 | See Note 6. |
| 18. Fei Yüch Ling ... ... ... | 25 | See Note 7. |
| 19. Hua Lin P'ing ... ... ... | 15 | See Note 8. |
| 20. L'êng Chi ... ... ... | 30 | |
| 21. Lu Ting Ch'iao (bridge)... ... ... | 45 | |
| 22. Ta P'êng P'a ... ... ... | 35 | See Note 9. |
| 23. T'ou Tao Shui ... ... ... | 40 | See Note 10. |
| 24. Lui Yang ... .. ... | 35 | |
| 25. Ta C'hien Lu ... ... ... | 30 | See Note 11. |
| Total distance from Ch'êng-tu Fu to Ta C'hien Lu... | 970 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TA-CH'IEN-LU. | | li. | |
| 26. | 'Kung Chu Chia | ... | ... | ... | 10 | See Note 12. |
| 27. | Chê-to ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 28. | Ti-Ju t'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 29. | A-miang pa ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | |
| 30. | Wa Ch'ieh ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| 31. | Tung E lo ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | |
| 32. | Kao Jih Ssŭ (temple) | ... | ... | ... | 30 | See Note 13. |
| 33. | Wo Lung Shih | ... | ... | ... | 45 | See Note 14. |
| 34. | Pa Chio Lou | ... | ... | ... | 60 | See Note 15. |
| 35. | Chung Tu ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | See Note 16. |
| 36. | Ma Kai Chung | ... | ... | ... | 35 | |
| 37. | Chun-tzu Wan | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 38. | Hsi-ngê-lo ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 39. | Tsa-ma-la-tung | ... | ... | ... | 45 | |
| 40. | Huo-chu-chia | ... | ... | ... | 70 | |
| 41. | Huo-shao-p'o | ... | ... | ... | 25 | |
| 42. | Li t'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | See Note 17. |
| | Total distance from Ta-ch'ien-lu to Li t'ang | | | ... | 685 | |
| | | | LI T'ANG. | | li. | |
| 43. | T'ou t'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 44. | Kau-hai-tzu... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 45. | Lama Ya ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | |
| 46. | Eoh-lang-wan | ... | ... | ... | 55 | |
| 47. | San-pa-t'ang | ... | ... | ... | 55 | |
| 48. | Sung-lin-k'on | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 49. | Ta-shuo-t'ang | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 50. | Pêng-ch'a-mu | ... | ... | ... | 90 | |
| 51. | Hsiao-pa-ch'ung | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 52. | Bat'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| | Total distance from Li t'ang to Bat'ang | | | ... | 545 | |
| | | | BAT'ANG. | | li. | |
| 53. | Nin-ku ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 54. | Chu-pa-lung | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 55. | Kung la ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 56. | K'ung tzŭ ting | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 57. | Mang li ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 58. | Pang mu ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| 59. | Nan tien ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 60. | Ku shu ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 61. | P'u la ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 62. | Chiang Chia | ... | ... | ... | 60 | See Note 18. |
| 63. | Shan Kên ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | See Note 19. |
| 64. | Li shu t'ang | ... | ... | ... | 70 | See Note 20. |
| 65. | A-la-t'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 66. | Shih-pan-kon | ... | ... | ... | 60 | See Note 21. |
| 67. | A-tzŭ t'ang ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | |
| 68. | Ko-êoh ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 69. | Lo-Chia toung | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 70. | Ê-lun to ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| | | | OR OLUNDO, OR ORUNDO. | | | |
| 71. | Cha-ya hsün | ... | ... | ... | 40 | See Note 22. |
| 72. | Yŭ-sa ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| 73. | Ang-ti ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 74. | Kaka ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| 75. | Wang-Chia ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 76. | San tao Ch'iao (bridge) ... | | ... | ... | 25 | |
| 77. | Pa-kung ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| 78. | K'u-nung ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 79. | Yu-t'ang-p'u | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| 80. | Mêng-pu ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | |
| 81. | Hsiao-ên-to ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | |
| 82. | Chamdo ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| | Total distance from Bat'ang to Chamdo | | | ... | 1,435 | |

CHAMDO.

| | | li. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 83. | Ê-lo-Chiao (bridge) ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 84. | Lang-tang-kon ... ... ... | 35 | |
| 85. | Kuo-chio-t'ang ... ... ... | 30 | |
| 86. | La Kung ... ... ... ... | 80 | |
| 87. | Sung lo Chiao (bridge) ... ... ... | 20 | |
| 88. | Êu-ta-chai ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 89. | Êu-ta-t'ang ... ... ... ... | 20 | |
| 90. | Niu-fên-kon ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 91. | Wa-ho-shan... ... ... ... | 20 | |
| 92. | Wa-ho-t'ang ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 93. | Wa-ho-chai ... ... .. ... | 20 | |
| 94. | Ma-li ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 95. | Chia-yu-ch'iao (bridge) ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 96. | Pi-pên shan kên ... ... ... | 30 | See Note 23. |
| 97. | Lo-lung-toung ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 98. | Tich-yao-t'ang ... ... ... | 90 | |
| 99. | Ch'ü ch'ih ... ... ... ... | 20 | |
| 100. | Shuo-pan-to ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 101. | Chung-yi-kon ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 102. | Pa-li-lang ... ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 103. | So-ma-lang ... ... ... ... | 55 | |
| 104. | Na-tzŭ ... ... ... ... | 45 | |
| 105. | Pieu-pa ... ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 106. | Tan-ta ... ... ... ... | 60 | |
| 107. | Chá-lo-sung-to ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 108. | Lang-chi-tsung ... ... ... | 50 | |
| 109. | Ta-wo ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 110. | A-nan-to ... ... ... ... | 55 | |
| 111. | P'o chai-tzŭ ... ... ... | 30 | |
| 112. | Chia kung ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 113. | Ta-pan-ch'iao (bridge) ... ... ... | 40 | See Note 24. |
| 114. | To-tung t'ang ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 115. | Ts'a-chu-ch'ia ... ... ... | 80 | |
| 116. | Lari ... ... ... ... | 60 | |
| | Total distance from Chamdo to Lari ... | 1,510 | |

LARI.

| | | li. |
|---|---|---|
| 117. | A' tsan ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| 118. | Hai-tzŭ ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| 119. | Shan-wan-t'ang ... ... ... | 80 |
| 120. | Ch'ang to ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| 121. | Ning to ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| 122. | Sung-to ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| 123. | Ch'iang-ta ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| 124. | Shun-ta ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| 125. | Lu-ma-ling... ... ... ... | 100 |
| 126. | Tui to ... ... ... ... | 120 |
| 127. | Wu-su-chiang ... ... ... | 60 |
| 128. | Jên chin li ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| 129. | Mo-chu-kung ... ... ... | 70 |
| 130. | La-mu ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| 131. | Chau ta t'ang ... ... ... | 50 |
| 132. | Tê ch'ing ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| 133. | Ts'ai li t'ang ... ... ... | 50 |
| 134. | Lassa ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| | Total distance from Lari to Lassa ... | 1,070 |

LASSA.

| | | li. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 135. | Têng-lung-kang ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 136. | Yeh-tang ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 137. | Chiang li ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| 138. | Ch'ü-shui ... ... ... ... | 50 | See Note 25. |
| 139. | T'ieh-so-chiao (iron suspension bridge) ... | 20 | |
| 140. | Kang-pa-tsê ... ... ... | 35 | |
| 141. | Ma-lung ... ... ... ... | 40 | See Note 26. |
| 142. | Pai-ti ... ... ... ... | 60 | See Note 27. |
| 143. | Yeh sai ... ... ... ... | 35 | |

LASSA—*continued.*

| | | li. |
|---|---|---|
| 144. | Tá lu ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| 145. | Lang-ka tzŭ ... ... ... | 50 |
| 146. | Wêng-ku ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| 147. | Jê lung ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| 148. | Ku-hoi ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| 149. | Chiang tsê ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| 150. | Jên-chin-kang ... ... ... | 55 |
| 151. | Pai-lang ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| 152. | Ch'un tui ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| 153. | Hon ts'ang (or Tashilumbu) ... ... | 40 |
| | Total distance from Lassa to Tashilumbu ... | 915 |
| | Total distance from Ch'êng-tu to Tashilumbu ... | 7,125 |

Three *li* equal about one English mile.

NOTES.

1. Hsien, or Hien. A province is divided into *fu*, *chou*, and hien.
2. *Ho* is one term for a river, *chiang*, also pronounced *Kiang* and *Kong*, another term. See below No. 18.
3. *P'u*, properly a shop, is used of market towns or large trading villages.
4. *Yi*, a government postal station.
5. *T'sun*, a village.
6. *K'ou*, a mouth, a mountain pass.
7. *Ling*, a mountain peak.
8. *P'ing*, a mound, bank.
9. *Pa*, a sluice, lock.
10. *Shui*, water.
11. *Ta Ts'ien* (or *ch'ien*) *Lu*, the arrow, forge.
12. *Ch'ia*, pronounced *K'a*, being short for *K'alun*, a customs barrier.
13. *Ssŭ*, monastery or temple.
14. *Wo-lung Shih*, the rock of the recumbent dragon.
15. *Pa chia lou*, the octagonal-storied building.
16. *Chung-tu*, literally signifying mid-ferry.
17. *Li t'ang*, the *t'ang*, or station, within.
18. *Chiang*, *Kiang*, *Kong*, river. See No. 2.
19. *Shan kén*, the foot of the mountain.
20. *Li-shu T'ang*, pear tree station.
21. *Kon*, ditch; *Shih-pan-kon*, stone-slab ditch.
22. *Hsün*, military station; technically, a minor division of *Yêng*, a cantonment.
23. *Shan kên*. See No. 19.
24. *Ta pan ch'iao*, bridge of large planks or slabs.
25. *Chü Shui*, winding water.
26. *Ma-lung*, horse dyke.
27. *Pai-ti*, white ground.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

*Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of January* 1875.

| Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland. | France. | Germany. | Russia. | Mediterranean Ports. | Other Countries in Europe. | Suez. | Red Sea and Arabian Gulf. | Other Countries in Africa. | Aden. | Persian Gulf. | Mauritius. | Ceylon. | Straits Settlements. | China. | Australia. | Sonmeanee and Mekran. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. |
| Bengal. | Calcutta ... ... | 18,947 0 | 536 0 | ... | ... | 6,261 0 | 1,071 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | ... | ... | 10,355 0 | ... | ... | 37,197 0 |
| | Chittagong ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cuttack ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras. | Coconada, Godavery Dist. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Kistna do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do. | 11,762 16 | ... | ... | ... | 4,419 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,182 34 |
| | Beypore, Malabar do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Tanjore do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Madura do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of Vizagapatam do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports of South Arcot do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Madras ... ... | 19,361 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 268 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,629 0 |
| | Ganjam ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay & Sindh. | Bombay ... ... | 138,672 56 | 46,144 56 | ... | 3,937 56 | 55,418 0 | 11,200 0 | ... | 16 0 | 265 0 | 146 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 0 | ... | ... | 255,918 56 |
| | Kurrachee ... ... | 2,215 0 | ... | ... | ... | 875 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 3,096 0 |
| | Carwar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,621 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,621 84 |
| | Vingorla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Viziadroog ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burmah. | Akyab ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rangoon ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moulmein ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tavoy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kyouk Phyoo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ports in the Ramree Dist. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 190,957 72 | 46,680 56 | ... | 3,937 56 | 66,973 72 | 35,160 84 | ... | 16 0 | 265 0 | 146 0 | ... | 27 0 | 0 58 | ... | 10,474 0 | ... | 6 0 | 354,644 62 |

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ***Western Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... ... ... | A 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 12 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... ... ... | B 15 8 | 15 12 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... ... .. | C 16 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | D 12 0 and 14 0 | 12 0 and 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... ... | E 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | F 16 0 to 23 8 | 14 0 to 24 0 | 18 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 8 0 to 8 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 10 0 to 10 8 | .. | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... ... ... | 13 4 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ***Central Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... .. | F 13 8 to 18 0 | 13 10 to 18 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | F 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | G 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | F 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... ... .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | H 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... ... ... | I 12 0 | 12 12 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 4 | 13 4 | .. | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... ... ... | J 19 0 to 20 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 12 8 | F 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 12 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 9 8 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 11 8 | . | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | . | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | .. | .. | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 12 0 | ... | .. | ... | 18 12 to 21 0 | 19 8 | 10 14 to 11 4 | 22 8 to 24 6 | 21 12 to 24 0 | 12 0 to 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 1 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 7 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... .. ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 12 0 | 8 4 | 28 8 | 29 8 | 12 12 | ... | .. | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | K 13 0 | 13 3 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 26 5 | 13 3 | .. | ... | ... |
| | ***Eastern Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... ... ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... ... ... | L 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | M ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... ... ... ... | N 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 18-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-4 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

D Old and new.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th February 1875.*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S Ch. | S Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 17 8 | 14 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 12 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 18 8 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Calcutta.* | |
| F 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 7 | 13 5 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 7 | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 to20 | 18to19 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore. | |
| 25 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | .. | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 8 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| .. | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 1 | 6 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts* | |
| I 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 130 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Mymensingh. | |

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 7 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | O 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | Q 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | R 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 |
| 29 | West Tirhoot ... ... ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | F 17 0 to 27 0 | 16 0 to 27 0 | 15 0 to 16 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 12 12 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... ... ... | T 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 12 | F 15 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 25 0 | 13 0 to 17 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 19 9 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 8 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 18 5 | 18 15 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 22 11 | 17 11 | 21 7 | 21 7 | 9 7 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | U 16 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | 24 15 | 28 14 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 24 15 | 26 4 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | V 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | F 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 18-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet 21 to 22-8 seers, maize 22 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 13th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hill Tipperah.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | .. | F 26 0 to 33 0 | 26 0 to 33 0 | 13 0 to 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| F 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Chumparun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 22 5 | 15 7 | 168 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 7 | 22 11 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | ... | 20 0 | . | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 21 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 54-12 seers, maize 12-8 to 31-4 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 21 to 26-4 seers, common rice 24 to 29 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18-8 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 180 AND 181 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1875.

| Districts. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in greater or less quantity throughout India north of a line drawn from Bombay across the continent to Cuttack. In Sindh the fall is said to have been of great benefit: in Gujarat some damage to the *rabi* is reported. In Bengal the fall was generally slight, but heavy in Chota Nagpore. In the North-Western Provinces rain is reported from all stations except Benares, Jhansi and Hamirpur: it has been of great use. Good and abundant rain has much improved the prospects of the spring crops in the Punjab. The fall appears to have been general throughout Central India: hail fell at Gwalior, and heavy rain at Bhurtpore and Ajmere. Agricultural prospects are generally excellent.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 18th) | *Nil* | One foot two inches water over anicut; later dry crops not doing well; other crops good; outturn of red gram half, horse gram one-fourth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; fever abating; cattle healthy in four taluks, unhealthy in others; pasture scarce. |
| Kurnool (17th) | " | Crops in good order; harvest of oil-seeds and pulse still in progress; outturn pretty fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (18th) | " | Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; no water over anicuts; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; yield satisfactory of harvest of wet and some dry crops; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; public health generally good; small-pox slight in some parts; two deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle healthy. |
| Trichinopoly (17th) | " | Water-supply limited; condition of crops generally good; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture becoming difficult. |
| Malabar (18th) | " | Harvesting of second crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture scanty. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Feb. 17th)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Fever and colds continue; early rabi being reaped in some places, and rice lands broken up for next kharif cultivation; weather very threatening for some days past; on the 16th squally, with winds from north and north-west; rain heavy and likely to last; cattle disease continues, but not very serious. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Rain general on 13th and 14th; very beneficial to rabi crops; weather cooler. |
| Hyderabad ... | ·5 on 13th and 14th | No other change. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ·33 | Weather now bright and prospects fair. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ·94 | Rain has fallen almost throughout the district; rabi crops injured, but to what extent not yet ascertainable; price of wheat and gram already risen in consequence. |
| Surat ... | ·45 | Picking operations continue; weather and crops good; fever and injury to crops in Pardee. |
| Broach ... | ·27 | Rain has damaged wheat and jowar lying in the fields; cloudy weather has also damaged tuwar and cotton; fever continues in Ahmod. |
| Kaira ... | 2·02 | Rain has fallen throughout the collectorate on 14th and 15th, and caused some damage to tobacco and cumin; other crops and public health good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | State of crops and public health, same as before; cotton market slightly changed; rate 49. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Damage by frost to crops estimated in several talukas from one to four annas in the rupee; in Kulwan it is estimated at 8 annas; except a few cases of fever, public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ·10 on 16th | Weather cool and public health good; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur talukas; fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndy talukas, and chicken-pox in Shahpur taluka; rabi crops stated to be good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Kurjut talukas, and middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Moorbaur, Cullian, and Bassein talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | The outturn of rabi in talukas Haveli, Jooner, and Poorundhor is estimated at full rupee; in Khed and Mawal at fourteen annas; in Siroor twelve annas; and in Indapoor and Bhimthadi ten annas; climate and public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | No change. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Cotton being picked; yield moderate; cattle disease slightly in Sholapur and Sangola. |
| Satara ... | ... | State of crops same as before; reaping commenced in some talukas; ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops are being reaped; cotton continues well; weather fine; public health good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Wheat harvest commenced; estimated yield in Ranibednur and Garajgi two-sixteenths; slightly better in Hangul and Kod; and encouraging in other talukas; as regards cotton no material change; health improving, especially in Karghatgi and Bankapur; cattle-disease continues in Hangul. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop prospects generally good; fever prevalent everywhere; cattle disease on the coast and in the ghât villages. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Wheat and gram good; cotton and jowari middling; fever in all talukas, except Bagulkot. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ·62 | Rain has slightly damaged grain lying in grain-yards; rabi crops and public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Rain on 14th in different parts of Jallawar, varying from a few cents to nearly half an inch; cotton and wheat suffered; health indifferent. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; cotton and rabi crops have suffered from cloudy weather; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No change of importance since last report. |
| **Bengal**— | | |
| Burdwan (Feby. 15th) | 0·22 | Rainfall at Raneegunge 0·65; Culna 0·17; Bood-Bood 0·43. Beginning of the week was rainy and cold; afterwards sunny and hot. Prospects of the winter crops fair. |
| Bankura ... | 0·30 | Weather cloudy during the first three days; slight rain on the 9th and dry during the rest of the week. Sugarcane is being reaped; other crops are doing well. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 0·96 | Some rain has fallen; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable. |
| Midnapore ... | 0·11 | Getting warmer, with occasional cloudy weather; a short storm and slight showers of rain on Monday. Prospects of crops continue the same; there is very insignificant area under crops. |
| Hooghly ... | *Nil* | Cloudy weather on three days, and the remaining days of the week clear. Wind chiefly from north and south; prospects of crops good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | 0·26 | Cloudy in the beginning of the week; some rain has fallen; weather getting warmer. Harvest of the late rice completed. The light rain during the week has been beneficial to cold-weather crops. |
| Nuddea ... | 0·16 | A little rain has fallen in most parts of the district. The cold-weather crops are generally doing well, but linseed has been lately somewhat injured by insects. Sugarcane is abundant and good. Ploughing for the coming season is going on. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 0·51 | Drizzling rain on the 8th and 9th instant; weather getting warmer. Wheat and linseed very promising; gram slightly injured by the drizzling rain of the 8th and 9th; mustard and rye harvested; outturn good; prices steady. |
| Dinagepore ... | *Nil* | Rain has probably fallen in some parts, from the changes to hot and cold. With regard to the crops there is nothing to add to last report. Cold-weather crops looking well. |
| Maldah ... | 0·10 | The first three days were foggy and cloudy, with slight rain; the rest fair, with gradual rise in temperature. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good. The sowings of the boro or spring rice is going on. |
| Rajshahye ... | 0·42 | There has been good rain in parts of the district on two days during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, having been improved by the late rainfall. |
| Rungpore ... | *Nil* | Mornings and evenings are still cold, but the middle of the day is hot; there has been a strong breeze from north-west, west, between 12 and 3 P. M. of the last two days. Reaping operations finished. The winter crops are very good, and there seems to be no want of rain. |
| Bogra ... | 0·11 | Weather fine, but a little rain on several nights. The amun, or late rice crop, is nearly all in, and a good one. Cold weather crops also promise to be very abundant; mulberry is doing well. |
| Pubna ... | 0·40 | Fine and seasonable weather; rain on the 9th instant; mator, khesari, &c., pulses are in flower and promise well. The harvesting of mustard is nearly finished. The cheena millet, jally, and borodhan, or spring rice crops, are being sown. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | A few drops. | Weather much warmer than during previous week. No change in the prospects of crops, which are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop. |
| Dacca ... | 0·05 | Weather very seasonable; slight rain has fallen and is getting hot; crops particularly good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Weather getting warm. Prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent. |
| Gya ... | 0·57 | Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue very favourable; a full out-turn is anticipated. |
| Shahabad ... | 0·30 | Cloudy weather at the commencement of the week, and some rain has fallen; since then clear, and strong west-wind. Cold weather crops are promising. Peas being reaped, slight damage to mustard. Opium crop looks healthy. |
| East Tirhoot ... | *Nil* | Seasonable weather; prospects of crops everywhere excellent, save on the Nepal frontier, where the prospects are not so good as elsewhere. |
| West Tirhoot ... | *Nil* | Fair weather and getting warm. There is no material change in the prospects of the crops. |
| Sarun .. | *Nil* | Cloudy and clear alternately; a little rain on the 8th instant is reported from most thannas; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; wheat, barley, and ruhur pulse are doing well. Poppy in flower; peas and mustard are being gathered; sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Very slight injury to ruhur, peas, and mustard from frost and blight has been reported from most thannas. Prices on the whole have slightly risen. |
| Chumparun ... | *Nil* | Clear nights with heavy dew; wind westerly; cold weather crops coming into ear. Poppy promises well. Moisture for indigo plentiful. |
| Monghyr .. | 0·11 | Weather fair; slight rain fell; prospects of crops are good all over the district. |
| Bhágalpur ... | 0·07 | Slight rain fell. Cold-weather crops first class. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Weather fair. No change on last week's report as regards the crops, which are good. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 0·57 | Clouds and light showers in Deoghur and Doomka. Wind with heat in Godda. State and prospects of crops continue excellent. |
| Cuttack .. | 0·10 | Weather cold; some rain has fallen. Rainfall at Jajepore 0·5, and at Kendrapara 0·2. The late rice has all been harvested. The cold-weather crops are doing well; the earlier kinds are being cut. |
| Balasore ... | *Nil* | Weather cloudy and decidedly warmer. Rice crop all gathered in. Some of the minor crops, as pulse and sugarcane, are being harvested. Cases of cholera in north of the district are more numerous. |
| Lohardugga ... | 1·51 | Heavy rain in the early part of the week. The cold-weather crops throughout the district, but especially in Palamow, are very fine. |
| Maunbhoom ... | 0·82 | Alternately fair and cloudy during the week; days getting warm. Rain reported all over the district. Nothing to add to report of preceding week. Nearly all crops now off the ground, and the outturn has been generally good. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: fever decreasing; cholera increasing. Midnapore: cholera is still severe in the coast 24-Pergunnahs: cholera still prevalent in thannas Mathoorapore, Bankipore, Deviporc, Sultanpore, and Basseerhat; it has abated elsewhere; fever decreasing at Barripore. Moorshedabad: no cholera or small-pox reported. Rajshahye: a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported. Pubna: no sickness is reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cases of cholera in the north of the district are more numerous. Hazareebaugh: small-pox has decreased. Lohardugga: general health good; a few reports of small-pox. Singhboom: the season is feverish. Purneah: disease has appeared among the cattle, and is carrying off a great number. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—More or less rain fell in the great majority of the districts throughout the week under notice; and in the Chota Nagpore division was heavier than elsewhere. The showers have benefited the cold-weather crops, and enabled the ryot to break up the land for the early or *aus* crop, and the sowing of the spring rice, which latter is progressing favourably. The *aumun* harvest is complete, and the outturn, except in very limited tracts, has proved excellent. Some of the pulses and sugarcane are being reaped. |
| **N W. P**— | | |
| Mirzapur (Feb. 17th) | | Prospects little altered; some rain on 16th; loss from frost to peas, gram, and masur 25 per cent.; mustard quite destroyed in some places; sugar-cane fine. |
| Benares " | | No change; heavy clouds gathered and cleared away without rain; crops doing well. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Showers on 16th and 17th doing much good; bright weather with west wind; prospects very favourable. |
| Banda (16th) | | Rain south of Jumna on 16th doing much good; sky still cloudy with east wind; arhar, peas, and linseed damaged by frost, but not generally; sarson in pargana Chibu attacked by insects. |
| Hamirpur (17th) | ... | No change; signs of rain, but none has fallen, and it would now do harm. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Rabi prospects unchanged; easterly winds with clouds; temperature high. |
| Agra " | 1·4 to 2·1 | Rainfall doing much good, especially to unirrigated crops. |
| Meerut (16th) | 1·4 | More rain expected. |
| Bareilly (17th) | 1·9 | Rainfall doing much good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Punjab—** | | |
| Delhi (Feb. 17th) | ·8 | *General Remarks.*—A general fall of rain all over the province has much improved the rabi prospects; health of province continues generally good; small-pox in Delhi and Hissar; cattle disease in mild form in Hissar and Rawul Pindi. |
| Hissar " | 1·3 | |
| Umballa " | 2·9 | |
| Jullundur " | 1·5 | |
| Lahore " | 1·1 | |
| Mooltan " | A slight shower only. | |
| Rawul Pindi " | 1·75 | |
| Peshawar ... | ·3 | |
| **Oudh—** | | |
| Lucknow (Feb. 17th) | ·4 | Prospects of crops on the whole good; they have benefited by the recent showers; gram, peas, and arhar injured by frost; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | ·4 | |
| **C. Provinces—** | | |
| U. Godavari (Feb. 13th) | ... | Jowar being gathered; health good; prices easy. |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; health good. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Prospects and health continue good; prices steady. |
| Chanda (14th) | ... | Prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Rabi prospects excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Balaghât (15th) | ... | Threshing rice; completing rabi cutting; health good; prices steady. |
| Chhindwara ... | ... | Rabi doing well; frost damaged sugarcane; health good; prices steady. |
| Nagpur (17th) | ... | Crops doing well; cattle disease abating; prices stationary |
| Nimar ... | ... | Weather cool; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor .. | ·34 | Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to crops; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Prospects of crops and health good. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Reaping of rabi commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices rising. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Prospects good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather warm; prospects good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally continue good. |
| **British Burma** ... | ... | Report not received. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** | | |
| Mysore (Feb. 18th) | ... | Crops generally thriving; coffee and cardamum being picked; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good. |
| Coorg " | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Sylhet (Feb. 18th) | ... | Ploughing for aous crop has commenced. |
| Gauhâti " | ·09 | Weather settled; becoming hot; morning fog less dense; nights clear, cool heavy dews. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good, but small-pox at Burpetta. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—** | | |
| Umraoti (Feb. 18th) | ... | Rabi reaping commenced in some places. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Bhurtpore (Feb. 18th) | 1·5 at Bhurtpore. | Heavy rain to-day here; smart showers last two days in district; health good. |
| Ajmere " | ... | Steady rain on 14th and 15th; health good; crops hopeful; weather pleasant. |
| Jeypore " | ... | Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good. |
| Deolee (19th) | ... | Agricultural prospects and health unchanged. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Feb. 17th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good. |
| Gwalior " | 3·30 | Violent hail-storm; crops in places injured; health good. |
| Rutlam " | ·27 | Rain favourable for grain crops; slight damage to opium; public health good. |
| Neemuch " | ·85 | Health good. |
| Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 1 | Health and agricultural prospects good. |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 16th February 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

### CIVIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Appeals in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William be taken into consideration. The reason for the postponement was this. The Council would recollect that, of the objections which were insisted upon by those who opposed to this measure, by far the most substantial was that the state of the Courts in the Mofussil was such that it was hopeless to expect the looked-for results. It was said that those Courts were too weak to bear the extra strain which it was said would be thrown upon them, and that it would be better not to attempt to alter any portion of the system of appeal until they were first strengthened. The answer to that was, that whatever amount of truth there might be in the assertion, it was no sufficient objection to this Bill; that there was no speedy prospect of the improvement of the Mofussil Courts; that it was better to take the partial reform which could be got and which was aimed at by the Bill; and that the principle upon which it was sought to classify appealable cases was a sounder one than the existing principle, and would work in better with any conceivable plan of reform.

Now the position of affairs was very much altered. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had been giving his attention to this difficult subject of strengthening the Mofussil Courts, and he informed us that he was prepared to propound some definite plan upon the subject, and asked us to stay our hand in passing this measure, lest we should do something which should mar or hinder his operations. MR. HOBHOUSE conceived that, under those circumstances, the Council had nothing to do but to accede to His Honour's wishes; to delay the consideration of the Reports of the Select Committee, and thereby to leave the matter yet awhile in the hands of the Committee. But MR. HOBHOUSE must ask his hon'ble friend if he would not join them on that Committee. His Honour thought that the Bill could be amended in such a manner as to introduce the alterations he deemed to be necessary and feasible. How that might prove to be, MR. HOBHOUSE could not yet be quite sure. Perhaps it might be so if all the Council were asked to do was to re-adjust some of the details of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act. But if there was any substantial increase to the judicial staff, or if there was to be any substantial addition of new officers, then he conceived that this Council could not discuss such matters with any advantage, perhaps not with propriety, until the necessary executive decision had been arrived

at. They could best consider in Select Committee what were the exact kind and quantity of the alterations proposed; whether such alterations could be properly embodied in the measure now pending before the Council; and if it turned out that they could not be so embodied, whether it would not still be better to pass the Bill as being a step in the direction of improvement in which all wished to advance, and a step which would not interfere with, but would help and aid, further steps in the same direction. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor would be of great assistance, indeed under the circumstances almost necessary, for the proper discussion of these proposals: therefore, if MR. HOBHOUSE were allowed to postpone the motion, he would ask His Excellency the President's permission to allow him to move that the Lieutenant-Governor be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had only one word to say, which was to express his satisfaction at the announcement which his hon'ble friend had made, and to convey his thanks to him and His Lordship the President for the consideration shown to the opinions and wishes of the Local Government. HIS HONOUR should of course be most happy to attend the Select Committee at any time they might desire; but he hoped it would be understood that he did so on the condition that it should not prejudice the submission of such executive proposals as he might have to make to the Government of India. He certainly apprehended that the improvements it was desired to introduce into the Bill might so materially alter it as virtually to make it a new Bill, and that there would be involved in the proposition a variety of details and matters which could hardly be considered with advantage in the Legislative Council until some decision had been arrived at by the Government of India in the Executive Department. And HIS HONOUR must say that he could not share his hon'ble and learned friend's opinion that this Bill, if passed as it was, would at all help the progress of the improvements which the Bengal authorities desired to see carried out. On the contrary, he believed that, if the Council should upon this occasion pass this Bill, and thereby fail to adopt the proposals which the Local Government were so anxious to press upon the consideration of the Council—if sanction should not be obtained now to these proposals, he believed that their progress must be indefinitely postponed. He could not too earnestly impress upon the Council that now was the time to take up the whole question of the improvement of the Appellate Law in Bengal. That work should be done deliberately and considerately, with ample time for the Local Government and its officers to submit all they had to say, and after full deliberation, a reform complete, radical and comprehensive should be made—such a reform as would be approved of by the judicial authorities, and, above all, give satisfaction to the Natives of Bengal, whose interests were so deeply concerned in the matter. And HIS HONOUR earnestly submitted that, unless a reform of that kind could be undertaken, it might be better to leave the law alone for the present and not to attempt a measure of this kind, which might do good in some respects, but could not be satisfactory as a whole. Therefore, although he was most willing to attend the Select Committee, and he thought that by that means some advantage would be obtained, that was to say, he would be better acquainted with his hon'ble friend's views, and his hon'ble friend would know the exact propositions which were made by the Bengal Government and its officers, he could hardly hope that such a course would really solve the very grave questions involved in the consideration of the present Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am sure Members of Council will feel with me that it will be a great advantage that my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, shall join the Committee. The subject of the alteration of the Law of Civil Appeals is of great importance. It has already been long considered, but it is one of those questions upon which, I fear, we can hardly hope to find any great unanimity of opinion. In fact, the interests involved are so different and conflicting, that even when the subject has been thoroughly threshed out—and we shall be very glad, either in the Legislative or the

Executive Council, to take into consideration any views which my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, may, after mature deliberation, express, or any changes which he may advocate in the constitution of the Lower Courts—if any reform is to be made, we shall in the end be compelled, after due consideration of all the arguments that have been adduced, to come to a conclusion as to what should be done, and to carry that conclusion into effect, even though we may find opposition to it in some quarters. I cannot think it would be right for the Government to allow the present unsatisfactory state of the law, which has long existed, and which my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, fully admits, to prevail much longer without applying a remedy, simply because the remedy which it is proposed to apply may not be in accordance with the views entertained by some among those who will be affected, in one way or another, by a change in the law.

"It would be premature now to remark upon any of the proposals which my hon'ble friend may bring forward, because they have not as yet I believe come officially to the knowledge of the Executive Government in a mature form. I can, however, assure my hon'ble friend, that we shall treat his suggestions with all the respect to which they are entitled, both from his own position as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and from the importance of the subject itself."

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PRESIDENCY POLICE MAGISTRATES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

## PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

## BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma. On the introduction of this Bill it was explained by the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse that its object was to give legal effect to the system long in force in British Burma of raising a revenue from fisheries, which was regulated by rules which had not the force of law, and which it was necessary to revise from time to time. As a thorough revision of the rules had recently taken place, it was considered advisable to pass a Bill to give them legal effect. The changes made three years ago in the mode of working the fisheries were chiefly in consequence of a report by Dr. Day, Inspector General of Fisheries, to the Government of India, after careful investigation on the spot. He pointed out the great evils and abuses which existed under the old system. The terms which had hitherto regulated the leasing of fisheries had been practically made by private contract between the Native officers of Government on the one part, and the persons who desired to work the fisheries on the other. The fisheries were until recently let by annual leases, and very frequently different persons were selected each year. The selection of the lessees was unfortunately, and perhaps unavoidably, left very much in the hands of the subordinate Native officials, and consequently a system of bribery and corruption had sprung up which had led to a most unsatisfactory state of things. But recently, after consultation with the district officials, a new system was introduced, by which the fisheries were let for periods of five years, and the leases were put up to public competition, the bidders being only persons holding certificates of qualification from the district officer. This

qualification was based on the residence of the bidder within a certain distance of the village in the vicinity of which the fishery was situated, the object being to ensure the interests of the villagers in the working of the fishery, and to exclude men from distant parts of the country, who might work it to the detriment of the villagers as a matter of speculation. This system had worked remarkably well, not a single complaint having been made and the revenue having considerably increased. As the people themselves explained, they were now able to pay larger sums for their leases, the money which formerly went in litigation and in bribing the petty officials and intriguing to upset leases, being now paid for their leases at the auction-sales. It might be said that if the rules were working so well, why was it necessary to pass a law to give them legal effect? The reason for passing a law was that there were certain matters—such as the recovery of arrears from defaulters, the enforcement of the responsibility of sureties, the protection of the public rights as to the use of water; the construction of weirs and breaches of fishery rules—which required to be regulated by law.

On the last occasion on which this Bill was before the Council, doubts were expressed by two hon'ble members as to the right of the Government, as defined by the recitals in the preamble, to the fisheries in British Burma. MR. EDEN thought that those doubts arose under some mistaken idea that the Government were now for the first time about to raise a revenue from fisheries in Burma. He could assure the Council that such was not the case: so far from resuming fisheries which had not hitherto been under assessment, the tendency was to release a large number of fisheries to provide water for agricultural and other purposes. All, or nearly all, the fisheries upon which revenue was now raised had been liable to the payment of revenue from the first occupation of the country by the British, and scarcely any fisheries had been brought under assessment within the last ten or fifteen years. On the annexation of Pegu it was found that the Native Government were raising a revenue in this way, and we simply took up their practice. MR. EDEN had, however, with reference to the question which had been raised in the Council, called for a report as to whether any objections had been made as to the right of the Government to raise this revenue, and the result was that not one single individual consulted could call to mind any occasion on which any objection or claim adverse to the right of Government had been made. He had in addition taken the opinion of the old ex-officials of the Native Government, and they stated that the Government had from time immemorial raised a revenue from fisheries, although they said many years ago some rights had accrued to certain hereditary officials—local governors and so forth—but at the time of the Emperor Alomprah, the whole of the fisheries were resumed. The Bill moreover had been published more than a year ago, and every invitation had been publicly made without a single objection having been raised. Therefore, he thought we might assume that the recital contained in the preamble of the Bill was incontestible, and that there was no objection to the Bill.

## BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872. The Bill had been very considerably altered in Select Committee, but mainly in this respect, that in consequence of a number of small verbal alterations made in the existing Acts on the subject, it had been determined to consolidate the law and to re-enact the whole in one Bill. Such amendments in detail as were made in the Bill he proposed to notice when the Report of the Select Committee came under the consideration of the Council.

## BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare he law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collecion of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma. The ystem under which the revenue in British Burma had hitherto been raised

had been regulated by certain rules which originally had the force of law, but of which many had become obsolete, and which had been altered and amended from time to time as the altered condition of the Province required: the alterations and amendments made had not, however, the same force of law as the original rules had. Consequently, four years ago the Government directed the preparation of a draft Bill to regulate the assessment and collection of the land-revenue, the salt-tax and other taxes. The whole subject had been under consideration with the most experienced revenue officers since that period, and lately the Government of India had definitely declared the general principles upon which the Bill should proceed.

As the revenue-system of British Burma was different from the systems in force in other parts of India, he should briefly explain the principles upon which that system was based. Perhaps the land-revenue system of Burma more nearly resembled the system in the Bombay Presidency than in any other part of India. It was a ryotwári system pure and simple, there being no intermediate holders between the State and the cultivator: all contracts for the cultivation of the land were adjusted between the Government and the cultivators of the soil. The land was held to be the property of the State, subject to such interests as were allowed to accrue thereon from time to time. When we first occupied the country we found that the Native system of land-revenue took the form of a tax on ploughs and bullocks, the theory of which was that each plough and pair of bullocks cultivated a certain quantity of land. For convenience we at first adopted that system, but it was soon found that that rough assessment affected different classes of cultivation very differently, according to the nature of the soil. When, therefore, Mr. John Colvin was Commissioner of Tenasserim, he, with the assistance of Lieut. Phayre, first attempted to introduce the system of a rate upon land, and the scheme then introduced remained in force until the annexation of Pegu. When Pegu was annexed, the same system was adopted by Sir Arthur Phayre, and the rules he drew up then were the Code which existed up to the present time, subject to certain alterations and amendments. The country was divided into Divisions, each Division being under a Revenue Commissioner; the Division was divided into Districts analogous to the Districts under the administration of Collectors; the District was divided into townships, which might be compared to the tahsíldárships in the North-Western Provinces, and each township was sub-divided into revenue-circles, each of which was in charge of a Thoogyee or collector of taxes, who was responsible for the details of the revenue-assessment and the collection of the revenue in the circle. He again was assisted by an officer who was a volunteer worker, who was the head of ten houses, and who attended to the details of collection. The Thoogyee's duty was to prepare a rent-roll showing the rental of each cultivator, and the quantity of land cultivated by him; this rent-roll was filed in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, who prepared a receipt or ticket for the rent for which each cultivator was liable; the Thoogyee then went to the tenants, collected the money, and paid it into Court, giving to the cultivator by whom the money was paid his ticket duly endorsed. Where there was default in payment, the Thoogyee presented a petition to the Deputy Collector, who proceeded against the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue. But Mr. Eden was happy to say that cases of default very seldom occurred. The measurement and assessment of lands had hitherto been made annually, and although great inconvenience was caused thereby, the cultivators had for a long time preferred that practice to the system of leases; but now that the Settlement Department had been established, the people were taking gradually to a settlement for five or ten years, and preferred it to the annual measurement which formerly prevailed.

The only right in the land possessed by the people was the right of occupancy which accrued by twelve years' continuous occupation of the same land: this gave a complete transferable and heritable right, subject to the payment of the rates and revenue assessed from time to time on the land. In point of fact, the cultivators were perfectly protected by the fixity of the tenure they enjoyed, and this with the very low assessment placed upon the

land had caused a great increase of cultivation within the last twenty years; no doubt the extraordinary prosperity of the cultivating classes was owing to the fact that, except the small proportion which went to the Government, the profits went entirely to the cultivators, and none to any description of middlemen.

Though some alterations were proposed in the details of the revenue-system just described, the general principles of that system would continue as heretofore. The only considerable change which was proposed was with regard to a cultivator having a right of occupancy who abandoned his land and returned to it after the lapse of several years. This it was proposed to provide against in consequence of the mischief done by a person who went away, and after several years returned and claimed the land with all the improvements which were made during his absence by some unsuspecting person who settled upon the land believing it to be waste-land. The right to recover was proposed to be limited to twelve years after the abandonment of the land, and to be subject to the payment of compensation for improvements made by the new comer.

The Bill provided for the levy of a cess of five per cent in addition to the ordinary assessment of the land-revenue. This was no new assessment; it had been levied for many years, in addition to the ordinary assessment, for local purposes; the proceeds of this cess were devoted to particular purposes, such as the maintenance of the Post, the establishment of Schools, and for Police. The Bill also regulated the collection of the capitation-tax, which was a very old tax in force for many years, and which it was not proposed to alter in any way. The salt-tax would be continued to be collected as now. In consequence of the capitation-tax, a very low duty was levied upon salt, and it was collected by a system of excise on the outturn of each boiling apparatus, the local excise-duty being kept as nearly as possible at the minimum rate of the customs-duty: they were both liable to be varied from time to time. The only other tax provided for by the Bill was a miscellaneous tax, or license for the preparation of particular sorts of forest-produce, such as cutch, bees-wax, honey, and the like—all of which were now in force. In no part of the Bill was there any proposal for new taxation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd February 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 16th February* 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT BARODA SINCE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Baroda, 5th February 1875.

From—COLONEL SIR L. PELLY, K.C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl. & Special Commr., Baroda,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I AM sensible that from the hour when, on the evening of the 13th ultimo, I was called to the Telegraph Office to receive the Viceroy's proclamation and the instructions consequent thereon, regarding the contemplated arrest of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and the temporary change in the administration of the Baroda State which that proclamation announced, I may have appeared to the Government of India to have been somewhat remiss in reporting proceedings by letter.

2. But the duties which then immediately devolved on me and my Assistants became so numerous and detailed in character, that time did not permit of even my fully noting down consecutively what occurred from day to day, far less of reporting in ordinary official form for the information of my superiors.

3. All I could do was to telegraph in a concise manner proceedings and results.

4. It so happened, however, that Reporters from the public Press had arrived at Baroda prior to the crisis, and these gentlemen have by their summaries aided and assisted my memory in regard to many points of detail. I am not prepared to say that their accounts of what occurred have been entirely accurate. But at the same time any member of Government, who may have troubled himself to read these reports, will have received a more or less generally correct impression of the principal events that have transpired here during the past three weeks.

5. I felt that on an occasion like the present, wherein neither His Excellency in Council nor I had any object in view other than to perform a delicate, complicated, and very painful duty in a manner conformable with courtesy, honor, and the necessities of the case, there could not be too much publicity. Therefore the course I have followed has been to act in public as much as possible, to afford every reasonable opportunity for counsel and guidance on the part of those immediately concerned, and to prove both by word and deed that while the paramount power was compelled, as towards the Gaekwar and his evil advisers, to assert its rights and fulfil its obligations, yet that in so doing that power would never for an instant lose sight of the interests of the Baroda State, nor deviate from the policy pre-resolved on, under mutual consent, as between the Gaekwar and the Government of India, for reforming the Baroda administration.

6. Accordingly, I have held almost daily Durbars or interviews or consultations with the leading members of all sections of society, and have everywhere permitted the Reporters from the Press to be present and publish what passed. Down to date I have little or no occasion to regret having given this permission, while, on the other hand, I have found that by explaining my actions and intentions I have carried those concerned with me, and have left no room for reasonable cavil or misapprehension.

7. The more important of the proceedings thus dealt with have already been submitted by me to your Office in the form of *résumés* drawn up by my small staff, accompanied by brief transmitting letters from myself.

8. In now, however, forwarding an account of my recent visit to the leading Bankers and merchants of Baroda, I hope to conclude my *résumés* of the series of interviews and special Durbars which have consecutively devolved on me; and I desire therefore, in transmitting this account, to dwell at somewhat greater length than I have hitherto done on the character of the measures which I have taken with respect to the general administration of the State.

9. But in so doing I would premise that these measures by no means pretend to include all those that have suggested themselves to me or have been placed before me as beneficial in the abstract. My measures have been limited to those which appeared to me to be at once emergent, conformable to instructions, agreeable with what had been previously discussed and arranged for as between myself and the Gaekwar and his Minister, and expedient in themselves, having regard to the abnormal and peculiar circumstances of the time and place.

10. Among the graver questions which on assuming charge I had instantly to consider, as being not only pressing in themselves, but which would have speedily involved danger to the peace had I staved them off, were those of the grievances and complaints of,—1*st*, the nobility and military classes, and, 2*nd*, those of the agricultural classes.

11. It will be in the recollection of the Government, that prior to the date of my assuming the powers delegated to me by the Viceroy in regard to the administration of the Baroda State, I had, in communication with the late Government of His Highness, continued to submit to His Excellency in Council my opinions as to the political combination which existed on the part of the nobles and the military, and the passive resistance almost amounting to rebellion which existed on the part of the agricultural classes as towards the Government and person of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. I had further submitted my opinion as to the unsoundness of the Baroda financial budget; and these representations, grave though they were, were yet far less emphatic than have been those of my predecessor in office.

12. For I considered that however dangerous and emergent these questions might be, my instructions were to afford the Gaekwar one last opportunity for reforming his departments of State under my advice, and that, in so far as I was aware, His Highness was fully cognizant of the situation, and sincerely desirous of redeeming the past, by carrying into effect a thorough reform of his administration.

13. Nevertheless, when alleged facts were discovered, tending to show that His Highness had, prior to my arrival, instigated an attempt to poison the representative of the British power, I felt that reorganization was for the moment in great part paralyzed, and thus reforms for some days hung in suspense, pending the receipt of instructions from Calcutta.

14. Therefore, when the change came, and the power and authority of the Gaekwar were temporarily vested in me, not a day was to be lost in assuring the community that what had been promised would be fulfilled; that a land revenue settlement and a reasonable and liberal treatment of the cultivators would be introduced; that the grievances and complaints and debts of the Sirdars, Silledars, &c., would be enquired into, and if practicable be arranged; that the lavish expenditure of the past would be reduced; and that income would be made to balance outlay.

15. I acted accordingly, but always with and in communion with those concerned. And two important practical facts have thus ensued. First, the agricultural classes who had previously harassed my premises and the roads in thousands, went away satisfied with my simple assurance, and I have never since seen a complainant of this class. Second, the Sirdars have become quite amenable, and down to date patiently await the results of the Committee of Enquiry recently appointed.

16. In the foregoing and in all other cases I have carefully borne in mind that the task before me was not to form a theoretically perfect administration

regardless of circumstances: but rather to reform an administration already in being, and to do this so far as possible in harmony with the prejudices, usages, and institutions of the State, and so far as practicable to utilize in these reforms the *personnel* and *materiel* which the State itself afforded.

17. I trust that the reports already submitted by me may have convinced His Excellency in Council that I have been consistent in carrying out this policy. As a matter of fact, I have scarcely introduced a single Native officer beyond those who were to be introduced under arrangements previously made with the Gaekwar, or such as have been temporarily introduced for the purpose of investigating the alleged delinquencies of previous *employés*.

18. The only Europeans introduced are the gentlemen who form a portion of my personal staff, and whose aid was rendered essential by the duties confided to me in connection with my conduct of the proceedings about to come before the special Commission of Enquiry into the attempt at poisoning.

19. In regard to judicial reform I had done no more than collect information; confirm the *personnel* already accepted by the Gaekwar, and rule that, where, as in cases of caste dispute, the Baroda Code differed from ours, or where on points such as that of various descriptions of imprisonment the Baroda Code was silent, we should for the present deal with the former classes by arbitration, and with the latter in a manner conformable with the spirit of our own Code and with the merits of each particular case.

20. As regards waste lands, I issued a proclamation confirmatory of that issued a few weeks previously by the Gaekwar. This confirmation was necessary, because the cultivating classes had lost confidence in the assurances of the late Government.

21. In respect to the mint and coinage, I have received an able report from my subordinates, but have taken, and intend to take, no action unless compelled thereto by deficiency of metallic currency.

22. As regard the enquiries into the tangled mass of complaints of tyranny and so forth which immediately pressed on me, I appointed a Committee, and whenever clear *primâ facie* cases arise they will be referred to the ordinary Courts of Law.

23. I have already reported some of the circumstances which compelled me (much against my wish) to cause treasure concealed in the palace to be disinterred and credited to the State. In conducting this search great care and precaution have been observed; and I closed the search Committee so soon as I felt I could do so without incurring extraordinary risk of a repetition of those proceedings.

24. The examination of suspected goods about to be removed was necessitated by frequent alleged attempts to carry off State valuables. I believe that cash and valuables to an immense amount have been removed, and that a large proportion of the above is *bonâ fide* State property or money fraudulently or irregularly abstracted from the State Funds. Many sums have been recovered. The restriction on the removal of suspected property was not continued a day longer than was absolutely essential for the immediate protection of State interests; and on the 29th ultimo I was enabled to inform the commercial community that all restrictions had been removed, and that trade might resume its natural course without fear of molestation.

25. In respect to charities and religious outlays, I have been careful to refrain from all direct interference. At the Durbars, where the Sirdars and the leading bankers were present, I drew attention to the fact that expenditure under the above heading had increased from 10 to more than 20 lakhs of rupees annually; but having said this I paused and left the matter wholly in the discretion of the Baroda community itself, adding that whatever the community decided on this question I would accept.

26. The question of the Contingent will require minute consideration, but it would be premature to enter on it at present. I am therefore doing no more in this matter than collect information.

27. As to the military strictly so-called, that is to say, the organized regiments and batteries, these have conducted themselves with perfect order, and I have not received a complaint against them. Their Commander-in-Chief visits me every morning and reports. Any necessary orders are then issued direct.

28. I am calling a trustworthy Native Officer of the Public Works Department to scrutinize and settle the claims of contractors and others heretofore employed under the Durbar in constructing bridges, palaces, &c.

29. The adjustment of the accounts as between the Baroda State and its Banks or shops at Bombay I have confided to the Presidency New Bank of Bombay, with a request that in the event of their needing legal advice they will consult Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland. It seemed fitting that matters of the above description should be entrusted to a State Bank in communication with the Solicitors to Government.

30. I fear I may still have omitted mention of some items of interest. But time presses.

31. I am requesting my Private Secretary, Mr. Jeffreys, to draw up in connected form a concise narrative of the events which have taken place since I assumed charge of this State, and the narrative will be submitted to your Office so soon as it shall be completed.

32. If I have not as yet mentioned particularly the names of the officers and officials who have aided me in my administration and other duties, this silence is in no degree consequent on forgetfulness or want of recognition. But I think that my acknowledgments to them and recommendations to Government on their behalf will be most appropriately made when the approaching Commission shall close.

33. I respectfully solicit permission to avail myself of this opportunity for acknowledging the prompt and cordial support I have received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council in respect to the movement of troops, and placing at my disposal officials subordinate to His Excellency's Government.

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No. 635P., dated Fort William, 19th February 1875.

From—C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,

To—Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9, dated 10th February 1875, reporting generally on your proceedings since you assumed the administration of the State under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Your proceedings have been in complete accordance with the policy of the Government of India and with the instructions issued by the Governor-General in Council for your guidance, and I have the pleasure to inform you, by the direction of His Excellency in Council, that you have fully justified the confidence reposed in you, and that your proceedings have the entire approval of the Government of India.

3. The resignation of the late Minister rendered it unavoidable that, on assuming the Government, you should personally take on yourself much administrative detail. But the measures which you have initiated have all been in accordance with the recommendations made by the Baroda Commission in their report of last year, and with the advice given by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, which His Highness expressed his intention to follow. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, considering the attitude assumed by the ryots, Sirdars and Military classes, the initiation of judicious reforms could not have been postponed without danger to the public peace.

# CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE DEFENCE OF HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR.

No. 646 P.

FROM

C. U. AITCHISON, C. S. I.,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

To

COLONEL SIR L. PELLY, K. C. S. I.,

*Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.*

FOREIGN DEPT.
Political.

*Dated* FORT WILLIAM, *the* 19*th February* 1875.

SIR,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 16th, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires me to address you for the purpose of placing on record the communications that have passed up to the present time on the subject of the costs to be paid from the Baroda Treasury in order to provide His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar with every reasonable facility for clearing himself from the charges made against him.

2. On 19th January last you telegraphed that the Gaekwar had retained Shanteram Narayen, who was to return to Bombay for further counsel; and on 23rd January you telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the Solicitors for the defence, had proposed to procure counsel from England with a retainer of 5,000 guineas, and that they requested permission to spend up to five lakhs of rupees. You recommended that the Commission should assemble as soon as practicable, not later than 10th February, and asked for an early reply, as the Solicitors were urgent to telegraph for counsel, and wished by the following morning to be informed that the expenses of engaging a Barrister from England would, under any circumstances, be provided. Appendix 1. Appendices 2 & 3

3. In reply, you were on the same date requested by telegraph to inform the Gaekwar's Solicitors that the Commission would proceed on the 18th February (the date originally fixed), and could not be postponed for counsel from England. You were also instructed to allow liberally all proper legal expenses; but you were informed that some explanation must be required before authorizing such an expenditure as five lakhs of rupees, and you were requested, in case of doubt, to refer for instructions. Appendix 4.

4. On 25th of January you telegraphed that His Highness the Gaekwar lamented the apparently unanticipated protraction of his confinement and suspense, and expressed his regret that his trial could not be more speedily brought to an end. Appendix 5.

5. On 27th January you telegraphed that you had advanced Rs. 75,000 to Mr. Jefferson, who demanded an immediate further payment of Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the costs, and that the Government Solicitor objected to Appendix 6.

this as extravagant, unnecessary, and unprecedented. On the 28th you were informed by telegraph, in reply, that Rs. 75,000 were considered ample at present, and that, with every desire to afford the Gaekwar full means of defence, Government could not consider any application for more without full reasons for the application stated in writing.

Appendix 7.

Appendix 8.

6. On the 29th of January, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, complaining that their case was delayed for want of funds, and intimating that the Gaekwar, who had no funds of his own, was anxious that an advance should be made, and that they required Rs. 2,90,000 in addition to the Rs. 75,000 already spent. They also requested postponement of the opening of the Commission till 22nd February. On the 31st of January you telegraphed that His Highness the Gaekwar, after consulting his legal advisers, desired the sitting of the Commission to be postponed, rather than hastened. On 1st February, you telegraphed that the Gaekwar had written to you to say that he was much pained to learn that a further payment had not been granted, that any delay in securing counsel, which could only be done by an immediate payment of money, must imperil his defence, and urging that the money asked for should be at once paid.

Appendix 9.

Appendix 10.

7. These communications, which were afterwards received in written detail, were disposed of in my letter No. 335 P., dated 2nd February, from which an extract is given in the margin for convenience of reference; and on 4th February Messrs. Jefferson and Payne were informed that you had received the instructions of Government, and would doubtless make the necessary communication to the Government Solicitor. On 4th February, a telegram was received by the Viceroy from His Highness Mulhar Rao, in which an advance of two lakhs of rupees was asked for. A copy of the telegram was submitted in your letter No. 1, dated 5th February, together with a letter from the Gaekwar to yourself, dated 4th February, in which the Gaekwar stated that he was particularly desirous to retain the services of Mr. Woodroffe, who would not act unless his fees were paid at once. On the 5th February I telegraphed to you the Gaekwar's message, and requested you to inform His Highness of the orders already passed on the subject of expenses.

Appendix 11.

"5. With respect to the costs of the defence, you were informed in my "telegram of the 28th January that the sum of Rs. 75,000 was suffi-"cient for the present, and that, with every desire to afford the Gaekwar "full means of defence, the Governor General in Council could not consider "any application for more without full reasons for the application stated in "writing. No reasons have yet been given for the very extravagant demand "of an immediate payment of Rs. 2,90,000 and permission to spend up to "Rs. 5,00,000. The Governor General in Council does not think that the "Baroda Treasury should be burdened with extravagant charges, but he will "leave it to Mr. Cleveland to say what would be a fair amount to allow on a "liberal scale for a defence conducted in an ordinary and reasonable way. "The Governor General in Council, however, cannot but consider the sum of "Rs. 5,00,000 as greatly in excess of what would be required under any "circumstances.

Appendix 12.

"6. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have applied for a postponement of the "assembling of the Commission till the 22nd February. In your telegram of the "25th January you reported that His Highness the Gaekwar was anxious that "the assembling of the Commission should be hastened, but in your later telegram "of the 31st you state that His Highness now wishes for a postponement. Under "these circumstances the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the 23rd of "February as the date for the opening of the Commission at Baroda."

Appendix 13.

Appendix 14.

8. The Government Solicitor, after reviewing the case, and on the assumption that Serjeant Ballantyne was to be employed, advised a further advance of Rs. 50,000, and that, if the enquiry should last more than ten days, additional advances should from time to time be made on the same estimates. On the 5th February, you informed Mr. Cleveland that you were prepared to make the advance of Rs. 50,000.

Appendix 15.

9. From your telegram of the 7th February it appears that the sum of Rs. 50,000, making in all 1¼ lakhs, was paid on the 6th. But you added that the defence was still dissatisfied, and that Government would either have to accede to unlimited demands, or else draw a line and adhere to it. On the 8th

you telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had returned the Rs. 50,000 which they had previously accepted, intimating that they could not accept it on the conditions named by Mr. Cleveland,* and that they would at once intimate to the Gaekwar that they could take no further steps for his defence. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, however, offered to receive the Rs. 50,000 and other moneys, subject to the costs and charges being sanctioned by the Court,—a proposal which you understood to mean that they wished the sum of Rs. 2,89,000 formerly asked for to be advanced to them. While the matter was still under the consideration of Government, you telegraphed on the 9th, requesting that a decision as to the costs of defence should be deferred, and intimating that the demands were exorbitant. The Government of India, however, thought it advisable to communicate to you their views, and the instructions quoted in the margin† were accordingly sent you by telegraph on the 11th.

Appendix 16.

Appendix 17.

* These were—

"It was to be distinctly understood that it was not to be considered in any way "as an acknowledgment on part of Government that the fees to counsel and "other payments which Jefferson stated should be made were such as ought pro-"perly to be made, or such as would be sanctioned by Government,—that the "question as to what allowance would be made out of Baroda Treasury for ex-"penses must be left to decision of Viceroy, and that the Rs. 50,000, as well as the "Rs. 75,000 previously paid, must be accepted as a payment on account of expenses "of conducting proceedings in an ordinary and reasonable manner,—that both sums "would have to be accounted for by Jefferson on the basis of the scale of fees, "charges, and expenses which might afterwards be sanctioned."

† "Inform Mr. Cleveland that we cannot discuss with Mr. Jefferson the pro-"priety of particular items of his proposed expenses. Mr. Jefferson's statement "shows both that he has not contemplated any ordinary or reasonable mode of "conducting the real business to be done for the Gaekwar, and that he has con-"templated business which has nothing whatever to do with the enquiry. We have "endeavoured to form an estimate of the expense of representing the Gaekwar on "the proposed enquiry, and have consulted Mr. Sanderson on the subject. Our "opinion is that one and half lakh is a liberal amount to allow for such expense, and "that two lakhs is an extreme and lavish amount. We are prepared to allow the "latter sum. We reckon that it is about four times the amount which the "machinery employed by us is calculated to cost. If Mr. Jefferson flings away the "money in retaining an extravagant staff of counsel, in taking opinions on points "which cannot be raised, and in other useless ways, that is for him and the "Gaekwar to see to. All that he has done he has done without consulting us, and "we have had neither the opportunity nor the right to object to it. The Gaekwar "should be informed of the position of affairs, and should be asked whether he "wishes the remaining money to be paid to Mr. Jefferson. If he does, Mr. "Jefferson should be asked whether he will undertake to carry the defence through. "If he assents, the money may be paid him by such advances as he requires. If "the answers are different from what is here anticipated, further instructions must "be given. The above amount is calculated on the footing that the proceedings will "not last more than a month. Communicate with our legal advisers. If from "their point of view they are of opinion that the course here prescribed is clearly "wrong, give their reasons. The responsibility of delay must rest with Jefferson "on account of his extravagant mode of proceeding."

10. In reply, you telegraphed on the 12th that Mr. Jefferson had been informed accordingly, but had made as yet no reply. You added that your legal advisers were of opinion that, if the terms should be rejected, you should be authorized to guarantee Serjeant Ballantyne's fees and reasonable further expenses to be determined by the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court,—that Government were committed to the payment of Serjeant Ballantyne's fees,—and that in this view two lakhs might not be sufficient. The following instructions were sent to you by telegraph on the 13th in reply:—

Appendix 18.

"Unless something has been said to Jefferson, which has not been "communicated to us, we are not committed to fees or to any other "item of expense. Principles of taxation cannot apply to such a case "as this. The proposal of the lawyers is tantamount to a complete conces-"sion of whatever Jefferson demands. If Cleveland has done anything to "commit us to Ballantyne's fees, we must abide by it. In that case the "maximum allowance should be a lakh and a half, besides the charges for "Ballantyne. If Jefferson declines terms offered to him in my telegram of "the 11th, and if legal advisers think we are committed to Ballantyne's fees, "and Jefferson declines the further terms contained in this telegram, inform "the Gaekwar that Government will provide for his defence, and telegraph at "once for instructions."

11. Your telegram of the 15th communicated the substance of the reply of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to the message of the 11th, in which they stated that "they have given his (Mr. Cleveland's) letter of

"11th their most anxious consideration, and reply to this effect—that "Government must have overlooked important points in making their "estimate of two lakhs,—that they themselves cannot state with any "approach to accuracy the amount that will be expended for defence. All "that they can at present say is that two lakhs will be largely exceeded "if proceedings last as long as a month. They say they do not see why they "should be asked to take up the case on contract for a certain sum, such course "being unprofessional. Say they are unable to give the undertaking asked "for,—that they will do what they can to keep the expenditure down, but will "not imperil the interests of their client, if they can help it, by foregoing one "item of expenditure which they think necessary in his behalf. They say "they will, therefore, carry on the defence up to the last day, to which the sum "named by Cleveland in his letter will permit, and when that sum is expended, "they will, unless further funds are provided, instruct counsel to withdraw "from the case and retire themselves,—that on them who have deprived the "Gaekwar of the means of defending himself, and not on themselves, will "rest the odium of this result. They go on to complain that Government "did not from the first fix a limit within which they could advance. They "say they have been obliged to dispense with Woodroffe's services. They "conclude by saying that Gaekwar will send a *yad*, asking for Rs. 75,000 "to be paid to them for defence."

You added that your legal advisers adhered to their opinion expressed in your telegram of the 12th, and considered Government committed to Serjeant Ballantyne being retained on the facts already before Government, and not from anything Mr. Cleveland had since done.

12. In reply, the following instructions were telegraphed to you on the 16th:—

"Your telegram of 15th. On reiterated opinion of legal advisers, "guarantee Ballantyne's fees. Supply defence with advances for reasonable "further costs on advice of Cleveland and Scoble. We look to them to pro-"tect Baroda revenues from improper charges. The number of counsel pro-"posed and other items of Jefferson's estimate seem to us to be extravagant "and founded on mistaken view of limits of enquiry. But we give you full "liberty to act as you may be advised by Scoble and Cleveland without further "reference to us."

13. Thus the matter at present stands. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks it necessary now to add his opinion that the estimate quoted in the margin, on which Messrs. Jefferson and Payne based their application for Rs, 2,89,700 as a portion of the cost, exclusive of further large payments to Counsel, Solicitor's fees, and other charges, is extravagant, both in respect to the number of Counsel it was proposed to entertain, the fees allowed, and the charges generally.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fee to Serjeant Ballantyne for 65 days, the time he will be absent from England, calculating the trial to last 20 days, at Rs. 1,000 per diem ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 65,000 |
| Fee to Mr. Woodroffe, of the Calcutta Bar, for one month ... ... | | 45,000 |
| Junior Counsel from Bombay, 1st fee on Brief ... ... | Rs. 2,500 | |
| Refresher for 25 days, including journeys and one day for consultation ... .. .. ... | „ 16,200 | |
| | | 18,700 |
| 2nd fee on Brief ... ... . ... | „ 2,000 | |
| Refresher for 25 days ... ... ... ... | „ 12,500 | |
| | | 14,500 |
| Mr. Shantoram Narayen for two months ... ... ... | | 30,000 |
| For Mr. Jugonath for two months ... ... ... ... | | 25,000 |
| Agent's charges in England and fees to counsel for opinions on cases submitted on International Law ... ... ... | | 20,000 |
| Other Agent's charges elsewhere ... ... ... ... | | 5,000 |
| Short-hand Writer from England ... ... ... .. | | 5,000 |
| Travelling expenses of Serjeant Ballantyne and Short-hand Writer to and from England ... ... ... ... ... | | 4,000 |
| Sundry charges, such as railway and suites of tents, carriages, horses, servants, and purveyor's charges ... ... ... | | 30,000 |
| Telegrams ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 2,500 |
| Contingencies, say .. ... ... ... ... | | 25,000 |
| Total Rs. ... | | 2,89,700 |

*N. B.*—This estimate is based on the supposition that the trial will last only 20 days, and is exclusive of Solicitors' charges, expenses of Office and of Establishment.

You are aware from the correspondence that has taken place between the

Government of India and the Bombay Government that the fees which have been sanctioned at the recommendation of that Government for the Advocate-General are only Rs. 600 a day, and for Mr. Inverarity Rs. 400 a day. Moreover, Messrs. Jefferson's estimate appeared to us to be framed upon an erroneous conception of the scope of the enquiry to be made by the Commission. While the whole matter is left in the hands of yourself and the legal advisers of Government under the terms of my telegram of the 16th instant, and while it is the desire of the Governor General in Council to supply on the most liberal calculation everything that is really required for the defence of His Highness Mulhar Rao, the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to point out that it will be the duty of Messrs. Scoble and Cleveland to protect the Baroda revenues from charges of a kind so manifestly extravagant and uncalled for as some of those in the estimate of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne.

14. In some of the telegrams which form the appendices to this letter, allusion is made to other matters than the scale of charges to be allowed for the defence of His Highness the Gaekwar, such as the alleged seizure of jewels and the production of documents. These subjects have been separately disposed of, and, therefore, no reference has been made to them in this letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## APPENDIX 1.

Telegram dated 19th January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR has retained Shanteram Narayen, who returns to Bombay to-morrow for further Counsel.

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## APPENDIX 2.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

JUST had an interview with Jefferson and Payne. They propose Counsel from England with retainer of 5,000 guineas, and request permission to expend up to five lakhs of rupees. Commissioner of Police and myself strongly recommend that Commission assemble as soon as practicable; say not later than 10th February. As yet I have not communicated to Gaekwar any date for assembling. Please reply quickly, as Solicitors are urgent to telegraph for Counsel

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## APPENDIX 3.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR'S Solicitors have again addressed me as follows :—We wish to be informed by to-morrow morning that the expenses of engaging the services of a Barrister from England would, under any circumstances, be provided, as in this case we require to remit retainer fee £5,000 by telegram on Monday.

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## APPENDIX 4.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

*From*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

*To*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

ANSWER Gaekwar's Solicitors that the Commission will proceed on 18th of February, and cannot be postponed for Counsel from England. All proper legal expenses may be liberally allowed by you, but some explanation must be required before authorizing such an expenditure as five lakhs of rupees. If you have doubts, refer for instructions.

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## APPENDIX 5.

Telegram dated 25th January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

DR. SEWARD reports that Gaekwar, on hearing of statement in *Bombay Gazette,* that Commission would assemble on 18th of February, lamented apparently unanticipated protraction of his confinement and suspense, and expressed his regret that his trial could not be more speedily brought to an end.

## APPENDIX 6.

Telegram dated 27th January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

ADVANCE of Rs. 75,000 already made to defence Solicitor Jefferson. Jefferson now demands immediate further payment of Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the cost. Cleveland objects to this demand as being extravagant, unnecessary, and unprecedented.

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## APPENDIX 7.

Telegram dated 28th January 1875.

*From*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

*To*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

Rs. 75,000 ample at present. With every desire to afford Gaekwar full means of defence, Government cannot consider application for more without full reasons for application stated in writing.

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## APPENDIX 8.

Telegram dated 29th January 1875.

*From*—MESSRS. JEFFERSON & PAYNE, *Solicitors to Gaekwar, Bombay,*

*To*—PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY, *Calcutta.*

WE beg respectfully to appeal to His Excellency in behalf of Gaekwar in relation to the conduct of the prosecution against His Highness. We have been unable to obtain yet inspection of letters and documents intended to be used against the Gaekwar and said to be found in house of Yeshwantrao and Salim. Denied copies of Baroda Commission, and report and inspection of khureeta and Gaekwar's own records, correspondence, and books, copy of Colonel Phayre's narrative in regard to alleged poisoning and Chemical Examiner's report, also some depositions not yet furnished, nor proceedings of Colonel Phayre's enquiry as to poisoning manifest. All papers submitted to His Excellency on which His Excellency proceeded not furnished to us. Sir Lewis Pelly declined to hold communication direct with us. Refers to Cleveland, who has left Baroda. Great delay in consequence. Our application for further advance not yet complied with. Undertake to account for all moneys received, and that same spent in legitimate legal expenses. Require Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 90,000 for out of pocket estimate already furnished. Rs. 75,000 paid to us expended, and large liabilities incurred. Gaekwar is anxious to make advance; but, as he has been deprived of every resource and stripped of every rupee, cannot do so. His Excellency graciously proclaimed that every opportunity will be offered Gaekwar of freeing himself from grave suspicion, but respectfully submit if documents withheld, delay be made and funds not supplied, Gaekwar practically undefended. Respectfully protest in his behalf. Postponement absolutely necessary to the 22nd on account of delay as above, and for properly instructing Counsel expected from England on 18th. Copy this telegram furnished to Crown Solicitor here with explanatory letter.

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## APPENDIX 9.

Telegram dated 31st January 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR has politely answered my *yad,* stating Viceroy's wish to afford him every opportunity for clearing his character; but he says that, after consulting his legal advisers, he now wishes the sitting of the Commission to be postponed rather than hastened. I propose merely replying that the 18th February is fixed.

## APPENDIX 10.

Telegram dated 1st February 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda,*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR'S *yad* contains following paragraphs :—

I am much pained to learn from my Solicitor that his request for a further payment out of the Treasury on account of the costs of my defence has not been granted by you.

It cannot but occur to you that any delay in the securing of Counsel, which can only be done by an immediate payment of money, must imperil my defence, and I must entreat of you to urge upon His Excellency the Viceroy my earnest desire that the money asked for should be at once paid.

## APPENDIX 11.

Dated 4th February 1875.

*From*—C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.*

*To*—MESSRS. JEFFERSON, PAYNE, & CO., *Solicitors to His Highness the Gaekwar.*

YOUR letter of 30th January to the Viceroy's Private Secretary having been transferred to this Office for disposal, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to inform you that the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda has received the instructions of Government on the matters therein referred to, and he will doubtless make the necessary communication to the Government Solicitor.

## APPENDIX 12.

Telegram dated 4th February 1875.

*From*—HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR, *Baroda.*

*To*—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, *Calcutta.*

DEEPLY pained to learn from my Solicitors that preparations for my defence at a standstill for want of funds. Their requirements for legitimate expenses not granted. Promises of ample opportunity for vindicating my innocence thus practically ignored; private purse attached; my Ranees' marriage ornaments and moneys seized; my ryots and relations greatly alarmed, and fear to give my Solicitors aid, pecuniary or otherwise. My late Karbharies, from whom alone valuable information can be obtained, under restraint, on matters connected with old charges, and access to them not granted to my Solicitors. My character, liberty, and kingdom at stake. I entreat your Excellency to direct immediate advance to be made out of the Baroda State funds of two lakhs of rupees, Solicitors undertaking to account.

## APPENDIX 13.

No. 1, dated Baroda, 5th February 1875.

*From*—COL. SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I., *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr., Baroda,*

*To*—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter from His Highness the Gaekwar, dated 4th instant, also a copy of the telegram therein alluded to, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

Dated Baroda, 4th February 1875.

*From*—HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR,

*To*—COL. SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I., *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr., Baroda.*

I AM greatly distressed by what my Solicitors tell me relative to the withholding of funds for my defence.

They inform me Mr. Woodroffe will not act for me unless his fees be remitted at once.

I am specially desirous that his services should be secured on my behalf.

After the repeated promises made by His Excellency the Governor General to afford me every opportunity of clearing my character, I am at a loss to understand why the money necessary for my defence should not be paid.

I have proposed a telegram to His Excellency, which I send herewith, and I beg the favor of your causing it to be forwarded to him without delay. You will see from it what my wishes are.

## APPENDIX 14.

Telegram dated 5th February 1875.

*From*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

To—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

FOLLOWING telegram from Gaekwar to Viceroy,—(*vide* Appendix 12).

Acquaint Gaekwar with orders already given on subject of expenses. The general instructions as to affording all proper facilities for defence will be sufficient to enable you to deal with rest of telegram.

## APPENDIX 15.

Telegram dated 7th February 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

Rs. 50,000 paid yesterday to Mr. Jefferson. This makes total advance of one lakh and one quarter. Defence still dissatisfied with amount. Government will either have to accede to unlimited demands or else draw a line and adhere to it.

## APPENDIX 16.

Telegram dated 8th February 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

ON Friday, 5th February, Cleveland wrote Jefferson that Agent authorised payment of Rs. 50,000, because Gaekwar considered an immediate advance urgently required; but, in making it, it was to be distinctly understood that it was not to be considered in any way as an acknowledgment on part of Government that the fees to Counsel and other payments which Jefferson stated should be made were such as ought properly to be made, or such as would be sanctioned by Government,—that the question as to what allowance would be made out of Baroda Treasury for expenses must be left to decision of Viceroy, and that the Rs. 50,000, as well as the Rs 75,000 previously paid, must be accepted as a payment on account of expenses of conducting proceedings in an ordinary and reasonable manner,—that both sums would have to be accounted for by Jefferson on the basis of the scale of fees, charges, and expenses which might afterwards be sanctioned. On 5th February, Jefferson acknowledged receipt of Cleveland's letter, and asked for immediate payment of the Rs. 50,000. On 6th, Baroda rupees, value 50,000 Government rupees, were paid Jefferson, and he gave receipt, stating that money received on terms mentioned in Cleveland's letter. On Sunday 7th, Jefferson wrote that, on re-considering Cleveland's letter, he would not accept the Rs. 50,000 on terms mentioned, as they could not take upon themselves the responsibility. He encloses hoondies on Bombay, which he had purchased with Rs. 50,000, and says they will at once intimate to Gaekwar that they can take no further steps for his defence. He concludes by offering to receive the Rs. 50,000 and other moneys on account of the costs and charges of the defence, subject to their being sanctioned by the Court. I take this to mean that he wants at once the Rs. 2,89,000 before demanded as advance. I understand also that he wants to pay his second Counsel at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per diem. Cleveland has asked defence if it would accept advances to meet expenses on following basis:—Retainer for Ballantyne 5,000 guineas. Fee on brief, 500 guineas. Refreshers Rs. 1,000 a day from 26th January till date of arrival in London on return. Ballantyne's expenses in addition. Second Counsel Rs. 700 a day, commencing on day he leaves, and ending on his return to Calcutta. Third Counsel Rs. 400 a day. First pleader Rs. 200 a day. Second pleader Rs. 100 a day. Expenses of Counsel and pleaders extra. Also an immediate payment of Rs. 10,000 to meet establishment, &c. Government side have two Counsels and a Solicitor only, and are going to pay leading Counsel Rs. 600 a day, and junior Counsel Rs. 500 a day.

## APPENDIX 17.

Telegram dated 9th February 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

DEFER decision on costs of defence until I telegraph again. Defence Solicitors' demands exorbitant.

## APPENDIX 18.

Telegram dated 12th February 1875.

*From*—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

*To*—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

SUBSTANCE of your telegram of 11th has been communicated to Jefferson after consultation with Scoble and Cleveland. No reply hitherto. If they reject terms, legal advisers think I should be authorised to guarantee Ballantyne's fees and reasonable further costs. Such expenses to be determined by Taxing Master of High Court, Bombay. Legal advisers think Government committed to payment of Ballantyne's fees. In this view Rs. 2,00,000 may not be sufficient.

*Printed and Published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. { Register No. 75.


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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### REPORTS ON THE SCARCITY OF 1873-74.

*EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos.* $\frac{1}{59-71}$, *dated the* 18*th February* 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 24th November 1874, submitting copies of two Minutes regarding the services of Government Officers, and of non-official residents, during the recent scarcity in Bengal and Behar (published in Special Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th December 1874).

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 8th December 1874, submitting copies of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar during 1873-74, and the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by it.

Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 1st, 11th, and 29th of January 1875, forwarding reports on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, with a brief narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces, and the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the civil officers engaged in relief operations. (The letter of January 29th will be published in a separate volume).

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 11th of February 1875, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee, North-Western Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, of the 16th October 1874, submitting a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, together with a summary of the measures taken in the northern parts of the Province of Oudh in order to avert famine. (The letter from the Commissioner of Fyzabad, with the enclosures, will be published in a separate volume).

Preliminary report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Director of Transport, of the 19th of October 1874, on the operations of the Transport Department in Behar (published in the *Gazette of India* of 19th December 1874).

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, of the 23rd December 1874, on the traffic operations of the East Indian Railway in 1873-74.

Reports by Major J. Graham, on special duty, of the 1st of August 1874 and 4th of February 1875, on the arrangements made for the receipt, despatch, and sale of Government rice in Calcutta.

Statement showing the quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months from 1st October to 30th September of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

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1. The Governor General in Council has read, with all the attention which the importance of the subject deserves, the Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the narrative received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the letter of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, giving an account of the measures adopted in consequence of the failure of the winter crop of 1873-74.

2. Sir Richard Temple, in the Minute which he has recorded on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar and the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by it, has given a clear and full account of the origin of the scarcity, of the manner in which it declared itself, of the general plan of operations, of the measures which were adopted, and of their result. On all these subjects Sir Richard Temple's excellent narrative conveys full and accurate information, and nothing need be added by the Government of India in regard to the history of those transactions.

3. The reports received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh show that the distress in those Provinces was limited in extent, and much less severe than in Bengal and Behar. The observations of the Government of India upon these reports will be separately communicated to the Governments concerned.

4. On November the 7th, 1873, the Secretary of State was informed that "Her Majesty's Government might rely upon the Government of India "using every available means, at whatever cost, to prevent, as far as they "could, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the "calamity which threatened Bengal." The result has shown that the resources of the country and the energy of those who were entrusted with the conduct of the relief operations have been sufficient, by the blessing of God, to secure success.

5. The measures that have been taken have not only prevented the extensive mortality which must otherwise have occurred, but the general productive power of the country has not been allowed to deteriorate, and there is no reason to believe that any demoralization has followed from the relief operations. The strongest assurances of the gratitude of the people have been received, and it may confidently be expected that the assistance which has been given by the State during a time of calamity will be long remembered and appreciated, not only on the scene of the distress, but throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

6. The cost of the relief operations cannot as yet be accurately stated; but it may safely be assumed that the total net cost will not exceed the sum of £6,500,000, which was the estimate given in the Budget for the current year.

7. Without further reference, excepting incidentally and by way of illustration, to the history of the past year, it may be profitable to put on record, while the recollection of the circumstances is fresh, some general observations which may serve for future guidance.

8. The Resolution of the Government of India, of the 7th of November 1873, which was mainly founded upon the experience of previous famines in India, embraces the chief subjects upon which general instructions appear to be required at the beginning of a period of scarcity.

9. Recent experience has shown, however, that greater attention should be directed, as soon as the certainty of a serious failure of one of the principal

grain crops has been ascertained, to obtain at once complete reports of its extent, and of the probable consequences upon the food-supply of the people. The admirable series of Minutes written by Sir Richard Temple, when he was deputed to visit the distressed districts, will serve as a model for such reports. The general accuracy of the data supplied to Sir Richard Temple by the Local Officers is remarkable, and illustrates the value of the information which can thus be obtained.

10. The anticipation of the effects of the scarcity was found to be somewhat greater than the reality from two causes. The stock of food in the hands of the people turned out to be larger than was anticipated; and sufficient allowance was not made for the extraordinary exertions which were used by the cultivators to grow a greater quantity than usual of the grain crops which ripen in the autumn. It was impossible to reckon beforehand upon either of these circumstances; but the experience that has now been gained shows, *first*, that where a scarcity follows a fair season, considerable supplies of food will probably be in the possession of the people, and, therefore, sufficient time may be reckoned upon for the purpose of organizing the relief which may ultimately be required; and, *secondly*, that the cultivators of the soil in India are able and willing to make considerable alterations in their agriculture for the sake of increasing the food-supply at the earliest possible moment, by which means the period over which the scarcity would otherwise extend is considerably shortened. The outturn of the autumn crops of 1874 was further increased by the unusual quantity of rain that fell early in the season.

11. It is also important that early assistance should be given, without any hesitation, to the Officers who are employed in districts where the scarcity is known to be imminent, so that they may be left free to move constantly through their districts and to watch the progress of events. Thus accurate information will be secured from the first of the area which is likely to be most severely afflicted, and relief operations may be adjusted accordingly. The critical position of a part of Tirhoot at an early period of the scarcity of last year is mainly to be attributed to the weakness of the staff. This deficiency was promptly supplied, but the lesson should not be forgotten.

12. The experience of former famines with respect to the advantage of opening public works, especially at an early stage of the distress, has been fully confirmed. Large works should be opened at once, smaller local works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises. There should be no hesitation in providing sufficient superintendence. When the distress becomes extensive, it is essential that employment should be available near the usual homes of the people. Sir Richard Temple has justly observed that where very large numbers have to be employed upon public works, piece-work is preferable to other methods for their payment.

13. In dealing with the most distressed districts, it was found that the tests of cooked food and of poor-houses were inapplicable. Such tests can be usefully applied only where the distress is less severe and extensive, and where there is reason to suppose that improper advantage is being taken of the relief offered.

14. Where distress is not great, and where, although it may be great, there is no serious deficiency in the supply of food, relief works, the distribution of gratuitous relief under proper precautions, and advances of money upon sufficient security, will be found (as was the case in the North-Western Provinces, in part of Oudh, and in considerable portions of Bengal) to be sufficient. It is only where there is a great deficiency—and there is also good reason to believe that the traders will be unable to meet that deficiency—that it is right for the State to intervene for the purpose of supplementing the general food-supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented; and, during the past year, there can be no reasonable doubt that the measure was imperatively required

in order to prevent a very great mortality. The principal reason of this necessity was the absence of sufficient means of transport by railway or canal. The river communication was but of little use at the time of year when supplies were required, and the carts of the country were not available for ordinary traders in any quantities, and could only be brought out in sufficient numbers by means of an organization which was quite beyond the power of private individuals. As railway communication is extended, the probability of Government being called upon to interfere in this manner with the functions of trade will diminish.

15. The operations for the supply of food by Government on a large scale were novel. The difficulty experienced at first was to arrange that the supplies should reach the people who required them. In fact the Government had, for the time, to fulfil the functions of both wholesale and retail dealers. Every available channel of distribution had to be brought into play. Sir Richard Temple has fully described the method which was adopted. Dealers in grain were assisted in prosecuting their business, which must otherwise have ceased to exist. Advances of grain were freely made to cultivators for the purpose of enabling them to support themselves and to till their land until the next crop should be gathered. This measure was in entire accordance with the customs of the country, and proved very successful.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be requested to cause the returns which have been received from the Local Officers to be carefully analysed and condensed for the purpose of exhibiting the extent of the failure of the crops in different parts of the country, as compared with the number of people who have been relieved by the State or who have been supported by food imported by the State. In Durbhunga and Mudhobunee, the two sub-divisions of North Tirhoot where the failure of the rice crop was most complete, half of the population was supported for about four months by food imported by the State. It is therefore unlikely that in the event of any failure of crops which is not prolonged for more than one year Government can have to supply a larger quantity of food than would be sufficient to support for about two months the whole population of the area most severely visited. This calculation, however, and others which are likely to be valuable hereafter, will be elaborated by the Government of Bengal.

17. The stores laid in by the State were not brought into the market until the deficiency of supplies in the local markets proved the necessity of doing so. Up to that time they were only used for the benefit of the people who were collected upon the Government works. When sales to the public were authorized, the price was determined by the principle which was adopted during the Irish famine. This principle was that the price should be regulated by that which prevailed at the nearest large mart situated upon one of the main lines of communication, some addition being made to cover the cost of carriage to the place of sale. It was found in Ireland that, under the operation of this principle, the inconvenience attending an interference with trade was reduced to a minimum, because as soon as traders were able to obtain supplies they could resume their business, and the Government could withdraw from the field, without any serious disturbance of prices. The same result was found to follow in Bengal. Moreover, the supplies of grain provided by Government consisted mainly of Burmese rice, to which the people were not accustomed, and which could not compete upon equal terms with Bengal rice when the latter again appeared in the market. It is remarkable that throughout the whole of these operations no complaints came from traders on the spot that they were injured by the action of Government. On the contrary, Sir Richard Temple received assurances from them of their entire concurrence, and he had to refuse applications for an extension of the sales by Government, a compliance with which rightly appeared to him to be contrary to the principle, which had been laid down from the first, that unnecessary interference with trade should be avoided.

18. It will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that a balance of about 100,000 tons of rice remained after the relief operations had been concluded. To this extent the measures taken have been in excess of the requirements of the case. The responsibility for this excess rests entirely with the Government of India. Having to deal with so vast a population, whose support depended upon many uncertain contingencies, it would have been imprudent not to have been prepared to meet larger demands than those which were actually made upon the Government. If a substantial reserve had not been provided, the success of the relief operations would properly have been attributed rather to good fortune than to foresight. The experience of last year shows the necessity of such a reserve. In the beginning of September 1874 very great apprehensions were felt that the scarcity would be prolonged. This was only averted by a fall of rain at the very last moment when it could have been of use to allow the winter crops to be sown; and, if the rain had not then fallen, the rice in reserve would have been urgently required. It must not be forgotten that on previous occasions it has occurred that a second year of drought has followed the first.

19. The food-supplies of India, including British Burma, proved amply sufficient to meet the demand occasioned by the failure of the rice crop. Out of the total quantity of grain purchased by the Government, which amounted to 479,696 tons, only 54,300 tons were obtained from beyond British India. The rice exported from British Burma in the year 1874 amounted to about 815,000 tons. Of this quantity about 290,000 tons were sent to Bengal, and about 470,000 tons to Europe,—the exports to Europe having been only 33,000 tons less than in the previous year. The import of food-grains by railway from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab is calculated by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor to have amounted to 289,000 tons. This large export from Upper India did not greatly affect prices in the producing districts. The total quantity of food-grain carried into the distressed districts can hardly have been much less than 1,000,000 tons.

20. Great advantage was derived from the arrangement made to reduce at once the rates for the carriage of grain by railway, the difference being paid to the Railway Companies by the Government. The effect of this measure was to stimulate the importation of grain by railway into the distressed districts; but, owing to the great distances to be traversed and the necessity to traders of quick conveyance in order to secure the profit offered by the rise of prices, this advantage given to the railways did not materially injure the river trade, which is slow, and, moving in regular course, does not readily adapt itself to a sudden demand.

21. The statistics of the foreign trade in food-grain for the year show that the reasons for which Government determined not to prohibit the export of food-grain, either in whole or in part, were sound. Notwithstanding the home demand, the exports of food-grain from India, including British Burma, were considerable. The return of the quantities of food-grains exported by sea from Bengal during the year ending on September 30th, 1874, shows that the exports were diminished by about one-half owing to the rise of prices. The exports of rice fell from 410,712 tons in 1872-73 to 217,355 tons in 1873-74, of which 121,065 tons were sent to the Colonies and other places to which Natives of India have emigrated, and where, according to official representations which have been received in the course of the year, great evils must have resulted if the usual sources of supply had been suddenly interfered with. Of the remainder, 29,968 tons consisted of the finer descriptions of rice, which are not consumed by the poorer classes. The residue only amounted to 66,332 tons, and thus no bad effects can have followed from an adherence to sound principles, while the foreign trade has been preserved from a shock from which it might not have easily recovered.

22. Some representations were made, urging interference with the distribution of grain between different parts of Bengal. All action, direct, or indirect, in this direction was prohibited, and the result of leaving supplies to be adjusted according to the demand has been that prices were equalised in a remarkable manner throughout the whole of Bengal: the effects of the scarcity were thus spread over a large area, and, therefore, were less severely felt in those parts which otherwise would have been most seriously affected. The only exception to this was in Orissa, where, probably owing to the deficiency of the means of communication, the price of rice was, during the whole period, very much lower than elsewhere, notwithstanding a considerable export.

23. The supplies purchased by Government were drawn mainly from sources at a distance from the scene of the scarcity. It was found better to buy by private arrangement with merchants, rather than that the Government should appear openly in the market. The limited experiments made in the latter direction showed that the public action of the Government produced an effect upon prices quite out of proportion to the actual amount of the transactions.

24. The facility with which large supplies of rice were imported from British Burma without any excessive rise of freights proved the value of the arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company whose ships were largely engaged in the operation, as well as the great resources for purposes of transport which are afforded by the magnificent mercantile steam fleet trading to Calcutta. It was also satisfactory to find that the private firm which took the contract for landing the rice in Calcutta were able to carry through a business of considerable difficulty without any check from first to last. The traffic arrangements of the East Indian Railway Company showed the power of the Company to meet the strain of a very large additional traffic within a limited time. It is not too much to say that the relief operations could not have been successful, had it not been for the trunk line of railway which, passing through Behar, unites Calcutta with the Punjab. An additional proof has thus been afforded of the wisdom of the measures for railway construction in India which were commenced by the Marquis of Dalhousie, and have since been steadily prosecuted.

25. The manner in which the grain was conveyed from the railways to the places where it was required has afforded a remarkable instance of the great resources of the country in wheeled conveyance, and of the facility with which they may be brought to bear by the offer of profitable rates of hire. The Government of India entirely approved of the contracts made, at Sir Richard Temple's recommendation, for the transport of rice to North Behar. The cost was great, but the danger was not exaggerated. The immediate superintendence of the transport, when it assumed its full dimensions, was entrusted to Officers of the Army, and the manner in which this duty was performed shows the confidence which may be placed in the efficiency with which such transport would, if necessary, be brought to bear upon military operations.

26. The vast business of distributing relief was most successfully carried on by minutely sub-dividing the country to be dealt with in accordance with its requirements, maintaining the same organization throughout, and leaving great discretion to the Officers in local charge, after the main principles by which they were to be guided were laid down. In carrying out this work, Sir Richard Temple reports that the services of the Native Officers of the Army were found to be particularly useful.

27. The Central Relief Committee, who undertook the duty of distributing the subscriptions which were raised in India and elsewhere for

the relief of the sufferers from the scarcity, have not yet closed their accounts; but their reports, published from time to time, show that the appeal which was made to the liberality of the public has been promptly and liberally answered. The Secretary of State has already taken occasion to express to the Lord Mayor of London the value which is attached by the Government of India to the sympathy exhibited by the people of England towards the sufferers in India, not only on account of the material help which has been afforded, but also because its effect has been to strengthen the bonds of union between Her Majesty's subjects in England and in India. The Princes and Chiefs of India have distinguished themselves by the alacrity with which they have contributed; and liberal subscriptions have been received from all parts of British India, especially from Zemindars and landholders in the distressed districts. The Government of India are satisfied that the assistance which has been bestowed is gratefully acknowledged by those who have benefitted by it, and they desire to take this opportunity of expressing the sincere thanks of the people to all those who have generously contributed to the Famine Relief Fund.

28. The Government of India have already from time to time expressed their approbation of the conduct of some of the Officers of Government and others who have been engaged in the relief operations. The services rendered by Sir George Campbell during the time that he held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were acknowledged in April last. The thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Mr. Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for the able and successful manner in which the purchases of rice were made under his directions. The Viceroy has taken advantage of the opportunity of addresses which have been presented to him during his visit to Behar and in Calcutta to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Zemindars and other gentlemen who have rendered active and valuable aid to their neighbours and fellow-countrymen. The Government of India now desire to express their entire concurrence with the Minutes published by Sir Richard Temple, in which he has tendered, in suitable terms, the thanks of the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners and other Officers of Government, civil and military, as well as to the Zemindars and all others who have assisted in different capacities during the time of scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been requested to accept themselves, and to convey to those who have done good service in those Provinces, the thanks of the Government of India.

29. Early in the month of March of last year, when the pressure of the distress had begun to be felt, but the power to deal with it successfully had not yet been proved, the Government of India expressed their confidence that the Officers engaged upon the relief operations "would perform the "arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice "which had always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the "East India Company in times of difficulty and danger." This confidence has been entirely justified by the result, and another signal proof of the high qualities of the Civil and Military Services has been afforded by the manner in which their duty has been performed during the past year. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has given every assistance in his power to the Government of Bengal, will be requested to convey to those Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men under His Excellency's command who have been employed in the distressed districts the thanks which Sir Richard Temple has expressed in his Minute of the 24th of November. Similar communications will be made through the proper channels to those who are serving under Local Governments or Departments.

30. The Government of India desire, in conclusion, to convey to Sir Richard Temple their recognition of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the people of Bengal and Behar during the time of difficulty through which the Province has passed. As a Member of the Council of the Governor General, Sir Richard Temple was from the first intimately associated with the policy adopted by the Government of India in respect to the scarcity. He took a prominent part in carrying that policy into effect under Sir George Campbell's administration; and, since he assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in April last, he has unremittingly devoted himself to the personal direction and superintendence of the relief operations, which owe their complete success mainly to his exertions.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

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|---|---|
| Madras. | Central Provinces. |
| Bombay. | Burma. |
| N. W. Provinces. | Mysore and Coorg. |
| Punjab. | Ajmere. |
| Oudh. | Assam. |

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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# MINUTE

BY

# THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

*Dated the* 31*st October* 1874.

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## PREFACE.

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The letter of the 3rd October 1874, from the Government of India conveyed a request that a general report on the famine in Bengal and Behar during 1874 may be prepared by the Government of Bengal at the end of October of this year (1874), or as soon after as may be conveniently practicable. In compliance with this request, I make the following report.

The subject seems to me to divide itself into six parts, which will be treated of in successive chapters, namely,—

1*st*.—The origin and manifestation of the calamtiy; the principles on which the Government determined to meet it; the general plan of operations; and the preliminary instructions issued for that end.

2*nd*.—The measures adopted in detail for carrying those principles and instructions into effect according to the development of affairs.

3*rd*.—The statistics of the estimated extent and character of the calamity, and of the means employed by the Government to avert the consequences, together with the estimated expense of the undertaking.

*4th.*—The progress of the relief operations from the setting in of the famine to its culminating point, the actual result being compared with the estimate.

*5th.*—The gradual decline of the famine until its ultimate extinction, and the diminution of the relief operations until their cessation.

*6th.*—General considerations relating to the circumstances described in the previous chapters.

## CHAPTER I.

THE cause of the events which occurred in 1874 must be sought for in the scantiness of the rains in 1873 throughout Bengal and Behar. This cause did not operate in Orissa, which consequently escaped misfortune.

In Bengal and Behar, after a season of extraordinary heat during May and June of 1873, the rain did not begin till late, that is in July, and even then was scanty. It lasted more or less, but never abundantly, till the end of August, when it for the most part ceased prematurely. Enough had, however, fallen to secure a fair yield of the crops which are reaped in August and September. Little or none fell during the months of September, October, and November, that is during the whole autumnal season, when heavy showers are indispensable for insuring the maturity of the rice crop of December (the most important of all the crops), and for sowing the crops which are to be reaped in the following spring. As experience shewed that the consequences of drought are sometimes averted by rain even at the last moment, hope was not abandoned till the end of October. Not till then could it be seen whether the apprehension of failure of the crops would be realised or not. By that time, however, it became certain that widespread and heavy loss must occur in the December crops; that the sowing of the spring crop must be short; and that the germinating and growing of what had been sown must be jeopardised. The injury to the December rice harvest was almost irreparable. The injury to the young spring crops might yet be repaired, if rain should fall between the end of December and the beginning of February. Fear was chiefly felt for Behar and for the north part of Bengal, but largely also for all the rest of Bengal—save the eastern part in the basin of the Brahmapootra, and the deltaic region in the south which depends on inundation rather than on rainfall.

On the other hand, it had been ascertained that the September rice crop of Bengal and the August maize and coarser grains of Behar had produced an average yield, sufficient to sustain the people till at least the middle of winter.

Early in October the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, had expressed his fear that the drought of September must cause serious scarcity, and had instituted inquiries in every district regarding the actual outturn of the autumn food crops and the apparent promise of the winter crops. On the 22nd October he reported to the Government of India that, owing to the shortness and early cessation of the rains, there was the gravest apprehension of general scarcity throughout the country, and of worse evils in some parts of Behar and north Bengal.

On the 7th November the Governor-General (who had proceeded to Calcutta,) issued a resolution in which the fundamental principles for dealing with the threatened calamity were embodied, namely,—that in circumstances where numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease from want of food, the Government and its officers should do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that might be practicable,—that interference with the trade in grain should be avoided, so far and so long as such avoidance might be possible,—that the Government should afford some facilities for the transport of grain to distressed territories through the energy and enterprise of traders, such

as the reduction of rates on the guaranteed railways,—that public works both imperial and local should be commenced or prosecuted with a view of giving employment to those who might need it,—that wages to the people thus employed should be paid in food-grain wherever desirable or convenient,—that accordingly supplies of food grain should be purchased and laid in by Government,—that the undertaking of public improvements by corporations or other bodies, and of agricultural improvements by individuals, should be encouraged by loans from the public treasury,—that advances of money should be made by Government to private gentlemen, European and Native, who would undertake to import grain from a distance and distribute it at prices to be regulated according to the circumstances of the case,—that wherever and whenever the distress might become severe, the Government should assist in the organisation of a system of relief,—that a central committee should be formed for administering the funds for relief received from private sources, and also if required, the funds received from Government,—that relief committees should be established in the interior of the districts to distribute assistance to the distressed in cash or grain, or prepared food,—that co-operation for the work of relief should be afforded by the commissariat, the medical department, and other branches of the public service,—that emigration from the populous tracts visited or threatened by distress should be encouraged by the Government,—that as the season progressed, advances of money for purchase of seed-grain should be made by the Government to landlords or tenants,—that periodically at short intervals information should be published regarding the state and prospects of the crops, the stock of food, the public works in progress, the relief operations, and all other circumstances relating to the scarcity.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who had, during the last days of October, visited the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions, proceeded to give effect to these principles by notifying the tracts in which failure of crops had occurred and scarcity of different degrees was expected; by removing tolls from ferries and roads along the chief routes for grain transport; by issuing instructions to help *bonâ fide* importers of grain with loans of money without interest; by directing the immediate commencement of a number of relief works and the completion of preliminaries for many more; by intimating that wages to labourers might begin to be paid in grain whenever the local price of grain reached something like famine rates; by ordering store-houses for Government grain to be at once constructed on all the chief works; by effecting locally, in the less distressed parts of Bengal, moderate purchases of grain; by despatching the grain so purchased by railway to the distressed districts and so drawing out the means of local transport; by organising and testing the strength of local carriage of the country (mostly bullock carts but partly river boats), and choosing the best routes for transport of Government grain; by prescribing the selection of sites for granaries, relief-houses and relief committees suited to meet different grades of distress; by giving a large money credit from which local officers might make advances to persons who would undertake useful works for embankment, drainage, water-supply and other local improvements; by granting special concessions and privileges to persons who might take such advances; by sanctioning the organisation of such establishments, and preparation of such appliances, as might be required for the transport and custody of grain, for relief works, or for the distribution of charitable relief; and by defining the points on which local officers were to furnish fortnightly reports on the condition of the districts and the people under their care.

The Government of India authorised the vigorous prosecution, under the orders of the Government of Bengal, of the works of the Soane canal and its branches; the construction of embankments on either side of the river Gunduk; the commencement of the Northern Bengal State Railway—all which works would afford employment to those in need.

The opinion of the Government regarding the probable severity of the distress was based mainly on the reports of the local officers, who had made

careful inquiries throughout their districts. But there were not wanting indications that the people themselves, and especially the more intelligent landholders and residents in the interior of the country, had the gravest fears in respect to the impending crisis. The British Indian Association of Calcutta, a society which is mainly composed of the zemindars and landholders of Bengal, early in December represented to the Government their expectation that the famine of 1874 would be more severe and general than the famine of 1866; that special organisation would be required to bring relief to respectable villagers who would not beg and could not work; and that, if the worst came, the task of feeding sixty millions of people might, as an extreme possibility, devolve on the Government. Looking to the position of the Association and their sources of information, the Government deemed their opinion entitled to weight, and invited a fuller statement of the grounds for that opinion. The Association replied on the 24th December by submitting a valuable essay, stating the facts as they believed them to be, offering a full estimate of the position apparently warranted by those facts, and comparing in detail the prospects of the country in December 1865 with the prospects in December 1873. The Association's statement of facts coincided closely with the official reports already before the Government and the public. The important inferences which they drew were that the outturn of the food crops of 1873-74 over the whole of Bengal could hardly exceed two-fifths of the yield of an average year; that the stocks in the hands of the people, together with the December and April crops, would only suffice for six months' consumption for the whole of Bengal; and that widespread suffering and starvation could "be averted only by pouring in "grain into the country sufficient, at any rate, for a three months' supply." The Association contemplated three months' supply for the sixty millions of souls in Bengal outside Assam and Orissa—or, in other words, the importation of 3,750,000 tons of grain. This extreme demand (practically beyond the possibility of supply) was doubtless meant to be hypothetical. But the representations made by the Association show that the most intelligent and the best informed among the native landholders apprehended a calamitous famine, unless the Government should step in to help or save the people.

In view of preventing any diminution of the general food-supply of the country, the Government of Bengal proposed that the exportation of food-grains should be prohibited. The Government of India did not accede to this proposal, believing that the supposed advantages of the measure were uncertain, while its disadvantages were certain and serious.

There was a good hope that supplies of food would be sent in ordinary course of trade to central and northern Bengal and to Behar from Orissa, from Chittagong, and especially from the district of Backergunge, which comprises the combined delta of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, which ordinarily has a large surplus of rice for exportation, and which had providentially not suffered at all from drought,—and from parts of northern, north-western, and central India. As to northern India, there seemed to be justification for this hope, notwithstanding that those portions of the North-Western Provinces and of Oude which adjoin Behar were also suffering from drought, though in a much less degree than Behar itself. In order to encourage and facilitate the transport of grain to Behar and Bengal from other parts of India, the guaranteed railway companies were authorised to reduce by one-half the rates on the carriage of grain, the loss to be made up by the Government.

As regards the grain to be supplied by the State, it was decided that, while purchases to a limited amount (50,000 tons) might be made in Bengal itself, and in the North-Western Provinces by order of the Government of Bengal, all further State requirements must be met by purchases beyond the limits of the failure of the crops in Bengal and Behar, principally in the Madras Presidency, in British Burmah, in Saigon, in Chittagong, made under the direct order of the Government of India. The principle was this, that if very extensive purchases of grain by the State should be needed, they ought to be made in places which were distant from the scene of drought and scarcity, and

from which supplies of food-grain could not be expected in the course of trade. By these means interference on the part of Government in the inland grain trade of India would as far as possible be avoided, and the quantity of grain within Bengal and Behar would be *pro tanto* augmented. In the event of the importation of grain by Government becoming extraordinarily large, reliance was mainly placed on British Burmah, where the rice harvest was known to promise well.

The Government of Bengal, on the 2nd December, reported that 70,000 tons of grain, estimated to be equal to three months' supply of food-grain for 5 per cent. of the population of the distressed districts of Behar and northern Bengal, should be stored by the State in those districts by the end of January 1874 as a preliminary measure, but deferred stating the amount which might probably be required in addition until the result should be known of the rain expected to fall some time after the end of December. The Government of India immediately approved the preliminary measure. At the same time arrangements were made for the purchase of large additional quantities in British Burmah in the event of their being needed.

During the month of December the fears regarding the winter rice crop in Bengal and Behar were realised. In Behar and northern Bengal the rice harvest yielded less than one-third of the average produce, and in central Bengal about one-half. Up to the beginning of January no rain fell, nor was there prospect of any falling. The spring crops, which are considerable in Behar (though inconsiderable in Bengal), had sprung up fairly well; but would probably be lost for the most part if the winter rains should finally fail. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir George Campbell) reported that 75,000 tons more should be placed in the distressed districts as soon as possible, and a large reserve provided in addition for despatch to those districts according as need might arise. The Government of India had already taken preliminary measures to secure sufficient supplies. The arrangements prepared in British Burmah were concluded; the purchases were settled; and the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company were chartered to convey the cargoes of rice according to dates specified. The Government of India further undertook to store in Calcutta the grain brought from beyond sea, and to make over to the Government of Bengal in Calcutta such quantities as it might day by day require for despatch by the "East Indian" and the "Eastern Bengal" railways to the distressed districts.

Thus to the Government of India pertained the task of directing the purchase of the grain from beyond sea, of transporting it to Calcutta, of storing it there. To the Government of Bengal pertained the task of despatching the grain by rail to the frontiers of the distressed districts, of transporting it from the several railway stations to the numerous scenes of distress, and of distributing it among the people.

The first efforts to promote emigration from distressed tracts to the tea districts showed that Government could not interpose in this business save at great cost and with small immediate result. The attempt was therefore abandoned, and the recruiting grounds were, so far as the tea districts were concerned, left clear for the operations of private emigration agents. Towards the end of January 1874 the Government of India made a grant of £50,000 to form a fund for the promotion of emigration to British Burmah, where the population is sparse and an excellent field exists for labour. The Magistrates of distressed districts were directed to act during the season of distress as agents for the engagement of persons willing to emigrate to Burmah, and were to arrange for their despatch to Calcutta, where the Superintendent of emigrants would provide passages to Burmah by the return voyages of steamers which brought Government grain from Burmah to Bengal. It will be seen hereafter that the number of these emigrants, though doubtless an acceptable addition to the strength of the districts where the people were settled, was not enough to make any impression on the aggregate population of the distressed districts.

During January (1874) it became apparent that while the aggregate of loss and of distress in Behar and Bengal would be equal to the worst anticipations, the scarcity would be unequal in its incidence; in other words, the scarcity would be intense and absolute in many extensive tracts, while in others it would be mitigated from various causes. This consideration rendered it necessary to develop some of the principles which had been first laid down for the management of relief. The constitution of the central relief committee and the various district committees was proceeded with. But it became clear that in the extremely distressed tracts, where the whole power of the Government would have to be exerted in order to save the people, the functions of the relief committees would, in practice, merge in the duties of the civil officers. In such tracts the necessity, which had been foreseen from the first, of supplying Government grain to the public when food might not be procurable through the agency of trade, assumed a practical shape. The rule also, which had been originated by the Governor-General in December, began to take shape, to the effect that under such circumstances food-grain might be advanced by the State through the district Collectors to the cultivators of the land, to be repaid without interest after future harvests.

Instructions for the organisation and guidance of relief committees were, after a conference with the Government of Bengal, approved by the Government of India on the 26th January. These rules gave the local authorities power—to establish relief committees and sub-committees in any number and to any extent that might be necessary,—to elaborate this organization of relief to such a degree that all the operations should be inspected once a week at the least,—to arrange that supplies should be regularly distributed in every village where severe distress might exist, so that the congregation of persons for relief at a distance from their homes might be prevented,—to transport food to convenient places for the above purposes and to provide for its storage,—to distribute gratuitous relief to persons needing it and unable to work,—to afford useful employment for those who wanted it,—to provide specially for those whose condition, caste, or usage, precluded them from applying for ordinary relief, but who would be in danger of starvation if not relieved,—to sell Government grain to the public where a serious deficiency in the supply of food might be apprehended, the price of the grain was to be regulated by that of the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, the sale to be stopped as soon as the local trade might receive supplies, and any competition with such trade to be carefully avoided.

The Government invited the zemindars (landholders) of Bengal and Behar to co-operate in the work of relief either by postponing the collection of rent or by opening relief works, or by making advances of money or food to their tenants. Inasmuch as heavy expenditure of this kind might sometimes make it difficult for zemindars to pay the Government land revenue, discretion was given to the Collectors to postpone the collection of the Government revenue from any landholders who might distinguish themselves by employing labour on land improvements, or by importing grain for distribution, or by sustaining their tenants during the season of difficulty.

As January advanced without sign of rain, anxiety was more and more widely felt. But during the last week of that month heavy showers began to fall in southern Bengal, and rain gradually reached the northern and most distressed districts. These rains caused considerable reduction and contraction of the danger.

Before the end of January the extent and incidence of the scarcity and distress became more and more discernible. As regards Behar, irrigation from the unfinished channels of the Sone Canal had saved the rice and spring crops on 159,500 acres in the districts of Shahabad, Gya, and Patna. The important spring crops were growing well in the basin of the rivers Ganges and Gunduk, in the south of the districts of Tirhoot, of Monghyr, of Bhagulpore, of Purneah; in the tracts south of the Ganges, including the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gya—territories having a total population of seven millions—for all which apprehension had been originally felt. In these tracts there was a fair hope that scarcity would not arrive at all, or, if it did come, would be much mitigated.

On the other hand, the realisation of even more than the original apprehensions was threatened in the upper or northern and central parts of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore and Purneah,—in eastern Tirhoot also,—in parts of Sonthalia,—territories having a total population of nine millions. In these tracts the main crop, the December rice, had failed, and there were no spring crops adequate to sustain the people. Here, then, was the prospect of dearth of food for several months; and these were the very places least accessible to trade and least likely to receive succour from that source. This prospect was further darkened by the probability of the conterminous tracts of Nepaul being similarly affected. As regards northern Bengal, in the tracts along the left bank of the Ganges and of the Brahmapootra, and in the tracts lying under the Himalayan range, either the December crops had been partly saved or the spring crops were growing well. These tracts comprised large portions of the districts of Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, in all which there was fair hope that scarcity might not arise save in a mitigated form. On the other hand, the winter rice had been lost, and there were no spring crops growing in extensive portions of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, also in some parts of Maldah, Rajshahye, and Bogra—tracts containing a total population of three millions. Here again was the prospect of severe and protracted scarcity. Moreover most of these places had little or no chance of receiving succour from trade.

Extreme failure of the chief food-crop in so many parts of Bengal was the more disastrous, in that the population of these districts was dense, ranging from 778 to 229 persons to the square mile, and averaging fully 500 persons to the square mile over the whole area.

As regards the remainder of the provinces under the Government of Bengal, the December rice harvest had been good nowhere save in Backergunge and Orissa; it had been only moderate in Eastern Bengal; it had been indifferent in Central Bengal and in the Chota Nagpore country; it had been bad in parts of some districts, namely Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Manbhoom. The aggregate population of these last-named districts amounted to seven-and-a-half millions.

Further, the scarcity and high prices prevailing in the adjacent parts of Oude and the North-Western Provinces had to be remembered.

The geographical area of extreme scarcity may be described in general terms as extending from the foot of the Himalaya along the frontier of Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan on the north to the river Ganges on the south, and from the river Gunduk on the west to the river Brahmapootra on the east. The area enclosed by the hills and these three rivers is about 330 miles long and, on an average, about 90 miles broad. The distressed tracts of Sarun, situated between the Gunduk and the Gogra, and of Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Chota Nagpore, and Sonthalia, lie outside and apart from this area.

The prices of rice in Bengal generally, and in Behar particularly, had been rising gradually since the middle of October; they had slightly rallied in December as the gathering of the winter harvest brought in some supplies; but they were rising again in January, by the end of which month they were twice as dear as in ordinary years. Where the ordinary rate at this season would be 28* seers for the rupee, the rate was 14 or 15 seers; where the ordinary rate would be 25 seers, the rate was 12 or 13 seers. With the exception of Orissa and Chittagong, those districts which had gathered a fair, though far from abundant, harvest, such as Backergunge, Dacca, Tipperah, also showed high prices, caused by exportation of their spare supplies, or by the anticipation of future demands.

It was the shortness of the harvest, the scantiness of food-supply, the tightness of the grain market, the dearness of prices, in Bengal generally and in all the neighbouring territories, which aggravated the danger of the extremely distressed tracts, enhanced the probability of the scarcity in them deepening into famine, deprived them of the natural and normal succour from trade, and threatened to leave them almost without any resource save the extraneous help that might be afforded by the Government.

* A seer is equal to about two pounds avoirdupois.

In this chapter the narrative has followed affairs to the last week of January. The general character and proportions of the calamity had then declared themselves. The plan of operations for meeting it had been settled; the principles to be borne in mind had been announced; the instructions regarding the procedure had been given. In the next chapter the narrative will shew how all these principles, rules, and orders, were carried into effect according to the development and progress of the scarcity.

## CHAPTER II.

I HAVE here to explain my own connection with the relief operations. Until nearly the end of January I had been Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, and had been also in charge (under the Governor-General's direction and control) of the business relating to scarcity and relief which had to be disposed of by the Government of India. On the 21st January I was, with the concurrence of Sir George Campbell, associated with the Government of Bengal and deputed to visit the distressed districts, with full powers to direct the relief operations under the rules laid down by the Governments of India and Bengal, reporting my proceedings to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I remained on this deputation until the 8th April, when I assumed charge of the Government of Bengal from Sir George Campbell, who had been obliged, under medical advice, to resign charge of duties which he had discharged under failing health with devoted disregard of his own safety. From the end of January, then, my own proceedings form part of the general work of the Government of Bengal, there being entire accord between Sir George Campbell and me.

It should be added that, between the 8th and the 20th March, Sir George Campbell visited Tirhoot and spent several days at Durbhunga, the most important centre of distress in the most distressed district, expediting the local arrangements, perfecting the relief organization which had been set on foot, elaborating the orders and instructions in all details, dealing personally with the first outbreaks of actual famine, and encouraging both the people and the officers by his example. After this visit he recorded an exhaustive minute on the manner in which relief on a large scale should be conducted, which has proved of the utmost practical value to all engaged in carrying on the work.

In the situation, as explained in Chapter I, at the end of January, then, it became necessary, firstly, to make the final estimate of the distress to be anticipated in, and the Government grain to be allotted to each district, according to the latest information; secondly, to complete the arrangements for the transport by country carriage of the grain allotted to the various localities; thirdly, to propose to the Government of Bengal the precise organization and the scale of establishments for the distribution of relief in each locality. For these purposes I travelled through the distressed districts, conferring with the local authorities and with the natives on the spot. From time to time I reported to the Government of Bengal the orders given by me in each district and the arrangements proposed. The allotments of grain then recommended by me and accepted by the Government exceeded for most of the districts the quantities which had been at first determined provisionally. But the sum total of my recommendations for the districts alone, agreed closely with the aggregate already recommended by the Government of Bengal, including both the present supply and a reserve.

The estimates which formed the basis of the allotments were made in this wise. In each district the area over which the crops had failed and the proportion of the average produce which had failed (two-thirds, one-half, one-third, one-quarter, as the case might be) were ascertained. The population of the area thus affected was known from the census tables. The effect of the ascertained failure and loss upon the population was estimated in conference with the local officers and the natives, and was represented by a certain percentage on the population expected to require assistance in some shape or other from Government. The percentages in the various localities varied much, even in the most distressed districts, according to circumstances, from 15 to 75 per cent. In the majority of cases these calculations have been verified by the

event, which attests the value and accuracy of the information collected by the local officers from the time when the misfortune began to threaten the country. Further, the estimates gave the numbers of persons expected to require relief during the several stages of the distress—during its beginning, its height, and its decline, showing how they would gradually rise till they attained the anticipated maximum, and how they would decrease down to the minimum. In other words, these numbers were estimated for the initiatory period, when the distress would be gradually increasing; for the middle period, when it would be culminating; and for the latter period, when it would be declining, until its disappearance. The persons requiring assistance from Government included all those who would take such assistance in its several categories, namely, (I), gratuitous relief, (II), employment on relief works, (III), purchase of grain, (IV), advance of grain for subsistence or for seed. According to the estimated number of persons the quantity of grain was determined, at the rate of three-quarters of a seer, or 1½ lbs. per head per diem, for the periods specified. Thus the amount proposed for the total allotment of Government grain for each district singly, and for the whole country collectively, was obtained. These estimates, then, were founded on actual data the best available at the time.

The distress was expected to begin in March, to go on increasing till July, then to begin decreasing slightly till September, to decrease fast in September and October, to vanish generally in November, but to last till the end of December in some parts of north Behar, especially north-east Tirhoot, where comparatively little reliance is usually placed on the autumn crop, and where consequently the people would not receive adequate supplies from a new crop until the winter.

This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken, after statistical enquiry, to be 1 seer of rice besides ¼ seer (about ½ lb.) of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on ship-board and for Bengalee sailors always exceeds 1 seer a day in total weight, and in some cases it reaches 2 seers a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Government provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strength-giving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burmah rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local committees had to give ⅔ of a seer of rice daily besides one pice (⅜ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed.

Being responsible for the general character of these estimates, I feel bound to record my tribute to the utility of the census which had been carried out two years previously under Sir George Campbell—the first regular census which had ever been taken in Bengal. If the success of the prescribed plan of relief operations has in any degree depended on the framing of estimates, if these estimates have in any degree enabled the Government to make a proper forecast of the supplies, and the resources necessary to encounter the crisis, then it is to be remembered that these estimates could never have been framed had not that census existed.

The difficulties of Government with respect to the scarcity were not wholly confined to British territory and British subjects. The strip of Nepal territory, known as the Terai, lying between the Himalaya and the distressed British districts, a rice-growing tract, had been afflicted by failure of the rains. It was anticipated by the Nepal authorities that consequent distress might affect from one quarter to half a million Nepalese subjects across

our border. Our officers were instructed that distressed Nepalese must be employed at our relief works, relieved at our hospitals and relief centres, and served at our granaries, precisely in the same way as British subjects. And it was arranged, with the consent of the Government of India, that 1,000 tons of Government grain should be made over at a moderate price to the Nepal authorities for distribution to their distressed subjects. Throughout the season, Nepalese were among the largest purchasers of grain at the Government granaries along the border. The Nepal officials found difficulty in carrying their grain across British districts from the railway stations on the Ganges, and accordingly our officers at Bhaugulpore transported the 1,000 tons of grain to the border and made it over there to agents of the Nepal Government. I am enabled to state that the Minister of Nepal, Sir Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., expressed to the Viceroy the grateful acknowledgments of his Government for the assistance rendered.

On the completion of the estimates in each district the arrangements were revised for the conveyance of the grain from the railway stations to the places of distribution. The amounts of carriage, either already employed or required in addition, were considered. In determining the transport arrangements the object aimed at was this, that all the amounts allotted should be carried to their respective destinations in the interior of the country before the setting-in of the rains by the middle of June. In this way the risks of the transport along roads heavy from rain would be avoided. Also, in the event of unforeseen additional quantities having to be carried, there would still be time during the rainy season to arrange some transport by water routes. For every reason it was expedient to be beforehand with so vital, and yet so arduous, a matter as the inland transit. No effort was spared by the local officers to provide the required amounts of country carriage by carts and bullocks, by pack animals, by boats, for the conveyance of the large quantities of grain which had been allotted.

The boats were used chiefly in northern Bengal. In the beginning of November the navigable routes in that quarter had been tested with the view of transporting grain, as the navigation becomes uncertain after autumn. And boats began to ply during the winter on each river as soon as its suitability was established. With this water transport there was combined land transport by country carriage. This carriage was obtained by direct agency, or with the help of petty native contractors, for hire not more than fifty per cent. above the rates of ordinary times. So far no serious difficulty was encountered.

In Behar, however, there were no water routes practicable at that season, and the difficulty of procuring sufficient land carriage was extreme. During December and January the local officers strove to obtain this carriage, by direct agency without help of large contractors, at hire little above the rates of ordinary times. In this way a considerable amount of carriage was laboriously collected, but that amount proved quite insufficient. The demand had become so extraordinarily large as to require not only all the carts and bullocks ordinarily available for hire, but also all those which might exist for use in other kinds of work. Consequently the rates of hire rapidly rose. Still our officers hesitated to allow the enhanced price, and persevered in their endeavours to procure the carriage. This process had an unfavorable effect on a people proverbially jealous regarding the collection of carriage, and they resolutely refused to give their carts and bullocks on the terms hitherto allowed. It was evident that unless some additional inducement were immediately offered, considerable failure in the land transport must ensue, which failure must cripple the relief of distress. There was no remedy but to abandon the direct agency which could not be rendered successful, and to substitute the employment of contractors, men of substance and influence, to produce the required amount of carriage. The contractors, chiefly European gentlemen, indigo planters, and landholders, possessed exclusively advantages of a special kind. In Behar, the indigo planters are always landholders, and this circumstance alone secured to them a large command of carriage. But the indigo industry also employs a great number of carts (probably 20,000 to 30,000) which are the property of the villagers, but are under engagements to serve the factories whenever called out for service. The planters therefore had a power of collecting carriage such as

no other class possessed. And to this they added the invaluable force of British energy and prowess. For the successful accomplishment of the task all their assiduity, all their local knowledge, all the resources of their estates, all the influence of their factories, must be instantly evoked. The terms of the contracts entered into were, under such circumstances, necessarily high, and involved a rate of hire just double that of ordinary times. It will be seen hereafter that the arrangement stood perfectly the test of trial, and was attended with ultimate success.

In furtherance of the general arrangements the planters banded themselves together in transport companies, which ultimately became five in number; one for Chumparun, for western and central Tirhoot, for south-eastern Tirhoot, for north-eastern Tirhoot, and north Bhagulpore, respectively.

On the 31st January, looking to the anxious prospect of the transport by country carriage, I recommended, with the concurrence of the local authorities, the immediate construction of a tramway for animal draught from the north bank of the Ganges (at a point opposite the railway station of Barh) to Durbhunga, the capital of the most distressed region of Tirhoot, a distance of fifty-three miles. The Government of India approved the project, but ordered that the line should be constructed as a temporary railway for engine traction. The line was commenced on the 23rd February, and was opened for the transport of grain on the 17th April, the construction having proceeded at the rate of a mile a day.

Further, looking to the uncertainties surrounding the land transport, by reason of the inclemency of the advancing season, the roughness of roads, the chances of epidemics, I considered it essential to the security of the transport operations that a strong reserve transport train should be formed by Government from carriage to be obtained in the North-Western Provinces. It would have been impossible to form such a reserve from the carriage resources of Behar itself, because, as already seen, all such resources were needed for the contractors' transport. There was consequently no alternative but to procure the reserve from a distance. Indeed, during the preceding month, January, the Government of India had suggested to the Government of Bengal the adoption of measures of this description. With the excellent co-operation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and of its officers, this provision was successfully effected. The reserve transport train consisted of carts and bullocks, purchased or hired for Government, chiefly beyond the limits of Behar and Bengal. It was formed with a complete organization under military officers, both European and Native, so that it might be relied upon for any service however hard, in the event of the other carriage breaking down from distress, from sickness, or other causes of failure. Inasmuch as all the draught animals, whether in Behar, and whether from without, were bullocks and buffaloes, it was manifest that any epidemic affecting those classes of animals might suddenly prostrate the transport. It was therefore necessary to procure other kinds of animals, namely, camels, mules, and ponies. Although camels could not be largely employed in Behar, a certain number of them were obtained; but ponies and mules were readily purchased in all parts of northern India as far as the Sutlej.

During the month of February, all the contractors brought their various contingents of carriage into the field, and all the numerous routes of transit were occupied by the transport power which had been set in motion throughout the distressed districts. It is difficult to describe adequately the extraordinary degree of alacrity and promptitude which the European indigo planters displayed in this emergency. North Behar proved to be a country extraordinarily rich in carts, of a build suitable to rough roads, and in a small but hardy breed of draught cattle. At this period the cattle were in the highest condition. The stubble of the vast plains of withered rice had afforded them most nutritious pasture. The suspension of field work on failure of the harvest had lightened their toils. So early as November the Government had enjoined the preserving and stacking of the rice stubble, which was available for fodder much more largely than usual. It will be shown hereafter that upwards of 100,000 carts, with 230,000 draught or pack animals, were brought into action during

February and March. This gave employment to at least 120,000 men drawn from the distressed districts, and in itself constituted an important relief work.

Before the grain could be lifted by the country carriage as above described, it had to be carried across a great river, the Ganges. This obstacle *in limine* was overcome by the establishment of steam ferries at the requisite points along the river. For this purpose all the steamers of the Bengal Marine were employed, and many vessels of the India General Steam Navigation Company were chartered. Depôts with yards and enclosures covering many acres were formed on the river banks.

The East Indian Railway actually touched the Ganges at the city of Patna. But special sidings had to be made from the Futwah ghât and Barh stations, whereby grain waggons could be run down to the river's edge. The Barh riverside station supplied the Durbhunga railway and the eastern Tirhoot transport companies. From the Futwah riverside station were ferried across to Bunkar ghât (opposite Patna) the supplies for western and central Tirhoot, for Chumparun, and Sarun. The Patna ghât (riverside) station was left entirely for private traffic. The special sidings, which were put down with much promptitude by the East Indian Railway Company's engineers, were of great use to the transport department, and also to the engineers of the Durbhunga railway. The origin and purpose of the Durbhunga railway will be explained presently.

A large staff of officers, drawn from the Quarter-Master-General's department and from all sections of the Army, was organized to supervise all the inland transport arrangements above described, and all the transit routes. They were assisted by three companies of sappers and miners and a corps of native pioneers. They literally pioneered all the transit routes, causing obstructions to be removed, repairs to be effected, temporary bridges to be constructed, pontoons to be thrown across streams, sometimeseven cutting ways across country through the fields. They guarded the springs and improved the drinking places at the halts in the march. Field hospitals for sick animals at central places were established with a complement of veterinary surgeons, in view to the contingency of murrain or epidemic sickness breaking out. The probability of cattle plague reported in Sarun was the source at one time of considerable anxiety.

As the concentration of so many thousands of cattle might prematurely exhaust even the abundant supplies of fodder which fortunately existed on the spot, large quantities of the best sorts of fodder were sent for by rail from the North-Western Provinces and were stacked at convenient places.

As already stated, the grain had to be sent by railway to the various stations on the left or south bank of the Ganges, the bulk of it coming from Calcutta, and a portion of it from the North-Western Provinces. The principal railway stations which thus became centres of activity were Arrah for Sarun; Patna and Futwah for Chumparun and west Tirhoot; Barh for east Tirhoot; Monghyr for north Bhagulpore; Sahebgunge for Purneah; Rajmehal for Maldah and Dinagepore; Kooshtea and Goalundo for northern Bengal generally.

The Eastern Bengal Railway, having a short line and a comparatively, small quantity of Government grain to transport, did its share of the work with due punctuality. But the East Indian Railway, with a long line a heavy ordinary traffic, and a very large quantity of Government grain (two thousand tons a day) to transport, met with great difficulty in delivering the grain fast enough for the country carriage to take away. The railway Company, however, put forth every effort by procuring rolling stock from other railways and by employing temporary establishments. In the end the work was well accomplished.

Among the essential preliminaries of the administration was the placing of all the principal relief centres in telegraphic communication with the existing lines of electric telegraph. Before the famine there was not any telegraphic communication in north Behar, nor in northern Bengal (save the line to Darjeeling). In November (1873) a telegraphic line was ordered from Patna to Segowlee, near the Nepal frontier, passing through Mozufferpore (west Tirhoot) and Motiharee (Chumparun); also a telegraph along the line of the Northern

Bengal Railway through Parbuttypore, a point half way between Dinagepore and Rungpore. During February and March a temporary extension of these lines was obtained to the north-west extremities of Chumparun and of Tirhoot, and to Dinagepore and Rungpore; also sanction for temporary lines from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and north-east Tirhoot and north Bhagulpore. Thus a telegraphic connexion was established with the remote centres of the worst tracts of country. The lines were constructed with a speed and efficiency most creditable to the Indian Telegraph department. The posts were obtained from the bamboo groves so abundant in these regions. The lines were opened by March, and, despite floods and storms, were kept up through the rainy season. The numerous and important messages delivered during the relief operations were rendered with remarkable accuracy. The value of this communication as a resource in these emergent affairs is too obvious to need any description.

Next, after completing the transport arrangements and bringing all the country carriage into the field, the most urgent matter was the organizing of the relief system according to the rules of the 26th January already mentioned in Chapter I. My visits to all the most distressed tracts of country satisfied me that if relief operations were (according to those rules) to be inspected at least once a week, and if supplies were to be distributed in every severely distressed village—these tracts must be parcelled and mapped out into circles, each circle to contain from fifty to one hundred villages, to be supervised by a superior European or Native officer with a staff of subordinates, among whom would be divided the duty of inspecting all the villages, and with at least one grain depôt from which might be supplied the granaries to be established at convenient places within the circle; that, in short, the unit of relief administration must be the circle, with an organization of its own, sufficient for all branches of the relief work. The officer in charge of a circle would be the immediate executive authority and administrator of relief; to him would be entrusted the safety of the lives of the inhabitants of his circle; and of him would be demanded all the best practical qualities of a civil officer. The boundaries of the circles throughout the more distressed tracts, and the place for the head-quarters of each circle, were determined with all possible expedition. The construction of temporary habitations at these various head-quarters was taken in hand. It was expected that there would be at least one hundred and fifty such circles. The selection of circle officers of the requisite ability for so many circles was the first care. The next thought was the collecting and disposing of the circle subordinates. Each circle would need, on the average, ten inspectors for the visitation of the villages. For each inspector's sub-circle one granary would be needed (that is, ten granaries to a circle), and each granary must have a store-keeper. Then the circle officer must have store-keepers for his central depôt, and one or more native clerks. Thus each circle must have on the average twenty-five subordinates of some education and training. The number to be found for one hundred and fifty circles would be about three thousand five hundred. Besides these, which might be termed the fully organized circles in the most distressed tracts, there were to be in the less distressed districts many circles and relief centres, with a less complete organization. For these, also, many hundreds of trained officials would be required

The circle officers and their establishments were to be entirely subordinate to the ordinary civil authority of the district, that is to the Magistrate and Collector. As regards relief operations, the Magistrate-Collectors were entirely subordinate to the ordinary Divisional Commissioners. In parts of north Behar and northern Bengal it became necessary to appoint Additional Commissioners for assisting in the work of supervision.

In the fully organized circles, the functions of relief committees and sub-committees would merge in the duties of the circle officers, though even here there was nothing to prevent these officers from associating with themselves the best non-official persons, Europeans and Natives, of all classes; and indeed, the assistance from private persons proved ultimately to be very great. In the less organized circles, there were sub-committees consisting of private persons. Often native landholders and zemindars distributed relief on behalf of the State

in addition to the charity which they dispensed from their own funds. Often also, European indigo planters acted as volunteers, or unpaid circle officers, for the villages surrounding their factories, being reimbursed by Government only for the establishments which they had to entertain for the purpose. Their permanent residence, their personal interest in the welfare of their neighbours, and their local experience, rendered them most useful and excellent coadjutors. And in all circles, whether fully, or partly organized, not only were the principal residents engaged in the work of securing the public safety, but also other classes, such as village headmen, superior ryots or cultivators, local accountants, petty traders, in short, all who by their good will or by their means, or by their personal attention were able to render aid.

In order, then, to carry out the comprehensive and searching system of relief which had been prescribed, an extraordinarily large staff of officers and officials had to be rapidly collected. The ordinary civil establishments in Bengal are economically fixed on the lowest scale consistent with efficiency, and could spare but little of their strength for extraordinary service. Therefore the men for the relief establishments had to be sought for in every direction. From the commencement, that is, in November, the Government of Bengal had been obtaining the loan of European civil officers from the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency. Assistance was subsequently procured from the military staff corps and from the various branches of the Army. In the provinces under the Government of Bengal itself, all the junior civil servants, and many selected officers from the civil departments were withdrawn from their regular stations and appointed to the relief department, their places being supplied temporarily by natives. Many of the best native officials of all ranks were despatched to the scene of distress. Afterwards a strong staff of trained native officials, Deputy Collectors, Tehsildars, and others, from the North-Western Provinces (through the good co-operation of the Government of those Provinces) were sent down to Behar, and did their work there with the full degree of efficiency that was to be expected of the distinguished administrative school whence they came. Further, with the special assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, a large number of selected native officers of various grades, both of the cavalry and of the infantry, were lent to the Civil Government for the relief work. These men have by their discipline, intelligence, and trustworthiness throughout the operations, left a name behind them in all respects worthy of the service to which they belong.

As a valuable adjunct to the relief system, a special medical staff was collected. Additional medical officers, Europeans, were appointed to most of the distressed districts. In each organized relief circle there was stationed a native medical official, and a field hospital was established in special view of the contingency of a more than ordinary ratio of sickness and mortality being caused by the dearth of food. A Sanitary Commissioner was deputed to travel over all the districts and report upon all medical questions. Though the native medical establishments in India are weak in comparison with the growing needs of the country, still the native doctors required for the relief circles were promptly gathered together from all parts of the country.

Besides the organized circles and the relief committees, there was another important agency for the dispensing of relief, namely the Public Works Department.

It had been decided that there should be two kinds of relief works, namely petty works, such as village tanks or village paths, under the supervision of the circle officers and the relief committees; and larger works, such as roads for general traffic, under a special department of public works with Civil Engineers and with trained overseers.

In those tracts where the majority of the population have to be supported for a time by the State, the principle of employing the people on works in their villages, and close by their own doors, assumes great practical importance. It would be very difficult to employ such vast numbers advantageously on any lines of road, or other considerable public work, that could be devised. Or if such object were in any degree compassed and accomplished, this could be

done only by taking the people away from their homes, which process, however suitable for able-bodied or professional labourers, would be very detrimental to the feeble classes who have to be entertained on relief works. Fortunately the worst tracts abounded in old tanks needing fresh excavation, and in sites for new tanks. Scarcely a village was devoid of these humble, but useful works, on which the health, almost the life, of both man and beast depended. Here then was an opportunity of improving the rural water supply of the country in a manner that may be beneficially felt for more than one generation of men. The scheme also fitted in perfectly with the circle system. Accordingly the circle officers took charge of the tanks.

There were also many roads much needed for the promotion of trade, the making or repairing of which would properly benefit the people of the villages through which the lines passed, and also all the professional laborers of the surrounding country. The lines of road to be thus undertaken were immediately made over to the Public Works Department. The several series of these roads were formed into an appropriate number of executive charges. These charges were grouped into three divisions of superintendence. Over each division was placed a Superintending Engineer, and over the whole a special Chief Engineer. Every effort was made to gather together from all parts of India the requisite staff of Civil Engineers and overseers. But these professional establishments are never more than sufficient for the ordinary demands of the public works, always so very heavy in India, and much difficulty was experienced in causing the Civil Engineers, their assistants, and other subordinates, to arrive at the relief works in time. However, by strenuous efforts, the relief roads were all aligned and marked out beforehand. It will be found hereafter that the total length of these roads was expected to amount to upwards of 6,500 miles.

On the 4th February a public meeting, at which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, was held in Calcutta to consider in what way the public of India and England should be invited to help in relieving the distressed people of the drought-stricken districts. At this meeting a Central Relief Committee was appointed at Calcutta to collect subscriptions and administer such funds as might be subscribed. The Government of India undertook to place at the disposal of the Committee public funds equal to the amount of private subscriptions. The Central Committee communicated with the Lord Mayor of London, who had some weeks previously intimated his readiness to open subscriptions for a famine relief fund in England. The Lord Mayor held public meetings in London, at which a Committee was nominated. Meetings were also held at different places in England and India. By the liberality shown £282,669 in all were collected, of which £146,500 were contributed in Great Britain and £131,319 in India. The London Mansion House Committee collected in all £120,000; the Glasgow Committee sent £15,500; the Manchester Committee sent £10,000. Considerable sums were received from the Mauritius, from the Straits Settlements, and from the Dutch commercial community in Java. The Bombay Presidency subscribed £11,704; the Madras Presidency £10,500; and British Burmah £5,500. The total of the private subscriptions, together with the equal sum placed by Government at disposal of the Central Committee, amounted to £565,338.

In deference to the expressed wishes of some of the subscribers in Great Britain, the Central Committee at Calcutta decided that their expenditure should be in addition to, and not in place of, the measures which Government had undertaken for saving life in the most distressed districts. Accordingly they undertook to pay for the special relief hospitals and for the clothes and occasional money help given to paupers in the worst districts, but not for the grain that might be given to them to save their lives, the charges for which grain had been accepted by Government. In the other districts, where the scarcity was less severe, the Committee agreed to defray from their funds all charges on account of charitable relief in whatever shape given. Under this decision the expenditure from the Central Committee's funds may probably amount to about £130,000 in the worst districts, namely Tirhoot, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Maldah,

and to about £290,000 for all the less distressed districts. Their total expenditure may thus amount to about £420,000 in all; but these figures must be regarded as estimates only, until the accounts are finally made up. The Committee engaged also to make provision for orphans or deserted infants who might be unprovided for at the end of the scarcity. Happily such orphans have been few in number.

When the appointment of the Central Relief Committee was first proposed, in November 1873, it was hoped that they would manage and control the operations for charitable relief, and that their funds would, so far as the amount might suffice, bear all charges for such relief. But when, as already explained in Chapter I, it became apparent that in the worst tracts the whole power of Government would be needed to avert calamity, the position somewhat altered. The Committee considered that it would be undesirable for them to have a separate organization side by side with the Government establishments. It appeared also that the responsibility of local officers would be weakened, and their action fettered, if they had to take instructions from a Central Committee in Calcutta, as well as from the Government. Some of the British subscribers had stipulated that their funds should be spent, not in contributing resources towards the saving of the life of the people—a duty ultimately devolving on and accepted by the Government—but on auxiliary forms of relief, beyond the sphere which Government relief might fill. It thus happened that the cost of gratuitous relief in the worst districts, where the brunt of the affair fell, was borne mainly by the Government. The duty of administering and controlling charitable relief operations and local committees devolved upon Government and its officers. The Central Committee received reports and accounts of expenditure of the moneys allotted by them, and rendered to the charitable public statements of the manner in which the relief funds were being spent.

The Government officers duly exhorted the more helpful classes of the community to bestir themselves. European indigo planters, native landholders and traders, took cash advances from the treasury to import grain. In many instances native zemindars caused tanks to be made, either from their own fund. or from funds borrowed for this purpose from Government; or gave some advances to their tenantry; or postponed the collection of the rents. It was not, indeed, the case that all of the native gentry fulfilled their duty in these respects; but many, perhaps most, of them did perform it in whole or in part. In Bettiah (North-West Chumparun) the powers of a vast estate were, by special delegation from the Maharaja, exercised by an European gentleman as manager.

In three of the most distressed tracts, namely, Durbhunga (east Tirhoot), Hutwa (west Sarun), Chanchul (west Maldah), extensive estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, and consequently the whole power and resources of those estates were commanded by European officers.

Meanwhile, as the preparations of Government were rapidly completed during February and March, the scarcity grew worse and worse, till during the latter half of March, there were signs of an imminent famine, which could not be stayed save by State interposition, exerted to the utmost.

Besides the marts of the towns and places of trade, there are numerous rural markets in the interior of the country, scattered amongst the villages and held weekly or bi-weekly, whence the majority of the population obtain their supplies of food. Week after week these rustic gatherings were disquieted by the sight of decreasing quantities exposed for sale, and by rumours that the stocks at the central marts were dwindling away. These rumours had, indeed, but too much foundation. There was little, almost no sign of grain being imported from a distance by private trade. Some convoys, rare and small, would arrive from a distance, and only served to show how slender was the hope in that direction. In all the marts of the most distressed districts, it was ascertained from the grain dealers that they were not importing, and did not expect to import any grain from a distance, for the plain reason that the high prices prevailing elsewhere must render such importation a losing business. Already the remnant of the rice of the past year (1873) was supposed to be exhausted. The rice stores of previous years were seldom seen. Whether they existed at all was doubtful; if they did exist they were held back by the possessors, in view of

harder times coming on. There was still some quantity available of the coarser grains, pulses, and millets of 1873. It would suffice to feed the masses for a short time only, how short no man could say. The external demeanour of the people was calm, patient, and resigned. Doubtless they had some faith in the efforts of Government, but remembering the events of former eras, they thought that the worst must come sooner or later. Presently some of the signs of popular anxiety began to appear. Incendiary fires were lighted in many places; private granaries were sometimes ransacked; and the houses of persons supposed to be hoarding hidden grain were occasionally destroyed. But no grain riots occurred at this period.

The prices of grain generally, and of rice especially, were becoming dearer, and were reaching a rate which must distress the poorer classes in many districts, namely, one rupee for ten "seers" or twenty pounds. The ordinary rate of wages for a laboring man ranged from 1½ to 2½ annas per diem, or something under twopence to something over threepence a day, in different parts of the country. But in north Behar the lower rate prevailed. A family in the poorer classes, there, can barely live if common rice is dearer than one rupee for ten seers. In some places the price of rice was a rupee for nine, or eight, or seven seers; in other places it was even one rupee for six and five seers, which rates indicated famine. In other places there was no price quoted as the article was not procurable at all. But famine rates were not permitted to last anywhere, as soon as they had been discovered by the vigilance of the Government officers. By this time, too, the action of Government had exercised an arresting influence on the rise of prices, steadied the markets, stopped a general run being made on all available supplies, and induced the holders of stocks to produce much more than they would otherwise have produced. Although not a single public granary had been opened, not a pound of Government grain had been issued, still the people saw the long convoys of Government grain threading their way over the country. And though they could hardly believe or imagine the real extent of the measures in progress, yet the sight of Government entering the arena had a potent effect on the public mind. But for this, there would have been excessive dearness at the beginning of March, and famine prices before the end of that month, the evil being intensified by panic among a timid and ignorant people. The consequence must have been a constantly spreading mortality. This statement is necessarily one of opinion. Every care was taken that this opinion should be never subjected, or as seldom subjected as possible, to the cruel test of trial. In other words, the prevalence of famine prices was, as a rule, prevented by Government. That without such prevention they must have set in during March, is, I believe, the opinion of all, or nearly all well-informed persons, European and Native.

Besides the apprehended insufficiency of food-supply, there was another pressing difficulty, namely, the dearth of employment. In north Behar there usually is a certain scantiness of employment. There is but scanty work to be done for the spring crops, which are not largely raised. But the labourers receive wages in the winter harvest, from which they save a part for their support until the coming harvest, eking out their livelihood in various little ways. Also, numbers of them emigrate for a time to the districts on either bank of the Ganges where there is much harvesting in the spring. This year there were no savings from winter wages, and there was nothing to be earned in other ways, save by temporary migration towards the Ganges. Accordingly the number of the persons who thus went away was much greater than usual. Most fortunately the ripening Gangetic harvest of this spring was full. Therefore many hundreds of thousands men and women departed down south. But the demand in the south was limited, for there also the population is teeming. So the majority of the north Behar people stayed at home as usual, awaiting their fate. At this time (from the 10th to the 20th of March) it was not an immediate dearth of the coarser grains in the market that was to be looked for, but rather the dearth of means on the part of the people for obtaining it, either by paying money or by giving their labor for it. There was still some grain, though not much, to be bought, but the people could not buy it. The only question was, how long they could endure without coming to Government and stretching out their hands for food. Some did thus

come day by day, hundreds here and there, the aggregate mounting up to some tens of thousands all over the country, who were duly relieved. But the mass of the people were known to be suffering with silent fortitude a degree of privation which must soon force them to seek relief.

The Government officers pressed on their preparations in every direction and by every mode, though it was impossible to say from what direction and in what mode the famine would open its real attack. The first shock occurred during the second and third weeks of March, in the east and north-east quarter of Tirhoot, near Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee, when about 400,000 persons on various dates came trooping in from the villages all around, and settled down on certain lines of relief roads, where employment was known to have been afforded to limited numbers for many days past. Almost all were in destitution, most were in very poor strength and condition, many were emaciated, and some were near starvation. After the exodus the villages were found to be almost entirely deserted. The organization of the circles and sub-circles for village relief was not finished; the engineering establishments on the relief roads had not all taken up their positions; the extensive preparations of Government had not been fully arrayed for action; the concourse of such multitudes on particular lines of road had not been contemplated. The intention was that the people should be relieved partly on the village works and partly on the roads. In this emergency the instant business was, of course, to issue money to the multitudes for purchase of food until their proper disposal could be arranged. Effort was then made to disperse the people among the relief circles and the villages. But they dreaded quitting the road, which they imagined to be the only place where subsistence could be obtained, and in their alarm they interposed all the passive resistance they could to being placed on village relief. This unwillingness caused considerable delay before they could be disposed of in such a manner that the circle officers could take systematic charge of a large proportion of them, leaving the remainder on the roads in gangs of a strength manageable by the engineer establishments. Meanwhile, before all this could be effected, masses of disorderly and unruly, though miserable and affrighted, people had to be entertained on a few miles of road. Some work was done, though quite disproportionate to the numbers employed under little more than nominal supervision. At first there was some irregularity in payment, though this was soon overcome. After a time the people were efficiently supported, though not kept properly at work. For the moment a due financial check could not be enforced. The daily enumeration of such multitudes could not be correctly made. Many persons of the lower grades, headmen of gangs, subordinate officials, and the like, found their opportunity for cheating, and made illicit gains. They exerted their influence to dissuade the people from obeying the orders which would introduce system and stop abuses. For a short time some degree of demoralization must have prevailed. But the local authorities persevered with the most commendable resolution. Their establishments for supervision were strengthened constantly, and were soon made up to the full complement. After a short time the people were reduced to order' some on the roads, some on the village tanks. Those who could not work were after enquiry brought under operation of the system which had been devised for gratuitous relief. The first efforts at enforcing system were subjected to sore disadvantage, but at length the object in view was effected.

No such simultaneous rush of many masses of applicants as that at Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee occurred elsewhere at this period of the famine, but the numbers of those seeking relief rose fast throughout the distressed area.

At this period the wages were entirely paid in cash, that is in copper pieces; in a few exceptional cases only was payment made in kind. From the beginning up to the 15th of April thirty-one lakhs of rupees, or £310,000, were disbursed for this purpose. Apparently this was calculated to encourage importation of grain from a distance by trade. No such effect, however, ensued. The real effect of this circulation of cash was the production of the greater part of the local stocks, chiefly consisting of the coarser grains other than rice.

The question naturally arises here, as to whether there were many deaths from starvation. At the outset there must be a point of time between the moment when distress is approaching the stage which would justify the autho-

rities in spreading their relief system over the country, and the moment when the system is actually instituted. It is just at this critical point of time that deaths might be apprehended. A watchful search for such cases was maintained. Some were reported and investigated, very few were authenticated. The number of proved cases up to the 18th April did not exceed twenty-two. There was every anxiety on the part of the Government officers to discover such deaths. The facts were important to them for guidance in commencing their operations. From the mistaken cases hastily reported there was manifestly willingness on the part of the people to report. If the authorities had failed in discovering the actual deaths, there were many European non-official residents and independent witnesses able to supply the omission. It may therefore be accepted that the fatal cases were comparatively few, and that there was nothing approaching to an appreciable mortality anywhere Still it was acknowledged at the time by the Government of Bengal that there must have been some cases directly due to starvation which had never become known, and some cases indirectly due to starvation, where persons casually sick, permanently diseased, infirm, and aged, must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. This topic will be touched upon again in this narrative, but it may here be said that if such cases had but rarely occurred up to this time (the end of March), they were still less likely to occur afterwards, for a formal enquiry was now set on foot throughout the distressed districts to search out all persons who might be thought to be in danger.

This investigation was taken in hand village by village and house by house for all the poorer classes by the circle and sub-circle officers, already described. Nominal rolls were prepared, and tickets were issued to each person on the roll entitling him or her to a specified ration of rice at the nearest Government granary. The intention was that no person should escape enrolment who was in distress and wholly unable to work, fear being felt lest many ignorant persons might, if not searched out, perish without making sign or complaint. The result of this very extensive registration showed the fear to be but too well founded. But for the close search many would at this period have pined to death in obscurity.

Authority was given to the local officers to sell Government grain under the rules in a few specified places in east and north-east Tirhoot, in north-west Chumparun, in north Bhagulpore, in parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore; in which places a failure of supply in the rural markets might at any moment cause a panic to burst forth and shops to be closed, the consequence whereof might be acute distress in remote places before assistance could arrive either through trade or from Government. The price was fixed at one rupee for ten* seers of clean rice, that being a dearer rate than those which then prevailed in the principal marts. The apprehension was that if the dealers should perceive, or fancy they perceived, a chance of grain falling short, they would instantly cease selling the small stores they might have in hand. In such times there is a fear lying deep in their minds of the day coming when no man can find food; there is also the forethought of the value which would then attach to every pound of grain. The dread of inanition and the hope of profit combined would precipitate the crisis of famine prices and their consequences. In order to prevent famine it was necessary to counteract this tendency. The notification of the authority to sell Government grain in these particular places prevented the occurrence of any such crisis. The dealers, seeing that Government would not in the last resort suffer food to fail, brought forward their supplies in the ordinary way. Thus panic in the grain-markets, one of the things to be most dreaded at the outset of a famine, was never permitted to arise. But for this, the situation at the end of March would have been grievously aggravated by public alarm.

The matter was one of some delicacy, because the hope of assistance from trade had not been wholly abandoned. The orders of Government had from the first strictly enjoined the avoidance of interference with trade, and the rise of prices in the distressed tracts was the very thing most calculated to encourage importation. Dearness of food up to a certain point was regarded not with regret, but with satis-

* *Note*—The Government grain, by the time it was delivered at local granaries in the distressed districts, had cost as nearly as possible £13-3-4 per ton, equal to 8½ seers of grain, or equal to about 8 seers of *clean* rice per rupee (8lbs for a shilling).

faction, as being for the best in the end, and as tending to augment supplies against the evil days yet to come. Nothing therefore could be further from our intentions than the artificial lowering of prices generally. On the other hand, as the fundamental principle was the prevention of famine, we could not allow famine prices to exist long in any place, inasmuch as the continuance of such prices must mean wasting misery speedily terminating in death. The determination of the line where famine prices begin wholly depends on the circumstances of the country. What may be an unendurable rate in one place or at one time, may be borne with comparative ease at another place or time. Under the then circumstances of the most distressed districts, there was no doubt that prices dearer than one rupee for seven seers of common rice would be famine prices, which, if permitted to prevail, must cause mortality. As life was at stake, it was resolved that a remedy against such prices must be provided by Government.

In most (though not in all) cases the occurrence of famine prices according to the description above given, was taken as a sure sign of a serious deficiency of food beyond the means of the local trade to supply, and consequently as a justification for giving effect to the rules of the 26th January for the sale of Government grain.

On the other hand, the sale of Government grain was not regarded as necessarily and inevitably to be introduced on the occurrence of prices which caused grave distress. There were other modes whereby Government could supply food to the people besides selling its grain to them, inasmuch as the relief works, the gratuitous relief, the grain advances, were so many modes whereby Government would supplement the food supply in event of need. It is to be remembered that, however dear the price of food might become, there would still be certain classes able to pay it. The circle of persons thus able to pay might become smaller and smaller as matters advanced, but it would continue to exist almost up to the extremity of events. And there would be no public object for Government to lower the price on behalf of these classes. It might be, and often was, preferable to abstain from selling Government grain, notwithstanding famine prices, to leave the upper classes to pay those prices, and to relieve the poorer classes in other ways. The Government never undertook, therefore, to sell Government grain in order to lower even famine prices. Its undertaking was to save life when endangered, and it reserved to itself the discretion of choosing the mode of action most suitable to the general interests. Among those interests was the policy of interfering as little as possible with that trade upon which the food supply of the people, even with the utmost efforts of Government being exerted, so greatly depended. Therefore, whenever Government grain was sold, the price was fixed—not upon any conception of what the poorer classes could afford to pay, nor upon any assumed standard whatever—but upon an actual market standard. At some distance from the most distressed tracts, when Government grain was to be sold, there would sometimes be markets where prices were still quoted, though supplies might be scanty. At all events, there would be the markets on the main line of communication on the Ganges, where prices were regularly quoted, which markets precisely fulfilled the terms of the rules of the 26th January as being "the nearest markets accessible by rail or river." It was by the prices ruling in the markets, and by those alone, that the prices for the sale of Government grain were regulated.

The hope, however, that importation by private trade could ever effectually reach the most distressed tracts was sinking fast. In all the places where the sale of Government grain was authorized, there was not only no prospect o supplies being brought by trade, but there was a certainty that such supplies could not arrive for a long time if they ever arrived. But the quieting and steadying effect of the authorization induced the dealers to sell gradually in the ordinary way such supplies as they had. For some time the authority to sell Government grain was little used, and when sales were opened they were not largely attended.

The sum of the allotments of Government grain made to the several districts on my estimates came to 404,000 tons, and the Government of India

had arranged to provide the whole of these amounts. Further, the Government of India having from the commencement decided to provide a reserve to meet possible contingencies, arranged to raise the total supply of Government grain to 480,000 tons, out of which 76,000 tons would be retained as reserve in Calcutta.

As already stated, the bulk of the Government grain was purchased in British Burmah, and sent thence to Calcutta. These arrangements were made (under the orders of the Government of India) by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner. The manner in which they were carried out was thus recorded in a letter addressed by the Government of India to Mr. Eden:—

"The aggregate order requiring delivery between November and May "last amounted to 289,534 tons, value £2,130,874 sterling, exclusive of freight, "and the details of the purchase were left to you. Upon general considerations "of the state of the market and the danger of disorganizing internal trade or the "ordinary export to Europe, you decided not to call for tenders, but to entrust "the execution of the order to two responsible firms, who had a large private "business, and were therefore interested in keeping the market steady. For this "purpose you selected Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Messrs. Mohr Brothers, "and you gave them an open order to purchase at market rate up to fixed limit, "subject to constant communication with yourself, and to ship to Calcutta free "on board at port of despatch. These firms undertook to prepare the rice by "cleaning and husking it, to pack it in gunny bags and place it on shipboard, "and they received a commission of 3 per cent. on their outlay. One of "the greatest difficulties was, as you observe, to procure tonnage for the convey-"ance of the grain thus diverted from the usual channel of trade, as there was "but a short time available to invite freight from distant ports, and as the whole "order had to be executed within a few months. In this difficulty you were "aided by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose fleet was placed "at your disposal on very reasonable terms, and was utilized to the extent of, "165,789 tons. The balance of the required tonnage was obtained by yourself "chiefly in large and fast steamers, secured from various parts of the world, and "thus the whole order, equal to about two-fifths of the total exportable produce "of the province, was despatched and delivered in Calcutta, according to dates "previously advertised, regularly, punctually, and without any kind of misad-"venture. You express your admiration of the energy and power of organization "shown by the British India Steam Navigation Company and its officers in "keeping to their engagements under the strain suddenly put upon them, and "you are satisfied, on the whole, with the manner in which the firms selected by "you executed the order entrusted to them, notwithstanding the numerous "difficulties of detail consequent on the magnitude of the operation.

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"The work is now over, and has been successfully done throughout. The "Government entrusted the details of its execution to you, and thus unavoidably "placed you in a new and difficult position, which required prompt decision and "immediate action, coupled with secrecy, and in which any mistake must have "been attended by very serious consequences, both to your own province and to "the people of Bengal, whose relief was mainly dependent upon it. By the "measures you adopted there has been no derangement of internal or export "trade in the purchase of the required supplies, and no delay or failure in their "delivery. The confidence placed in you by the Government has been fully "justified by the result, and the Governor-General in Council desires to record "his high appreciation of your services."

I shall conclude this chapter with a quotation from a resolution issued by the Government of India on the 6th March, which announced to all concerned the sentiments of the highest authority on the eve of the impending contest with famine.

"Active operations for the relief of distress having now commenced, the "Governor-General in Council reminds local officers that it is their duty to see "that the arrangements for the relief of distress are adequate within the area "under their charge, and that they will be held responsible that no deaths from "starvation occur which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrange-"ments within their power and the means placed at their command.

"His Excellency in Council is satisfied that all officers have cheerfully "accepted this responsibility, and that they will perform the arduous task "imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self sacrifice which have "always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the East India "Company in India in times of difficulty and danger.

"The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test, "either by labour or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of "determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary "under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men accustomed "to labour should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food "or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found "for others, where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large "numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes "of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be "useful as a test. But stringent tests are inapplicable to those limited tracts of "country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of "private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their resolution of "the 7th November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and "distribution to the people.

"In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving appli-"cants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach "those who require them; and, in addition to the modes of relief and the pro-"vision for the sale of grain specified in the instructions to Relief Committees, "grain should be freely advanced to zemindars and mahajuns under the "instructions already issued by the Government of Bengal, as well as to "cultivating ryots, where there is a reasonable probability of repayment, at "the discretion of the local officers, and with a due regard to the maintenance "of a sufficient reserve."

The succeeding chapter will show how the above instructions and all the previous orders were executed during the worst period of the distress.

## CHAPTER III.

THE narrative has been continued up to the middle of April, that is, up to the time when the scarcity was approaching its full development, and when the relief operations were covering their entire extent with all their force. Before proceeding further I will pause to give in this chapter a statistical summary of the results of the estimates described in the last chapter as regards—

*1st*, the famine,
*2nd*, the relief operations,
*3rd*, the financial cost.

The first category relates to the famine itself. The area is divided into two parts, namely, the very distressed tracts, comprising a large portion of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, and the partly distressed tracts, comprising portions of the districts of Shahabad, Gya, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Manbhoom, Nuddea, and some scattered places not worth mentioning separately.

The following table shows the area of distress, the population affected, the maximum number of persons expected to need assistance from Government, the percentage of that number upon such population, and the quantity of Government grain allotted:—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area in square miles. | Population. | Number of persons expected to require assistance from Government at the worst season. | Percentage of numbers in column 4 on numbers in column 3. | Quantity in tons of Government grain allotted. |
| Very distressed tracts | 20,950 | 10,700,000 | 2,805,080 | 26·2 | 330,000 |
| Partly distressed tracts | 19,159 | 7,064,650 | 918,484 | 11·5 | 74,000 |
| Total ... | 40,109 | 17,764,650 | 3,723,564 | 20·9 | 404,000 |

The quantity of grain above shown (404,000 tons) is that which, up to the middle of April, the Government of Bengal had undertaken to carry from the railway stations into the interior of the districts. It is exclusive of the quantity ordered for the reserve at Calcutta under the Government of India, which brought the grand total up to 480,000 tons.

The numbers of the villages, and of the houses to be inspected or visited for relief purposes, especially in the partly distressed tracts, could not be stated precisely enough for insertion in a statistical summary. But approximately it was calculated that the work would spread over 27,750 villages containing about 2,096,843 houses.

The area affected by the failure of crops has been stated to be about 40,000 square miles. It is not possible to state precisely the area of crops that were lost; but an estimate framed, district by district, on the best data available, shows that the loss must have been from 3 to 3½ million tons of food, a quantity equal to the average out-turn of 6 to 7 million acres of food-producing land. The vacuum in the supplies was, we may believe, filled by the importation of 1,000,000 tons of grain on the part of trade and of Government together, by the consumption of old stocks to an extent that cannot be stated, and by the cultivation of a very largely increased area with early food-crops, whereby a great quantity of food was thrown into the market during August and September 1874, two or three months before the time when the main rice-crop is usually available. Further, there was some compensation afforded by diminished consumption in consequence of the high prices.

The next table shows the means of transport with which the task was to be undertaken of carrying the 404,000 tons of grain, generally by rough and unmade roads, over distances ranging from 20 to 155 miles.

| | European Officers of the Army. | Native Officers and Soldiers. | Carts. | Cartmen. | Draught bullocks. | Camels. | Pack animals, chiefly mules and ponies. | Country boats. | Steamers. | Number of main routes of transport. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carriage belonging to the country ... | 43 | 1,030 | 99,900 | 102,575 | 202,800 | 1,350 | 3,000 | 2,340 | 9 | 23 |
| Government reserve transport train ... | 45 | 1,086 | 4,250 | 4,250 | 10,000 | ..... | 11,000 | ... | 14 | ..... |
| Total ... | 88 | 2,116 | 104,150 | 106,825 | 212,800 | 1,350 | 14,000 | 2,340 | 23 | 23 |

If the amount of transport, then, engaged by land and water, shall seem enormous, it is to be remembered that the figures represent the highest amount of transport in use or to be used at any one time. In most cases the maximum amount of transport remained in employ but for a short time, say, a very few weeks. About two-thirds of the aggregate was intended to be employed continuously for four months.

The statistics having been given of the numbers of persons to be relieved in some shape or other, of the Government grain allotted, and of the means and resources for transporting that grain, there remain to be given the statistics of the means for dispensing the relief and for distributing the grain.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the relief centres of various kinds:—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Committee. | District and Sub-divisional Relief Committees. | Organized circles under Government officers. | Sub-circles or groups. | Circles under private persons, European or Native. | Sub-Committees. | Total of all Relief Circles. |
| 1 | 90 | 158 | 1,141 | 242 | 650 | 2,281 |

The relief centres then, great and small, amounted to 2,281 in number. All of them had grain depôts and granaries, besides which there were special depôts at the starting places of the main lines of transport. Altogether the number of depôts and granaries together was not less than 2,300.

The special administrative staff ordered or appointed to the relief centres shown in the last table may be classified as below. The average period for which this special establishment was to be employed was expected to be seven, perhaps eight months.

| European superior officers. | Circle officers. | Native officers. | Grain store-keepers and other ministerial officers. | Private persons, European or Native, employed on relief. | Total of all grades. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102 | 158 | 1,279 | 3,395 | 2,026 | 6,960 |

The special establishments for relief were over and above the ordinary civil establishments of the districts concerned. The total number of men (6,960) represents men of training and education from the highest degree to the lesser degrees. But it is exclusive of messengers, watchmen, and menial servants, who were very numerous, and could hardly be specified numerically: the number of these, however, was believed to be not less than 9,800. If this last-named number be correct, the total numerical strength of the relief establishments alone must have amounted to 16,760 men.

As previously explained, there were medical establishments engaged for the relief centres, which may be numerically shown as below:—

| European Surgeons. | Native Assistant Surgeons and Doctors. |
|---|---|
| 5 | 136 |

Besides these, the ordinary medical staff of the distressed tracts were much occupied in attending the relief hospitals and supervising the administration of in-door relief.

As already seen, one of the principal modes of affording relief was employment on public works. The next table shows the various classes of public works then intended to be undertaken or prosecuted for this purpose, each column representing distance in miles:—

| Relief roads. | Soane Canal works. | Gunduk embankments. | Northern Bengal Railway. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| 6,626 | 380 | 90 | 198 |

If the proposed length of relief roads should seem extraordinarily great, it is to be remembered that the work was for the most part to consist of throwing up embankments or preparing plain unmetalled roadways, partly also of repairing old roads, and that comparatively few bridges or culverts were expected to be built.

As already seen, one important class of works for the employment of the people consisted of tanks; partly constructing new tanks, but chiefly excavating the old village tanks, especially in north Behar. It was impossible to give any precise number of the tanks thus worked upon more or less, but the total number was expected to amount to not less than 2,500.

The public works shown above do not include any works of general utility or agricultural improvement, undertaken by private persons, European or Native, indigo planters, zemindars, and others. It was impossible to foresee exactly how much such private persons would be induced to do in this direction, though there was every hope and belief that much was being and would yet be done by them.

For the supervision of the various public works exhibited in the last preceding table, the following establishments were employed. From these, however, are excluded the establishments on the Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway, as those great works (though temporarily serving the purposes of relief) were, in the main, to be carried on irrespectively of the present famine. The table stands thus:—

| Special Chief Engineer. | Superintending Engineers. | Executive and Assistant Engineers. | Overseers and Subordinates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 56 | 113 |

The extent of temporary lines of electric telegraph constructed in order to connect the principal relief centres with the regular telegraph communication of the country may be thus shown in miles:—

| Number of principal relief centres connected. | Length of temporary telegraph lines in miles. |
|---|---|
| 17 | 336 |

The labour undertaken by the Government having been thus summarized, there remains to be given the estimate of the cost financially. On the 13th February Sir George Campbell submitted an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the famine, which showed a net expenditure of £4,350,000. Immediately after assuming charge of the Government of Bengal, on the 10th April, I was requested by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate according to latest information, which was done on the 13th April. The net result of my estimate showed a larger expenditure than the estimate previously made, inasmuch as during the interval more grain had been bought, the Durbhunga railway undertaken, and the Government reserve carriage organized.

The revised estimate was generally accepted by the Government of India.

The following abstract gives the gross expenditure, according to the estimate of the 13th April, to be incurred before the end of the year 1874-75:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Special establishments ... ... ... ... ... | 135,000 |
| Promotion of private grain trade (on guaranteed railways) ... | 340,000 |
| Relief works ... ... ... ... ... | 2,530,000 |
| Durbhunga State Railway ... ... ... ... | 200,000 |
| Government grain purchase ... ... ... ... | 3,784,000 |
| Ditto transport ... ... ... ... | 1,750,000 |
| Government reserve transport train ... ... ... | 186,000 |
| Charitable relief ... ... ... ... ... | 200,000 |
| Grants-in-aid of private works ... ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| Advances to zemindars, traders, &c. ... ... ... | 500,000 |
| Total ... | 9,675,000 |

But as a set-off against this gross expenditure large recoveries were expected to be made during 1874-75 and 1875-76, as shown below:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Sale of Government grain to relief labourers ... ... | 1,530,000 |
| Sale of ditto to the public ... ... ... | 303,000 |
| Sale of ditto to relief committees ... ... | 150,000 |
| Sale of reserve grain ... ... ... ... ... | 378,000 |
| Recoveries from ryots of value of grain advances ... ... | 714,000 |
| Recoveries of advances from zemindars and traders ... | 450,000 |
| Total ... | 3,525,000 |

The anticipated net expenditure was to stand thus:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Gross ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,675,000 |
| Less recoveries ... ... ... ... ... | 3,525,000 |
| Total ... | 6,150,000 |

When this estimate was submitted, a reservation was made to the effect that the case involved extraordinary circumstances which could not be accurately foreseen.

The statistical summary given in this chapter does not exhaust the statistics relating to the famine. It presents only a figured abstract of the general situation as known in the middle of April, and of the detailed scheme of operations according as the event was expected to occur. The statistics relating to the event, as it actually occurred, will appear in the succeeding chapters.

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## CHAPTER IV.

THE circumstances of the famine having been narrated up to the 15th April, and a statistical abstract of the case as it then stood having been given, I resume the narrative from that date. It may be remembered that on the 8th April I had assumed charge of the Government of Bengal.

At length it was certain that the gravest of the apprehensions which had ever been officially expressed would be realized in the very distressed tracts. Some grounds for encouragement were not, indeed, wanting. In many of the less distressed tracts the harvest of the spring crops had proved quite as abundant as its early promise. The spring harvest was fair in the North-Western Provinces, and very good in the Punjab. Importation of food-grains from those quarters into southern and central Behar by private trade was going on largely, and was likely to go on more and more, all which would tend to narrow and restrict the area of distress. There were some early rice-crops (of inconsiderable amount) being reaped in northern Bengal. On the other hand, the showers hoped for in the spring had never fallen. The intermediate coarse crops sown by the people of the very distressed districts in February, in order to obtain some slight relief in the summer, were withering fast. There was no longer any hope that grain would or could be imported by private enterprise into these tracts. The private stocks of grain were believed by the people to be nearly exhausted. Prices were rising fast, and it was universally understood that they were prevented from reaching famine rates only by the trust of the public that the opening of the Government granaries would not be delayed. There was, on the whole, every reason to fear that the larger portion of the people in the worst tracts would be forced to look to the State for assistance, more or less, until August. The official investigations had penetrated to every village. It was proved that the class of destitute poor, and beggars, ordinarily supported by private charity, could no longer be sustained by these means, the donors of such alms being themselves in straits. It was found that the non-agricultural classes, weavers, workers in metals of all kinds, carpenters, artizans of all sorts, fishermen, menials, and others, had nothing to eat, and were wholly out of work; that the extensive class next above these, namely, the field labourers, and the small cultivators who occupy some land and eke out their livelihood by working on the land of others, had eaten up their little stores and were bereft of employment. It was further apparent that destitution was gradually creeping over other classes, such as the cultivators generally (with the exception only of the occupancy tenure-holders), and such as the Brahmins, whose habits and notions unfitted them for active work. Although the distress had been successfully checked in most places, the cases of starvation being very rare, yet in some places distress was discovered to have reached a critically dangerous degree, relief arriving only just in time to restore the emaciated, to resuscitate the fainting, and to avert considerable mortality.

The measure of the distress actually existing was at that period ascertainable by the numbers on gratuitous relief and on relief works, which numbers stood thus on or about the 15th April:—

| Persons on gratuitous or charitable relief. | Persons on relief works. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 116,471 | 1,185,448 | 1,301,919 |

The numbers were rising daily everywhere, and official warning had been received from many places that a more rapid increase must be expected. In most of the distressed districts complaint and entreaty had been made by the cultivating classes to the effect that, as their subsistence until the next August harvest was running short, they might receive advances of Government grain. And in every possible way the people were making known to the officials their anxiety that the Government granaries should be opened everywhere without any more delay, for the sale of grain to the public, for payment of relief wages in kind, and for the general administration of relief. The Government granaries had been for the most part kept closed, partly in order that private trade might have the fairest chance possible, in order that the resources of private stocks might be tested by paying wages wherewith the people would buy their food, and that the arrival of the Government stores in adequate quantities might be secured, before opportunity should be given for very heavy demand.

There was no room for doubt that, while private trade was doing all in its power in many directions with the greatest public advantage, yet there were extensive limits of territory within which it was powerless, and in which there was a general demand beyond its means to supply. The payment of relief wages in cash, by stimulating purchases, had brought out private stocks till they were near depletion. The transport department had succeeded in bringing up enough supplies to meet any demand that could practically be made.

To postpone longer the general issue of Government grain, would be to aggravate the sufferings of the people. It was therefore decided that all gratuitous relief must be given in grain, except a small portion which might continue in cash; that all wages to relief labourers must be paid in grain, cash-payments being stopped as soon as might be practicable; that the relief officers need no longer hesitate to sell Government grain to the public, in all places where such selling had already been authorized, and should immediately apply for permission to sell in any place where the circumstances might seem to necessitate this measure under the rules; that the numerous applications from cultivators and ryots for advances of food-grain must be entertained, and, after enquiry, allowed in all cases where the authorities considered that there was a fair prospect of recovery.

Thus all the parts of the general scheme were brought into effect, and all the forces at our disposal were exerted. In succeeding paragraphs, it will be shown how the executive decision was carried out respecting each of the above points in order.

Before doing so, I must advert to the working of the relief circles and sub-circles, inasmuch as the execution of all orders depended on the circle system; and also to the proceedings of the regular Public Works Department in connection with that system.

The organization of the relief circles and sub-circles in one shape or other, and of the relief committees and sub-committees, as already described, had been by this time completed in all the distressed districts. The very numerous staff of officers and officials (set forth in Chapter III) had arrived at their posts. In the worst tracts every cluster of villages, from five to ten in number, was formed into a group with a native official, and a store of grain with its store-keeper; so that every village could be visited twice a week or oftener, and Government grain be within reach at a distance of two or three miles at the furthest. The several groups in each circle were being frequently inspected by the European circle officer and his assistants. The organization was simple in itself. Its real magnitude, and the difficulty of enforcing it, will be apparent only when the area and population over which it extended are borne in mind. The apportionment of the relief labourers between the circle officers and the Public Works Department had been effected. The relief roads had been visited by the several superintending engineers, and a certain degree of departmental method and check had been established.

The issue of rations in grain to the recipients of charitable relief was arranged without difficulty. The grain consisted generally of rice. It was necessary that, together with the rice, some other kind of grain or some vegetable and condiment should be taken. To enable these people

to purchase the accessories, a small portion, one-sixth, of the ration was given in money. It was not found expedient as a rule to issue cooked or prepared food, save in a few places. The investigation adverted to in Chapter II had been finished, and the registers had been prepared of all fit recipients of this relief. The tickets entitling the people named to gratuitous relief had been issued to each person or to each family. Those who were able to do any, even the lightest kind of work—weaving, spinning, or the like—had their tasks allotted. Those who were unable to take any care of themselves, were lodged in poor-houses, or placed under medical supervision. There was still, however, some difficulty in searching out all the fit objects of this relief. The superior officers of the circles, on going their rounds in the villages to see whether the registration had been completely done, would find here and there some feeble person not included in the registers. And at each weekly or bi-weekly inspection by the group or sub-circle officials, the nominal roll was swelling. In justice to the people, it must be said that but little imposture came to light. We had to guard rather against their holding back unduly, than against their coming forward improperly. Whether from shyness, or ignorance, or resignation, or despair, they often faced mortal danger in a manner which inspired both pity and esteem.

By degrees those persons who from caste, delicate nurture, social seclusion, or such like reason could neither work nor beg, were added more and more to these lists. In north Behar, the Tirhootea Brahmins form a very numerous class. Some few of them were induced to work for Government wages, by the persuasion of a relief officer who was himself a Brahmin. It is probable that the majority of them would, sooner than work, have drifted into a condition near to starvation. The local authorities deferred relieving these cases as long as possible, but gradually admitted them according as the imperative demands of safety might dictate. The people of this class, however, were, from a natural pride, often unwilling to be regarded as recipients of altogether gratuitous relief, and would endeavour to pay something, however small.

In the Burdwan division only was there any reason to take precautions against imposture. There the endemic fever had necessitated the administration of relief, medical or other, during several years past, and some classes had gradually fallen into habits of undue dependence on public charity. Here the issue of cooked-food served as an effective check in this Division.

It was ruled that the payment of wages of relief labourers in grain might be arranged in more ways than one. The most direct way was the issue of grain to the men. But the authorities might establish grain-shops at, or close by, the works, and issue money to the men, wherewith they would buy grain at these shops. Or the men receiving their wages in money might purchase their food at the nearest Government granary. About the time when these orders were being given, a difficulty with many large gangs of these labourers on the relief roads had sprung up in several districts, and more especially in Mudhoobunnee and north-eastern Tirhoot. These people had been paid on the plan of daily wages, which meant that a person—man, woman, or child—should labour all the working hours of the day, and receive a daily wage at rates fixed for men, women, and children, respectively. The rates being hardly higher than those of ordinary times, were very low in places of dearness and scarcity. This plan, though applicable to limited numbers, was found, when applied to very large numbers, to militate against any effective supervision by measuring up of work actually done; to fail in offering a reward to industry or imposing a penalty on idleness; to give birth to many petty abuses, and especially to afford opportunities of wrongful gain to gangmen who had to be selected from among the people themselves for watching the work of the gangs. During the first rush, crush, and stress of relief affairs, the introduction of the piece-work plan (which is much preferable) had not been practicable; but it was resolved to take the earliest safe opportunity of introducing it. The piece-work plan meant fixing a rate of payment for a specified amount of earth-work, measuring up the work actually done, and paying accordingly. The terms first proposed for the piece-work were quite liberal as compared with those which would be allowed in ordinary times, and even in these hard times

admitted of a tolerably able, industrious, and skilful person earning a subsistence. They were, however, hardly liberal enough in regard to the severity of out-door toil in the hottest season, to the induration of the parched up soil, to the feebleness and inaptitude of many of the people, and to the large proportion of women and children in the gangs. When they were promulgated, the ignorant people imagined them to be so hard as to preclude an ordinary untrained villager from earning subsistence under them. This notion was fostered by the gangmen, who thought by passive resistance to stop the substitution of piece-work for the daily wage, and thereby to prolong the opportunity of their own illicit gains. So they persuaded the people that to attempt piece-work on the roads was to fail to obtain sufficient food, and that it would be better to stay at home and languish there than to starve abroad. In many cases they even insinuated that the Government was tired of supporting the people, and that the piece-work was only a pretext for making the relief-labourers leave the roads, and so for closing the works. All this resulted in the people deserting the works in very large numbers. The total number of persons who thus deserted in various places and on various dates about this time was not less than 350,000. A certain number, some thousands in all, who were either professional earth-diggers or were apt at labour, remained on the roads to do the piece-work. For a while it was naturally believed that the hundreds of thousands of deserters must all come back to the works, inasmuch as they had no other means of living. But soon the relief circle officers reported that tens of thousands of persons having left the roads had returned to their homes and were staying there in apparent destitution, perhaps under some misapprehension. It was found on enquiry that these people were existing on the verge of starvation, under the idea either that they had no chance of earning their bread on the roads, or else that the works had been closed against them. Unless some remedy were immediately adopted, extensive mortality must ensue. These misapprehensions were soon rectified, and the labourers were too glad to return to work and pay. Opportunity was taken to render the terms of the piece-work more liberal, and the local authorities gradually, but firmly, substituted this system for daily wages almost everywhere. At the same time the wages were paid in grain. So many pounds of rice were given for so many cubic feet of earth-work measured up.

After a time, the effect of this change was visible in the behaviour of the relief labourers. They found on trial the premium which piece-work offers to the industrious who choose to work during extra hours. Practice fast improved their skill and aptitude. The long summer days enabled them to labour for many hours out of the twenty-four, and so to earn an amount from which they could find present sustenance, and save something against the rainy season when the works would be closed. Many men, whose wives and children had been working on the roads, would now earn alone enough for the household, and would keep their families at home. Very many, too, managed to earn in a few hours enough for daily food, and spent the remainder of the day preparing their arid fields in the hope of showers. The majority of the people were spurred and stimulated to a degree of perseverance and energy, which would hardly have been credited had it not been fully demonstrated. Despite incessant toil in the fierce heat, the physical condition of the mass improved week by week. As their laboring and earning powers increased, it was thought safe for them, and just to the State, to render the piece-work terms somewhat harder. To this they submitted without complaint. The piece work system was seen to be open to one particular objection, in that a practised or professional workman earns more than need be allowed to him as relief. Any terms which are favorable enough for the unskilled and inefficient (who are the great majority), must prove too favorable for the skilled few. It was decided that this objection could not be obviated, and that no exception could be made as against these individuals, especially as their example instructed the mass of the relief-labourers in workmanlike habits.

While the number of persons thus assisted rose everywhere, and in some places rapidly, no such extraordinary rush of people to relief centres occurred, such as that related in Chapter II as occurring in Tirhoot during the latter part of March. However, some rapid assemblages did take place

in the north-west corner of Chumparun, in parts of Sarun and of Bogra, also in Julpigoree, near Cooch Behar. And in some parts of west Tirhoot (near Mozufferpore) distress was found to have brought the villagers to the border of destruction, when succour arrived to save them. In Julpigoree there was serious rioting, though of very brief duration. In no other district did any breach of the peace occur.

About this period some disappointment began to be felt at the amount of labour on the large engineering works not being larger than it was. The Gunduk embankment, indeed, being very favorably situated in respect to distressed tracts, did attract almost as many labourers as could be advantageously entertained—45,000. But the Soane Canal and the Northern Bengal Railway never received the desired complement. The highest numbers of labourers on these works may be thus stated:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Soane Canal ... ... ... | 41,000 |
| Northern Bengal Railway ... ... | 22,000 |

Unsuccessful attempts were made to induce bodies of laborers from Sarun to resort to the Soane Canal, and from the south of the Ganges, Monghyr, and Sonthalia to the Northern Bengal State Railway. Frequent injunctions were sent to the local authorities to send labourers to that railway, but without much result. These numbers would have been greater had there been no other relief work. Some men who might have been induced to leave their homes and go to a distance for these great works, preferred lesser works close at hand. But this objection cannot be obviated, when, from general famine, it has become necessary to spread a relief system over the country. The majority of relief labourers cannot migrate to a distance for a short time; they have their families, their fields, and their concerns at home, all which will in a very few weeks urgently need their presence. Their time would be lost in going and coming, and unless they received bounties (which are otherwise objectionable) they could not subsist. For them, therefore, if no works but the great engineering works are open, there will be no relief at all, and they must perish. But if the numerous lesser works are open for them (and they are the vast majority) it is impossible to prevent the few who could migrate from taking advantage of the works near at home. Nor is this wholly disadvantageous. For these are the very men who, having skill, show the unskilled multitudes how to work, and thus render the relief labour more productive.

It is not to be forgotten, indeed, that even in ordinary years, if State works, whether for relief or other purposes, were to be opened in the month of May, they would attract a certain number of people. But no such numbers, nor a fraction of such numbers, would ever be attracted to out-door work at this burning season, as those which flocked to, and lived upon the relief works in May 1874, unless they were really suffering from hunger.

The applications from cultivators and ryots for advances of food-grain became so very numerous, that it would be impossible to dispose of each separately. Therefore in the more distressed tracts an enquiry was instituted by the circle officers, village to village, as to what cultivators desired and really needed such advances. A registry having been thus made of fit recipients, the circle officers granted the advances. The amounts in various cases differed according to circumstances, representing food for the cultivator and his family for one month, or two months, or even more. Sometimes the cultivator was able to pledge some little property as security; or the cultivators of a village would be joint personal security one for the other; or the landholder and zemindar would be security for his cultivators. The advances were allowed to be made in all cases where there was a reasonable probability of repayment according to the principle laid down by the Government of India on the 6th March, in the resolution quoted at the end of Chapter II. The terms of these advances were that the price of the grain was to be repaid, half by March 1875, and the remainder by March 1876. The price at which repayment was to be made was 15 seers per rupee, and subsequently the price was cheapened to 18 seers per rupee in the case of advances made on the security of zemindars. According to the prices of

ordinary years, a ryot will have to sell at least two maunds of rice in 1875 and 1876 to raise funds for repaying the price of one maund advanced in 1874. Though no interest is charged on Government grain advances, yet the terms to the ryot will practically be cent. per cent. interest in kind for the loan of the grain for two years. Although the Government, receiving back its principal only in cash, does not of course reap any such interest; still it will be seen that the terms of these advances were made as favorable for the public treasury as they could be with regard to the safety of the people.

As the cultivating season approached, on the falling of the summer showers which usually precede the setting in of the rains, the policy of making these advances became seriously important. The men must be tilling their fields, and would be thereby precluded from earning wages elsewhere. But what if there should be no food to be bought, or if they should have no means of buying it, or if, to raise the means, they should have to part with their little capital, their seed-grain and their cattle? These questions involved the prospects of the future crops.

The advances tended especially to prevent the consumption, for food, of grain which ought to be reserved for seed. If they were withheld, there was every reason to fear that seed-grain might not be forthcoming for the next sowings. Some quantity of seed-grain was known to be in the hands of the trade. It was desired to get some of this into the possession of Government for distribution, in event of need, to cultivators. The local officers were authorized to exchange some of the Government food-grain for this seed-grain, which was accordingly done to a limited extent. Some quantity of seed-grain was also purchased by Government in Calcutta for the use of the distressed districts.

While the State was thus doing its utmost for the relief of the people, the efforts of the zemindars and landholders and nearly all the principal natives who hold land (which have been already alluded to in Chapter II) were exerted more and more, in respect to the digging of tanks, to advances to the tenantry, and to the postponement of rent-collections. The conduct of many zemindars was honourably conspicuous. There were, indeed, omissions, short-comings, and failures, on the part of individuals, all which may furnish matter for regret. But when the enumeration comes to be made of the good deeds done by the zemindars as a body during this famine, the catalogue will be found to be extensive and creditable.

I must now advert to the sale of Government grain. Although in some few parts of North Behar there was a rush of purchasers on the opening of the granaries for these sales, yet during April the whole amount sold was small—less than 10,000 tons. The people were allowed to purchase direct from the Government granaries. Generally, however, the grain was sold to dealers on the condition that they retailed it at the fixed rate to the public. Often, too, it was sold to wholesale dealers at a slight advantage over the retail rate to enable them to distribute it among the retail dealers. The prices were slightly modified in favour of the people as compared with that first fixed (one rupee for ten seers of cleaned rice to be sold to the consumers), and were fixed at rates from one rupee for ten seers to one rupee for twelve seers. The rates then prevailing at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, and other great marts were somewhat cheaper. It was with reference to these market rates, and to these alone, that the prices of the Government grain were regulated. The determination of any artificial standard of price was avoided; and the principles already explained in Chapter II were adhered to.

It will here be proper to state the tracts where the sale of Government grain was and was not authorized. Such sale was authorized over the greater part of Tirhoot, Chumparun, North Bhagulpore, North Monghyr, parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Maldah, and Bogra. In the above districts the people largely availed themselves of the privilege. Sale was subsequently authorized in very limited tracts of Manbhoom, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Sonthalia, Julpigoree, Sarun, and Bankoora, and at four places in Gya. In these last named tracts the people availed themselves but slightly of the privilege. Sale was never authorized in south Tirhoot, Shahabad, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Hazareebagh, Pubna, and in parts of Sarun, Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. On the

whole the sales were authorized in about one-third of the area of the distressed districts, and were never authorized in the remaining two-thirds.

Up to the 10th of June, the total sales of Government grain in all the distressed districts amounted to only 47,389 tons.

Native opinion may be regarded as having an important bearing on the question whether these sales really interfered with trade. I questioned the native grain dealers at all, or nearly all, of the principal marts in Behar and Bengal, and found them unanimously in favour of the measure, provided that it was carried out under the conditions prescribed by Government. In some places the traders urged the measure on our consideration, and constituted themselves advocates on behalf of their suffering fellow citizens. From their own repeated declarations it appeared that they were not afraid of Government interference. From no persons have I heard stronger expressions of gratitude, or more distinct assertions that the State had saved the fortunes of the traders by saving the lives of their constituents, than from the principal native merchants of Behar.

The best illustration, however, is that derivable from the facts of the grain trade during the summer of 1874, which may now be summarized.

The districts in which the sales of Government grain was not authorized, or was kept within narrow limits, were supplied largely by private trade. The concession whereby Government defrayed half the railway freight on grain, and so enabled private importers to carry their grain by railway at the rate of about 3½ pies (less than a half-penny) per ton per mile, produced an important result in the shape of large private importation into the distressed districts. Rice from Bengal, wheat, barley, maize, millet, and other grains from northern and central India, were brought by rail to all the chief marts on or near the line of the East Indian Railway. For some months the importation of private grain into Behar alone by railway averaged from 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day. The total of private grain imported into Behar by railway, from October 1873 to October 1874, amounted to—

| | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| From Bengal upwards | ... | 157,226 |
| „ northern and central India | ... | 225,952 |
| Total | ... | 383,178 |

The grain imported into Behar by the Ganges during the same period was registered at Sahebgunge and found to amount to 44,886 tons. The rice imported from the eastern districts into northern Bengal came by many different channels, and could not be registered or reckoned as it passed. The total importations of rice from Bengal by rail and river into Behar have been seen to have reached a total of 202,000 tons. It is estimated that about half as much more (101,000 tons) was carried into northern Bengal (Rajshaye) from the neighbouring granaries of the eastern districts. According to this estimate, a total of 529,000 tons of grain must have been carried by private trade into the distressed districts. This large total shows that private trade has been active beyond the anticipations of most people, and has fully justified the confidence placed by the Government of India at the beginning of the affair in the resources and enterprise of private dealers. It has been already explained that prices were everywhere so high, that private traders could not afford to carry grain by long land journeys to markets far from the railways or great rivers; and that consequently private importation scarcely penetrated to the most remote and most distressed parts of north Behar and northern Bengal. But the private importation, as just shown, fully supplied the broad and densely peopled tracts near the railways, and left the Government free to concentrate its supplies and resources mainly on the most distressed tracts.

It may be interesting to note here the total quantity of grain, public and private, imported into the distressed districts during the year 1874. The total Government importations (exclusive of the reserve in Calcutta) amounted to about 460,000 tons; this, together with 529,000 tons of grain carried into the country by private dealers, makes a total of about one million tons of food, a quantity sufficient to support about eight million persons for six months. Of the Government stocks, about 105,000 tons will, in consequence of the favorable character of the present autumn season, remain unexpended at the end of

October, when all relief measures will be for the most part at an end everywhere save in the Burdwan country.

It is a sign of the great resources of the provinces of India that, notwithstanding the drain on northern India and Burmah during the past ten months, the price of food in those countries is at the present moment about as cheap as in ordinary years.

While all parts of the general relief scheme were in force during April and May, causing a present drain on the Government granaries, with the prospect of a still heavier drain from and after June, the efforts of the inland transport department were strained to the utmost degree of tension. Some of the European contractors, those in Chumparun, north-west of Tirhoot, and north Bhagulpore won the highest credit by their vigorous management and unfailing punctuality, performing their engagements some weeks before the appointed time. The Native contractors in Sarun, Purneah, Maldah, and Dinagepore did almost equally well. Delays however came about in Rungpore and in Manbhoom, partly because the local officers persevered in their endeavours to obtain carriage without the aid of contractors, and partly because cholera attacked the transit routes. Providentially the cholera soon ceased, and the other obstacles were soon overcome by the despatch of experienced transport officers to the spot, with authority to make contracts.

In eastern and north-eastern Tirhoot, all the troubles which had been foreseen as incidental to transport work, sickness and mortality of cattle, scantiness of water, poorness of fodder, roughness of roads, breaking up of carts, large deficiency of carriage below the amount which the contractors had expected to bring into the field, falling off in the amount of carriage which had at the outset been forthcoming, actually threatened us in combination, and in their totality assumed formidable proportions. The aggregate of losses and deficiencies was estimated as being represented by a failure of 14,000 carts and 28,000 bullocks. Had there been no additional resource available, it would have been difficult at this time to avert disasters on this, the most important of all the lines of our operations. There would, indeed, have been no general resource to fall back upon save the water-carriage during the coming rainy season, which resource might not prove adequate. In this emergency the railway from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and the reserve transport train from northern India, came into use.

The railway to Durbhunga began to carry grain from the last week in April, and by the second week in June, when it was first invaded by the floods, and ultimately broken up, it carried 31,213 tons of grain, 8,031 tons of fodder, besides 7,530 tons of coal and material. After the closing of the line the rolling stock and permanent-way material remained available. The actual cost of the temporary line amounted to about £100,000, exclusive of the cost of material which remained in hand after the grain transport was done.

The Government reserve transport train made its appearance in detachments, the first of which rendered assistance in carrying materials for the completion of the Durbhunga railway. One detachment after another came on the scene, consisting sometimes of carts and bullocks, sometimes of pack mules and ponies. Though originally intended as a reserve, this transport train was regularly used immediately on its arrival. Each detachment on crossing to the north bank of the Ganges was, without an hour's delay, employed to make up for losses or deficiencies in the contractors' carriage. As the exigency grew intense towards the end of May and the beginning of June, the pressure upon the bullock carts, and especially on the mules and ponies, became excessive, and many animals sank under the toil at the most inclement season of the whole year. If any misgiving had ever arisen as to the necessity of collecting this costly reserve, it was dissipated by the event. The necessity was abundantly proved at this critical and crucial juncture. The presence of the reserve transport train was indispensable to the safe conclusion of the operations in Tirhoot.

The main object during May was to fill every depôt at relief centres, and every granary in the groups of villages, with its allotment of grain while the roads and pathways were open, and the dry rice-fields afforded easy passage. Besides this, supplies were lodged beforehand in most of the principal villages enough to last for consumption during the rainy season. The time was foreseen when

the rains would hinder the despatch of convoys, would damage exposed grain, would clog the roadways, and would flood the rice-fields.

The exertions of the military officers, both those engaged in arranging the affairs of the contract transport and preparing the transit routes, and those in charge of the Government reserve transport train, were unremitting, and caused a degree of hardship and exposure to a fierce climate, which taxed all their powers of physical and mental endurance. The business which devolved on the transport department of ensuring the due arrival of so many convoys, passing by so many routes to so many diverse points, was very complicated. It was aggravated by the stress arising from urgent haste, but it was discharged with a degree of precision and punctuality most creditable to the officers concerned. Equally great was the endurance and self-sacrifice evinced by the officers in charge of the depôts on both banks of the Ganges, and equally commendable was the despatch of business on their part. The affairs at the two great depôts on the north bank (Bunker Ghât, opposite Patna, and Chumpta Ghât, opposite Barh) were extraordinarily complex, and were disposed of by the officers in charge with remarkable skill, and with entire regularity, notwithstanding the pressure of speed and expedition, with the discomforts, the blinding glare and the dusty heat of an unsheltered situation.

The total quantity of grain ordered to be transported to the interior from the north bank of the Ganges by the middle of June, amounted to 343,750 tons, of which about 340,000 tons were carried within the appointed time. The small residue arrived within a short time afterwards. During this period, although the cattle suffered severely in parts of north-east Tirhoot, there was no general sickness, murrain, or epidemic. The Government fodder as it arrived proved most useful, and the veterinary establishments in the field hospitals tended the ailing and injured animals.

The weather during the months of April and May was unusually dry. The showers to be looked for at that season never fell; much fear was felt lest a dearth of water should supervene. The running streams, so frequent in north Behar, were at the lowest ebb. The water in wells, usually a few feet below the surface, was reached only at a considerable depth. The tanks were drying up, but were dug out deeper and deeper by the relief laborers till water was obtained. Thus a supply was maintained in all the villages. These village tanks are in constant use with the mass of the people, and are very numerous all over the country. The improvement of them in a manner, which must be gratefully appreciated for many years to come, will be one of the results of the relief operations.

The public health was good, probably above the average of ordinary years, throughout this drought and heat. No epidemic sickness broke out. The people were spared the visitations of cholera and small-pox which had been so much dreaded. Relief had been so fully dispensed that the general diseases which are known to follow in the train of famine never supervened. The stronger classes, mostly to be found on the relief works, were in good physical condition. The weaker classes, mostly to be found on the gratuitous relief lists, were, on medical inspection, found to exhibit all the miserable symptoms which arise from want of nourishment. But their state improved week by week; and the medical reports constantly showed a decreasing percentage of persons emaciated and depressed, and an increasing ratio of persons in ordinary condition. Reports of death from starvation were very rare. The authenticated cases numbered only 22 from the commencement of the scarcity to the 20th June, which may be taken as the culminating point of the distress. The question whether more cases have occurred which never came to light, has been discussed in Chapter II. Whatever may have been the truth in this respect at the outset of the famine, it is probable that extremely few deaths could have occurred beyond those officially reported after the middle of April, inasmuch as the whole country was patrolled, officials being within reach of every village, and every hamlet, almost every house, being visited or inspected.

The health of the civil officers and officials engaged in relief was, on the whole, excellent, notwithstanding the mental and bodily strain caused by their devoted exertions during the worst season, and out-door exposure in all hours of the hottest days. Their self-denying zeal, their earnestness

in the business of relief, their patience in dealing with the people, were exemplary.

Although the casualties among these officers which had been anticipated did not occur, still it was thought that many accidents and misfortunes of this sort would happen during the wet season. The formation of a reserve staff of officers of all grades was commenced, and was calculated at a strength of ten per cent. upon the existing relief establishment. Officers in different parts of India were told off to join this reserve immediately on their services being called for. But happily the health of the relief establishment continued so good, that very few of the reserve officers had to be demanded.

The month of June was ushered in amidst public anxiety and gloom in north Behar. The drought was then excessive, and its continuance for another season was much thought of. The people seemed to be making up their minds for a prolongation of trouble. The existence, or otherwise, of private stocks of grain was universally discussed. If they existed, the holders were certainly keeping them back. Prices were steadied by the Government stores, now seen by every one to have arrived in adequate quantities. But for this, famine prices with all their fatal consequences must have prevailed. Indeed, despite all precautions, they did for a brief moment prevail in several places.

Although the arrival of the allotted quantities of Government grain before the setting in of the rains was assured, still the contingency was foreseen of having to send additional quantities by water during the rains when the rivers had risen. With this view a special examination of the navigable rivers in Behar and north Bengal had been made by an engineering staff, experienced in respect to inland navigation. Small light steamers (of 3½ feet draught) four in number, with barges, had been specially constructed in the Calcutta dock-yard. Ten such steamers with barges had been sent out from England. Four more small steamers, with five barges, had been obtained in Bengal and Madras. Canoes had been obtained from the forest department in Oude, and the services of a large number of the river craft of the Ganges had been retained. The strength and composition of this flotilla may be thus stated—

| Steamers. | Barges. | River boats. | Canoes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 22 | 4,000 | 800 |

A portion of this water-carriage was to be stationed at those points on the Ganges where the several main affluents and their tributaries join the great river, namely—

| | Steamers. | Barges. | River boats. | Canoes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Hajeepore for the Gunduk river system of Chumparun and south-west Tirhoot ... .. .... | 4 | 5 | 750 | ... |
| At Khagurriah for the river system of east Tirhoot and north Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 7 | 9 | 1,500 | 800 |
| At Godagaree for the Mahanuddee river system of Malda and Purnea . . ... ... | 4 | 5 | 1,000 | ... |
| At the Burral river for the Atrai river system of Dinagepore and Bogra ... ... .. ... | 3 | 3 | 750 | .. |

By the water-carriage were despatched some quantities of fodder and of grain which the land transport was not able to carry; also such amounts of grain as were despatched after the setting in of the rains in addition to the original allotments. But inasmuch as the quantities sent by land proved in the main amply sufficient, the powers of the flotilla never were exerted to the full. The steamers sent from England, as well as those built in Calcutta, proved (with some slight exceptions) suitable and effective vessels for inland river navigation.

It is to be remembered that the number of vessels of all kinds last mentioned is over and above the number of vessels mentioned in Chapter III.

It has been mentioned that many hundreds of temporary store-houses had to be erected for the reception of Government grain. These granaries were of all sizes, and contained from 4,000 tons down to half a ton each. They were for the most part built of wood, mud, matting, and straw, according to the custom of the

locality. During the dry months only two of these granaries were destroyed by fire. Before the beginning of the rainy season, selected officers were deputed to inspect every granary containing 400 tons or upwards. These inspections were completed by the appointed time. Occasionally defects of structure or of site were discovered, and some few granaries were found to be insufficiently raised from the ground, or to be not quite water-tight. The inspecting officers caused all such defects to be remedied at once; and the Government grain has been almost everywhere kept sound and wholesome throughout the rainy season.

In Tirhoot during June it was deemed prudent to increase the provision of Government grain from 154,000 tons to 180,000 tons. Subsequently in Sarun the distress among the ryot classes was found to be spreading more widely than had been expected when the estimate was made in February, and at the earnest request of the Collector, the allotment was raised from 19,000 tons to 34,000 tons.

A general permission was given to pay in Government grain the wages of the lowest grades of the relief establishments, whenever the recipients might prefer that mode of payment.

The fortnight between the 4th and the 18th June was the worst period of the famine, that is to say, the period during which the greatest amount of assistance had to be afforded by Government to the people. The approximate ascertainment of the total number of persons who, in some shape or other, received such assistance is a matter of great interest. Although the number of persons on charitable relief and on relief works were known exactly, the numbers who were assisted by sales and advances of Government grain could only be made out by estimate and calculation. It may be well here to quote the statement which I presented at the time (7th July).

"In order to estimate the total number of persons receiving assistance of "some sort during the first fortnight of June, we have the following data to "form a basis:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of relief laborers ... ... ... | 1,770,732 |
| Total number of persons on charitable relief ... ... | 401,959 |
| Total grain expenditure, in maunds, of first half of June ... | 843,000 |

"Thus we have 2,172,691 persons receiving relief, quite irrespective of "those who are living on advances or purchases of Government grain. The "amount of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight would give "three-fourths of a seer a day to 3,401,900 persons for a fortnight. But among "the people who consumed Government grain were all the persons on charitable "relief, and a large portion of the labourers. The district narratives show "that by the end of the first fortnight of June the practice of paying all "labourers in grain, though largely introduced, had not been fully carried out. "The Bhagulpore return is the one which best distinguishes between sales to the "public and those to labourers; and that shows 98,228 maunds sold to the "public, as against 25,628 maunds sold to labourers. All the district narratives "show that the non-labouring public are the chief customers at our granaries.

"It would therefore be probably within the truth to take one-half of the "persons supported by Government grain as being outside the relief labour and "charitable relief lists. By this reckoning the total numbers receiving assis-"tance in one shape or another would be—

| | |
|---|---|
| Labourers and paupers as above ... ... | 2,172,691 |
| One-half the consumers of Government grain ... | 1,700,950 |
| Total ... | 3,873,641 |

"The best estimate that we can now frame shows that the number at the "worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort."

As stated at the time, this statement, though very large, may have been slightly under the truth, certainly not above it. It apparently agrees, as nearly as could be expected, with the estimated number given at the beginning of April, as shown in Chapter III. The general percentage of this number on the population affected was seen in that Chapter to be 26 per cent. in the most distressed districts and 11½ in those less distressed. The ratio of course varied

considerably, being in many places less than that above stated; but in the worst tracts of north Behar it stood as high as from 50 to 75 per cent.

But there was a further mode whereby assistance was rendered by Government, which could hardly be included in any particular statement presented at that time, namely the cash advances made by Government to individuals, European planters, native traders, and others, for the importation of grain, and to landholders and zemindars for agricultural improvements. These advances of cash went on, month by month, till they reached the sum of forty-six lakhs of rupees, or close upon half a million pounds sterling. How many persons virtually derived their subsistence from this source, it is impossible to say. But the sum was enough for feeding 500,000 persons for seven months; and that number ought at least to be added to the 3,900,000 given in the above statement. On the whole, then, nearly four and a half millions of souls must have been receiving assistance, directly or indirectly, from the State at the worst period. Under this view of the case, it must be admitted that the actual distress did exceed the estimate. But in reference to the uncertainties of the case, the difference between the estimate and the probable actual is not great.

## CHAPTER V.

THE narrative has, in the last chapter, been carried on to what may be termed the culminating point of the famine. In this chapter gradual decadence and ultimate extinction of the famine will be described.

The rains began about the 25th May in eastern Bengal and extended to northern Bengal, and thence to Behar, where they set in about the 5th June. They hardly began in southern and south-western Bengal till a fortnight later. They continued abundantly in northern Bengal and Behar till the 15th July.

During this period it became apparent that, in the distressed districts, the agricultural classes, ordinarily prompt and industrious on the occasions when a change in the season favours their work, were on this occasion putting forth extraordinary efforts. The land was ploughed and prepared with remarkable rapidity. The husbandmen seemed possessed with a desire to free themselves from dependence on the State by resuscitating their own means of subsistence. Some complaints were made by individual employers of the difficulty of attracting men from the relief works. Facilities were immediately afforded for obtaining the men required. In one part of north-east Tirhoot suspicion arose that some men were lingering on relief works instead of betaking themselves to their fields; this was immediately remedied. An unusually large area was sown with those crops—the early varieties of rice, the maize, the coarser millets and pulses—which would be reaped in August, and which would yield the speediest return. Much land was sown with these crops, which, from exposure to inundation, was not properly suited for them, and in which there was consequently great risk of the produce being destroyed. Still the cultivators ran that risk in the hope of obtaining resources by an early date. So intent were the people on the early sowings, that doubt began to arise as to whether due attention was being given to the preparations for the main rice crop to be reaped later. It was soon found, however, that this crop was being sown to the fullest extent possible.

Fear had sometimes been felt lest the administration of relief on a great scale should tend to demoralize a people chiefly agricultural, and to relax their zeal for husbandry. Such fear was immediately dissipated, inasmuch as the severe lessons of the famine had evidently taught them to work harder than ever, and to make the most of the first chance afforded to them by the seasons for recurring to self-help.

There was no longer any anxiety regarding the supply of seed-grain. Relief reaching to all classes had preserved the merchant from the temptation to sell his stock of seed to the hungry for food, and had deprived the cultivator of any motive for eating his seed-grain. Manifestly there was plenty of seed-grain in the country.

On the 3rd June I reminded the officers that they should lose no time in discharging from the relief works all those who might reasonably be expected

to find private employment in agriculture. Every effort was used by the local authorities for the furtherance of this object.

It was soon found that the cultivators and occupants of land did the work in their fields with their own hands to an unusually large extent, in order to save the cost of employing labour. Though a great number of field labourers found employment as usual, still, from the above cause, a considerable number remained unemployed, which circumstance, as will be presently seen, retarded the reduction of the relief labour lists.

Within a fortnight from the culminating point of the distress (some time between the 10th and 20th of June), the aggregate number of persons on charitable relief and relief works fell from 2,175,605 to 1,418,783. But while the number of those on relief works went on decreasing, the number of those on charitable relief went on increasing. Inasmuch as the number pertaining to relief works was much more important than that pertaining to charitable relief, the net decrease on the total of the two numbers was very considerable. The progressive net decrease, as the rainy season advanced, may be shown thus:—

| Period. | Persons on charitable relief. | Persons on relief works. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th June ... ... ... ... ... ... | 404,903 | 1,770,732 | 2,175,605 |
| 1st July ... ... ... ... ... ... | 525,620 | 893,163 | 1,418,783 |
| 15th " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 643,524 | 638,762 | 1,282,286 |
| 1st August ... ... ... ... ... ... | 749,973 | 453,486 | 1,203,459 |
| 15th " ... ... ... ... ... .. | 647,550 | 426,738 | 1,074,288 |
| 1st September ... ... ... ... ... ... | 591,829 | 395,402 | 987,231 |
| 15th " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 444,466 | 331,982 | 776,448 |
| 1st October ... ... ... ... ... ... | 358,446 | 270,650 | 629,096 |
| 15th " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 213,063 | 114,647 | 327,710 |
| 31st " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100,000 | 50,000 | 150,000 |

The numbers under both headings (charitable relief and relief works) fluctuated considerably in many districts. The course of decrease was sometimes arrested and turned again towards increase. For some time after the setting in of the rains, anxiety arose by reason of the constant growth of the numbers on charitable relief, and the continuance of a comparatively high number for relief works; so much so, that orders were again issued in the beginning of August for further efforts being made to discharge labourers from relief works and transfer them to private employ in the fields; also for a fresh scrutiny of the rolls of the gratuitous relief with a view to reduction. Injunctions, too, were given for further vigilance and economy in the issue of Government grain, lest the drain upon the granaries should be excessive. But soon afterwards causes arose tending to maintain both distress and relief at a high degree; and these must now be mentioned.

The rains of July, though copious in Orissa, in eastern and northern Bengal, and Behar, were very scanty in southern and south-western Bengal, comprising the partly distressed districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Manbhoom, and also the district of Hooghly, which began to suffer so much as to be counted among the distressed districts. In all these places cultivation was delayed, the usual demand for field labour failed to arise, prices became dearer, private charity ceased to support the destitute poor: in short, distress spread fast, and with it the relief work expanded, much beyond the original estimate. Thus the trouble of south-western Bengal assumed during the summer a prominent position in famine affairs, much beyond that originally contemplated. The additional allotments of Government grain for these districts were drawn from the reserve at Calcutta. The grain, though issued for charitable relief, for wages of relief labour, and sparingly for advances to

cultivators, was not sold to the public (notwithstanding many applications, direct or indirect,) as these districts are so situated as to be able for the most part to rely upon sufficient supplies of food being imported by private trade.

The prices of food-grains, though cheaper by one-sixth or seventh since the commencement of the rains, remained dear,—about double the ordinary rates for the season. There was no prospect of further abatement until the early harvest should be reaped towards the end of August. Large quantities of private grain continued to be imported (from 800 to 1,200 tons a day) by rail into Behar from Bengal and from northern India, especially from the Punjab. These supplies were taken up for the tracts on either side of the Ganges, and no share of them ever reached the upper parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. On the other hand, when the navigation became easy on the rising of the rivers, but little private grain arrived from eastern Bengal; and this particular traffic, from which so much had been hoped, proved comparatively insufficient. Throughout Bengal the native grain merchants were disposed to hold their stocks, and to refrain from selling until the prospect of the coming harvest should be more clear.

From the setting in of the rains the relief circle officers did their utmost to carry out the instruction to discharge all able-bodied persons of either sex from the relief works. As already seen, some nine hundred thousands were so discharged or went away of their own accord within a fortnight after the setting in of the rains. But there was no employment available save field work, and that had become more restricted than usual, as already explained. Large numbers of men not belonging to the agricultural class, and still larger numbers of women and children, were unable to obtain either private employ or any custom in their own business, and were necessarily retained on the relief works. Numbers, again, were able to find work in the fields for a short time only, and that on low wages. This work over, they were forced to return to the relief works. Many, however, who were thus situated refrained from returning to relief, and sustained themselves by the surplus earnings saved by them during the active season on these works. In general terms it may be affirmed that those who could manage to support themselves did not resort to relief.

The situation for those on charitable relief before the commencement of the rains had not subsequently improved. It had become gradually worse for those who were verging on destitution. As to the higher castes, who were unsuited for manual labour, times were operating more and more hardly against them as their little resources were drained. Numbers therefore fell from these classes into the class of recipients of public charity. It is further remarkable that very many able-bodied men, who earned a reasonably good living on the relief works under the piece-work system already described, supported infirm and helpless relatives not of their immediate households. But these men, when discharged from the relief works, resorted to the fields and received the minimum wages for which such service was procurable. With such scanty earnings, and with very high prices, they were unable to support their destitute and helpless relatives, who consequently came upon charitable relief.

The rains of July sufficed to secure good early crops for August and September everywhere, except in parts of south-western Bengal. As these were reaped, the effect on the grain markets was perceptible to the benefit of most classes. The accession of new grain from this source (at the best sufficing to sustain the people for a short time only) failed to lower prices to the degree that might have been expected, by reason of a fresh trouble which was arising, and which must be described.

As the season advanced, the rains, instead of becoming heavier, according to their usual course, became lighter.

From the end of the first week in August to the end of the first week of September little rain fell anywhere in Bengal or Behar save on the line of the Ganges, in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah. Thus August, which should have been the wettest month in the season, proved to be an extraordinarily dry month in most parts of the country. Nor was there any rain during the first days of September. At that time the greater part of the principal rice crop (for the winter) remained to be transplanted. This crop

is sown in seed-beds among the fields. These beds become by the middle of August full of seedlings. The tender plants are then rapidly transplanted into the surrounding lands, which should have become very wet from constant rainfall and flooding. But now the first week in September was passing and yet the seedlings could not be transplanted, because the lands were dry, the soil in many places cracking into fissures from the drought. The very seed-beds were beginning to fade or wither. The transplanting had been already delayed to an extreme degree. After a very few days more drought, the process would be impossible, the consequence of which would be the failure of the principal rice crop for the second consecutive year in most of the distressed districts. It were superfluous to dilate on the crisis which was imminent. Alarm spread among the people, prices rose, and distress increased.

At the last moment rain began, about the 4th and 5th of September, in the south and south-east of Bengal, and extended to the north and to Behar, where it fell abundantly in the very places where it was most needed. It has since fallen seasonably and propitiously at intervals during September and October. The people exerted their utmost energy to effect the transplanting of the winter rice crop, which has been successfully completed almost everywhere, and the subsequent rains have rendered the prospect of the harvest as favourable as could be wished. With the reservation of possible consequences of visitations of Providence and of accidents which cannot be foreseen, the winter crop may be described as secure in the ordinary and practical sense of the term.

In some parts of Hooghly and Burdwan, however, where the failure of rain-supply in August followed a very insufficient supply in July and June, the rain of September did not entirely save the early crop, nor fully restore the prospect of the winter crop. In such places there is and will be some slight failure of the crops. And here distress and relief operations to a limited extent will be protracted beyond the time when trouble ceases in the distressed districts generally.

As soon as the setting in of the rains caused the numbers of labourers to be diminished and the pressure upon the public works officers and their establishments to be lightened, the opportunity was taken to complete the surveys, plans and estimates of all the relief roads, which had been undertaken in the districts north of the Ganges, to consider the value and importance of the work which had been actually done, and to determine what remained to be done, in order that the roads, if not fully completed, might be practically open for traffic, and rendered permanently useful to the country. It was impossible to take these steps properly while every officer and official was absorbed in the supervision of crowds of relief labourers. The preliminary examination has been finished, and the completion of the works will be proceeded with as soon as the open season commences, after the cessation of the rains. The result of the preliminary inquiry is to show that in the districts north of the Ganges altogether about 4,000 miles of old and new road have been effectively operated upon by relief labourers; that £1,284,000 in cash and £469,000 worth of grain (or £1,753,000 in all) have been expended on relief works; that the work, though done hurriedly, and occasionally without proper surveys and plans, is of considerably better quality than had been supposed; and that all the work done by relief labour has, on the whole, cost about double as much as it would have done in ordinary years. Out of the total expenditure of 1¾ millions sterling, about £650,000 were expended on tanks and about £1,100,000 on roads. The road work is estimated to be worth £550,000 at the labour rates of ordinary years. These results, if substantiated by the detailed measurements and estimates now being effected, will be fairly satisfactory. Some of the roads had to be aligned while the labourers were working on the lengths behind the surveyors, the price of food was more than double the rate of ordinary years, and many of the poor people who came to the relief roads were unable to do a full days' work.

In order that none of the relief works may be infructuous, I have, with the sanction of the Government of India, set apart a strong staff of Civil Engineers and their subordinates to survey all the relief roads and tanks, to complete unfinished works, to set right any mistakes of alignment or construction which the survey may bring to light, to build small culverts and bridges over the smaller openings, and to erect timber bridges over the moderately-sized streams, and, in short, to make all the relief roads into really useful and permanent works, so far as time and means allow. The Chief Engineer in charge of this work

hopes to accomplish it by March or April next at a cost of perhaps fourteen lakhs of rupees (£140,000). The money will have to be found by the provincial and local funds; but the work is worth doing, and now is the time to do it. If it can be satisfactorily accomplished, then the expenditure on famine relief works during 1874 will have conferred some lasting benefit on the country.

The length of 4,000 miles stated above comprises only the relief roads north of the Ganges. Besides this, there was a considerable length operated upon in the other distressed districts, which would bring the grand total nearly up to the 6,600 miles estimated in Chapter III.

Having thus brought the two categories of charitable relief and relief works to their conclusion, I have to revert to the two remaining categories of sale of Government grain and advances of Government grain to cultivators for their subsistence. These categories of sale and advances were last mentioned during the period immediately before the rains, and their progress since that period is now to be described.

It has been seen that up to the 10th of June 47,389 tons of Government grain had been sold to relief labourers and to the public under the rules of the 26th of January. This amount rose gradually to the several amounts on the dates specified below:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 10th July ... ... ... ... ... | 74,836 |
| 10th August ... ... ... ... ... | 95,858 |
| 10th September ... ... ... ... | 116,941 |
| 1st October ... ... ... ... ... | 118,107 |

The amount last given, 118,107 tons, may be regarded as the total sold to both relief labourers and to the public. To it will have to be added only such small amounts as may be sold after October. It is exclusive of grain given directly as wages to relief labourers.

During all May and the first week of June there was hardly any rice, and very little food-grain of other kinds in the markets of the interior of north Behar and north Bengal. In these tracts the petty retail dealers found their occupation gone, and were glad to act as agents for the distribution of Government rice by sale among the people. The strange spectacle was presented of a whole class of native traders being converted into a Government agency.

When the rains set in after the first week of June, some private stocks were brought out. Of these, a part belonged to individuals, zemindars and others, and was used for the payment of wages of agricultural labour; a part belonged to traders and was sold in the market. Such sales were, however, comparatively insignificant. After a time they ceased. The markets became quite empty again, and remained so until the new grain of the August and September crops came in. The hope so much entertained of grain being brought by private traders in boats on the rising rivers was in the main disappointed. Some quantities did indeed arrive in this way, but they were not sufficiently large to produce any appreciable effect. The same preventive cause which has been already explained as deterring traders from importing grain to the most distressed tracts still prevailed, namely this, that the prices in neighbouring districts, and in Bengal generally, were too dear to admit of the importation being profitable. But as these prices had become slightly cheaper, it was deemed just to the people that the price of the Government grain (which was, under the rules, to be regulated by prices at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river) should be lowered from one rupee for 12 seers to one rupee for 13 seers in north Behar, and to one rupee for 14 seers in northern Bengal.

The purchases of Government grain were to a considerable extent made by wholesale dealers, to whose mind the fear of another failure of the crops was ever present, and who were guided by the appearance of the weather and of the season. The purchases from the Government granaries attained their maximum weekly rate at the beginning of June, when the people determined to lay in supplies for some little time. The weekly rate, indeed, decreased immediately on the setting in of the rains; but it continued at a steadily sustained average throughout July. It fell further in the beginning of August, but towards the end of that month it showed a tendency to rise again, as the people, seeing the unfavorable state of the weather, were disposed to lay in supplies. In September, however, it decreased again,

immediately on the falling of the rains, and continued to decrease until it ceased altogether in October.

The quantity of Government grain advanced to cultivators and ryots by the 10th June has been already shown to have amounted to 14,412 tons, estimated to sustain for one month 720,000 persons of this class, including the men and their families, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lb) of rice per diem for each member of a family. As the season advanced, men of this class, finding the stores for their subsistence to be near exhaustion, were more and more forced to ask for aid by advances of Government grain; and so the total number of applicants swelled day by day. Moreover, very many of these men had to carry on the preparation of their fields, so emergently necessary after the coming of the rains, by means of the hired labour, which, according to custom, has to be paid for in grain. Unless they could obtain advances of Government grain, they could not prepare their fields. A similar need arose again and again during the course of the agricultural season. Men who had struggled on without advances through July were forced to apply for them in August: many held out through August, but had to apply in September. Some again, who obtained small advances in May, obtained further instalments during the subsequent months. It is to be observed that large numbers of men who were discharged from the relief works and found employment as labourers in the fields received their wages for that labour in grain, which their employers had obtained as advances from Government.

The importance, then, of these advances is manifest. Without them many of the cultivators in all the distressed districts would have been too weak and emaciated to perform the cultivation properly; many would have been without seed to sow, having consumed their seed-grain for food; many would have been unable to pay for the necessary labour in the fields. Much land would have been imperfectly tilled, sown, and cared for, or left untilled altogether. When, therefore, the famine was mitigated or shortened by the strength and spirit with which the people raised fresh crops, when the return of plenty is secured by fine harvests spread over a more than ordinary large area, it is to be remembered that these results are partly due to the system of advances of grain from the Government stores.

The quantity of grain advanced to cultivators from the middle of June rose to the several quantities on the dates specified below:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 10th June ... ... ... ... ... | 14,412 |
| 10th July ... ... ... ... ... | 45,376 |
| 10th August ... ... ... ... ... | 82,935 |
| 10th September ... ... ... ... | 102,828 |
| 10th October ... ... ... ... | 107,877 |

The number cannot be precisely given of the ryots and cultivators among whom the final quantity (107,877 tons) has been distributed. It is believed to be about 400,000. This number of 400,000 cultivating men represents, at the rate of six persons to a family, 2,400,000 persons belonging to the husbandman class who received help in this way.

In continuation of the statement given in a former part of this chapter, of the total number of persons receiving assistance from Government at the worst period (15th June), a similar statement may here be made for the period when the early crops began to be reaped, namely the 15th August:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Labourers on relief works ... ... ... ... | 426,738 |
| Persons on receipt of charitable relief .. ... ... | 647,550 |
| Persons living on purchases of Government grain, being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain sold between the 15th July and 15th August, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer per day per head ... ... ... ... ... | 1,282,464 |
| Persons living on advances of Government grain, being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain advanced between the 15th July and 15th August ... ... | 1,692,936 |
| Add for persons still deriving support from advances of money made to zemindars and other residents ... ... ... | 200,000 |
| Total ... | 4,249,688 |

It may at first sight appear remarkable that the number shown above (4¼ millions) should be so slightly below the number (4½ millions) previously stated for June. A greater decrease might perhaps have been hoped for; but the continuance of the sales and the expansion of advances caused the number during August to be very high. After August the number must have rapidly declined. In a similar statement made for the end of September or the beginning of October, the last three items, namely sales and advances of both kinds (which constitute the bulk), would almost entirely disappear. The two first items only (labourers on relief works and recipients of gratuitous relief) would remain, but with shrunken proportions.

The comparative suddenness with which the sale of Government grain ceased in the beginning of October was due partly to the incoming of the new grain of the autumn harvest. It was also partly due to the popular belief in the safety of the winter crop being assured by the rain which fell at that time. The consequence was that some of the old stocks which had been withheld all through the famine were produced.

The departure of nearly all the relief labourers from the works need not excite surprise, as the work in the fields for the winter crop became most brisk.

But the discharge of the recipients of gratuitous relief proceeded more quickly than had been anticipated. Those who were able, on the revival of the general prosperity, to support themselves, had been previously discharged. Those who remained at the beginning of autumn, that is 1st to 15th September, were those who in ordinary times subsisted on private charity, and who had no livelihood of their own making. During the famine the classes who are the donors of this charity being themselves in straits, ceased to support their indigent and infirm people, who consequently came upon State relief. But with the prospect of returning plenty it became a matter of serious moment to send these poor people back to private charity. There was anxiety as to whether the ordinary donors would resume their charitable offices. However, so strong is the force of usage, almost amounting to religious obligation, that they must have begun again to give to the beggars and to the helpless their accustomed doles of food. These poor creatures have been discharged from State relief, and no harm has resulted to them. These circumstances are certainly creditable to the industrious classes.

Some reduction in the large relief establishments (specified in Chapter III) were made in August, and still more during September. As soon as the abundant rain, lasting to the very end of September, brightened the agricultural prospect, it was decided to break up the framework and machinery of relief from the beginning of October. Every exertion was made to effect this object quickly, and so to save expense. By the middle of October nearly all of these establishments ceased to be borne on the rolls. Some small establishments were maintained here and there, and some of the superior officers to guard against any untoward accident which may even yet occur.

By the beginning of October, when the autumn crops had come fully into market, the Burdwan country was the only province under the Bengal Government where relief operations were maintained on any considerable scale. Though the autumn crops had been poor and the winter crops did not promise well in the Burdwan or Hooghly districts, yet in the surrounding districts the harvests were good, and trade was brisk, therefore it was deemed advisable not to send any further supplies of Government grain to these two districts. It was ascertained that if relief labourers were paid in cash, they could buy food in the local markets, and that grain for charitable relief could be purchased locally. Accordingly orders were issued during the first week of October directing that no more Government grain should be sent to Burdwan or Hooghly from the Calcutta reserve. The authorities in those districts were instructed to pay relief labourers in cash, and to buy grain locally for charitable relief as soon as their stocks of Government grain should be exhausted.

During October the famine has declined rapidly. On the last days of the month (that is the present time of writing), the total number of those receiving assistance from Government does not exceed 150,000. Of these, the majority belong to the districts in the south—that is, in the Burdwan Division. In most

of the lately distressed districts north of the Ganges there are no persons receiving relief. The only district there which shows any appreciable number of such persons is Sarun. This most fortunate decline has occurred from the middle of September onwards at a quicker rate than was anticipated when the estimates of distress were first formed. Those estimates provided for 520,000 persons needing assistance during October and 316,000 in November. Experience on former occasions showed that considerable distress occurred in the autumn. It seemed proper to assume that the same thing would happen on this occasion. In many of the worst districts the autumn crops were known to be small in ordinary years. It was therefore feared that such tracts would not receive a new supply in sufficient quantity till December. As it has happened, however, the distress at this season has proved very slight in most districts, and has so far most agreeably disappointed the expectation. The cause is to be found partly in the administration of relief which had been going on during the previous months, which maintained the people in fair condition during the crisis and so facilitated their discharge towards the end, but chiefly in the abundant produce of the early autumn crops, which, as already described, had been sown over so much larger an area than in ordinary years.

One portion of the establishments is still maintained, and must remain for a short time longer—namely, the account department. A strong staff of accountants under the supervision of trained officers was formed by the Government of Bengal in the midst of the relief operations, besides the auditors appointed by the Government of India for the incorporation of the famine expenditure in the imperial accounts. The special accountants in the interior of the districts are still working at the accounts, which will, it is hoped, be soon presented in due form and order.

It has been explained that the Government provision of grain, including the reserve in Calcutta, amounted to 480,000 tons in all. Of this there had been expended up to the middle of June 115,000 tons. By the first week in September a further quantity of 208,000 tons had been consumed; and up to the first week in October the total expenditure of Government grain had reached 343,000 tons. After the 1st October there has been very little expenditure of Government grain for relief purposes, save in the Burdwan Division. On the 15th September stock was taken of all the grain in the Government granaries, and the total on that date was found to be 100,188 tons exclusive of the Calcutta reserve. The greater part of this quantity, perhaps as much as 85,000 tons, will be absolute surplus, besides about 20,000 tons of unexpended reserve stock in Calcutta. This surplus amounts to about 20 per cent. on the total provision of Government grain. If all the circumstances are considered, if all the necessities to be met are borne in mind, the surplus will not appear excessive. At two very critical periods the Government was not without grounds for fearing that the total provision of grain might not suffice. Towards the end of May, there was hardly a responsible officer in the very distressed districts who considered that the provision of grain for his district or sub-division was too large; and there were many who thought their provision would not suffice. During the last days of August, again, and the first days of September, there was a very general belief that the supplies of grain then in store would be inadequate, and that fresh Government importations would have to be begun.

In previous Indian famines the months of September, October, and November, have been marked by very high prices and by some misery and even mortality. Experience therefore warned us to guard against such contingencies. The unusual breadth, and the generally abundant produce of the early autumn crops of 1874 constituted, as above observed, the main cause of the cessation of the demand for Government grain about the end of September or the beginning of October. Another cause, as already seen, was the relief given so constantly throughout the summer months helped to enable the people to support themselves six weeks earlier than was expected in February 1874. Again in the beginning of the famine the recipients of relief subsisted (as seen in chapter II) on cash payments, without grain, for a longer period than was anticipated: consequently the expenditure of Government grain commenced later in the season than had been expected.

The surplus grain in the interior of the lately distressed districts is being sold to the best advantage on the spot by the local authorities. The surplus remaining out of the Calcutta reserve has been advertised for sale on specified dates under the orders of the Government of India.

The Government reserve transport train was during July and August kept in the vicinity of Durbhunga in order to recruit its strength, which had been somewhat shattered by the excessive work of May and June. It was retained chiefly as a resource against unforeseen emergency. It then performed such casual and miscellaneous duty as occurred. In the beginning of September, when the season threatened so ill, there was every reason to believe that its utmost services would be required. Soon afterwards, however, these fears were removed, and since the end of September it has been maintained only until it can be advantageously disposed of. Orders for its disposal by sale or otherwise have been given and are in train of execution.

The accounts of the famine expenditure are not yet finally completed. At this moment, therefore, the cost of the relief measures of 1874 cannot be exactly stated. All outlay has, however, almost ceased, and the accounts are so far ready that the ultimate result can be estimated approximately.

In the order of the heads of charges and receipts, as in the estimate of April 1874, given in Chapter III, there will be—

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimate now offered. £ |
|---|---|
| Special establishments ... ... ... ... | 120,000 |
| Promotion of private grain trade ... ... ... | 453,000 |
| Relief works ... ... ... ... | 1,280,000 |
| Durbhunga State Railway ... ... ... ... | 100,000 |
| Government grain purchase ... ... ... ... | 4,400,000 |
| Ditto transport ... ... ... ... | 1,760,000 |
| Government reserve transport train, land and water, (net cost) | 314,000 |
| Charitable relief ... ... ... ... | 280,000 |
| Grants-in-aid of private work ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Advances to zemindars, traders, &c. ... ... ... | 460,000 |
| Total ... | 9,177,000 |

| RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES. | Estimate now offered. £ |
|---|---|
| Sales of grain to labourers and the public ... ... | 950,000 |
| Sales of grain to Relief Committees ... ... ... | 270,000 |
| Sales of reserve grain in Calcutta ... ... ... | 70,000 |
| Sale of surplus grain stocks in the interior ... ... | 300,000 |
| Recoveries of cash advances to zemindars and traders during 1874-75 ... ... ... ... ... | 250,000 |
| Ditto ditto in 1875-76 and subsequently ... | 210,000 |
| Recoveries of price of grain advanced to ryots during 1874-75 ... ... .. ... ... | 25,000 |
| Ditto ditto in 1875-76 and subsequently ... | 600,000 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| Total ... | 2,725,000 |
| Total expenditure ... | 9,177,000 |
| Total receipts ... | 2,725,000 |
| Net expenditure ... | 6,452,000 |

There is another item of imperial receipt which may (as it seems to me) be reckoned as a set-off against the famine expenditure, and that is the increase in the net earnings of the East Indian, Jubbulpore extension, Eastern Bengal, and Punjab Railways. This increase must have been wholly due to the enormous development of the grain trade: other traffic was, in consequence of the famine, comparatively dull. The increase of the grain trade was mainly due to the Government importations and to the concession whereby Government defrayed half the freight of all private grain carried to the distressed districts; the cost of these operations is debited to the famine in the foregoing estimate under the headings of "Government grain transport" and "Promotion of private

grain trade." The railway earnings account will stand thus according to the latest available figures:—

| | | Total increase in the gross goods traffic earnings of the eleven months ending on the 30th September 1874, as compared with the same earnings of the corresponding months of the preceding year. | Share of the increase debitable to working expense as far as estimate can be made by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department. | Share of the additional net earnings which will accrue to Government, being one-half thereof in the case of the East Indian Railway, and a larger proportion or the whole in the case of other lines; as computed by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | £. | £. |
| East Indian Railway | ... | 880,330 | 286,830 | 440,222 |
| Jubbulpore Extension | ... | 47,735 | 10,385 | 25,883 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | ... | 67,971 | 38,743 | 14,998 |
| Scinde, Punjab Railway | ... | 176,168 | 24,956 | 151,212 |
| Total | ... | 1,172,204 | 360,914 | 632,315 |

This computation does not include any part of the increased earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (£161,532 during the eleven months), though to this railway the Government paid more than £30,000 during the year on account of freight of private grain. It therefore seems quite fair to reckon the whole of the Government share of the additional net railway earnings as a set-off against the famine expenditure. If this sum be deducted from the total shown in the next preceding paragraph (£6,452,000), the final net expenditure on the famine will, according to the best estimate that can be made, amount to £ 5,820,000.

There do not appear to be any other charges whatever debitable to the famine. If we succeed in recovering more than 85 per cent. of the grain advances, as many local officers expect we shall, then the result will be somewhat better than the present estimate.

Further, the sum of £200,000, and possibly some additional sums, will have to be deducted from the imperial charges of the famine for reasons which I must briefly explain.

There is yet a question as to how far the whole of the cost, as above set forth, will fall upon the imperial finances of India. It was in the beginning ruled by the Government of India that the provincial finance of Bengal should be liable to be debited with the estimated amount at which the relief roads and such like works might be valued, that is to say, the real value of the works if constructed in an ordinary year; the excess cost over such value being chargeable to famine. The expenditure on these relief works was debited provisionally to the provincial finance to the amount of £450,000. As this caused some embarrassment to the provincial finance, the Government of India made a grant to the Government of Bengal of £250,000, which, deducted from the £450,000, leaves a sum of £200,000 really contributed by the provincial finance of Bengal towards the expenses of the famine. Therefore £200,000 are at all events to be deducted from the imperial cost of the famine.

But as already seen, the value of the relief roads is at present estimated at £550,000, which is, *primâ facie*, a debt due by the provincial finance of Bengal to the imperial finance of India. From this amount is to be deducted £250,000 already granted by the Government of India, and £200,000 paid by the provincial finance of Bengal, leaving £100,000 still due. Whether the payment of the £100,000, by the provincial finance of Bengal (or whatever the precise amount may eventually turn out to be) will be enforced in whole or in part, must depend on the pleasure of the Government of India, which will doubtless be expressed after the accounts shall have been finally made up.

So far as is yet known, then, the cost to the Government of India of the famine may be set down at—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Net expenditure as shown above, less recovery by net traffic receipts of guaranteed railways | ... ... ... | 5,820,000 |
| Less repayment by provincial finance of Bengal | ... ... | 200,000 |
| Net cost | ... | 5,620,000 |

Until the end of the year 1874-75, the losses to the general revenue from the famine of the past year cannot be stated. But it may be anticipated that there will be, in consequence of the famine, some loss on certain items of the customs revenue, a moderate loss on the excise revenue, and perhaps some small falling off in the salt revenue.

I would here testify most emphatically to the desire manifested by relief officers of all grades to be as economical as possible in dispensing Government aid whether in cash or in kind, to stop waste, and to prevent State aid being afforded to any except the really deserving and needy.

It may here be observed, that in the only three districts, namely, Bankoora, Burdwan, and Hooghly, where non-official committees could act on their own judgment, and showed what they would do if unfettered, they invariably displayed a disposition to do much more than the local officers thought necessary. Those committees, which had thus to be checked in their too liberal dispensation of charitable relief, were composed of the best and most intelligent Native gentlemen of the neighbourhood. On inquiry being made why the committees wished to dispense relief so liberally, it was explained that the pressure put upon them by the local opinion of the vicinity, and by individual importunity, was too great to be resisted. This pressure was exerted, not for the sake of money, but for the sake of grain, to be dispensed in quantities too small to allow of the recipients making money-profit therefrom; and this grain, moreover, was of a kind which in ordinary years the people would hardly eat at all. Such circumstances, occurring as they did in the less distressed districts, afford striking illustrations of the keenness with which the famine was felt.

## CHAPTER VI.

THE foregoing narrative is intended to be a bare statement of the facts as they occurred, without any description of the scenes or situations which presented themselves during the course of these events, and without any discussion of the considerations which such events suggest. In this chapter I shall endeavour very briefly to describe some of the scenes and situations, and to discuss some of the considerations relating to the circumstances which have been narrated.

It will be evident to the reader that during the actual occurrence of such events there must have been many striking scenes and situations. It might even be feared that many sights, sad, shocking, terrible, must have been seen. The mere notion of swift destruction sweeping over many thousands of square miles of country, highly cultivated to the last rood of ground, and waving with crops destined never to ripen—the very name of utter and widespread famine, affecting several millions of people,—must rouse in our minds the thought of horrors indescribable. The story of such things is known to every student of Indian annals. The tradition of such calamities endures with vivid force among the people of India.

Happily, the famine of 1874 was for the most part free from circumstances of this grave character. If such things occurred at all, their occurrence was in a mitigated form, and to a limited extent. It may be that some horrors have happened of which the accounts are too imperfect and uncertain to command credence, or of which we have never heard and shall never hear. Nevertheless there must unavoidably have been very much of misery to stir the depth of human sympathy. Visiting authorities have found many families of many villages in destitution near to starvation. Relief administrators inspecting crowds of poor have seen the affecting spectacle of women and little children in the last stage of emaciation. Medical examiners scrutinizing the field hospitals, the poor-houses, the relief centres, have made professional reports of physical depression in whole classes. Here and there corpses of hunger-stricken persons have been found, and sometimes the reports of deaths from famine have been authenticated. All these things are, indeed, sad to be recalled; but much worse things even than these might have happened, which it is unnecessary to imagine. The object of the operations undertaken by Government, of the administrative efforts made, of the financial cost incurred, was to prevent these things from

happening so far as might be humanly possible. It will be for others to judge how far that object was attained.

There were, however, many remarkable points of interest at various stages of the affair, some of which I will mention here, having seen them or heard them described by competent witnesses.

In north Behar the rice crop is raised in vast hollows or depressions in the surface of a slightly undulating country. From any low eminence the view extends over many square miles of rice harvest, a fine spectacle in ordinary years. But in the autumn of 1873 the crop grew up, then faded, and at last withered. Its colour became brown, deepening by the effect of distance into red. The unnatural aspect of such apparently endless expanses of cultivation, the presage of the coming desolation, produced a striking, almost an appalling, effect on the beholders.

In north Bengal many spots on the banks of the inland rivers are formed into quays for the exportation of the surplus rice. These places in ordinary years become scenes of cheerful activity, and are the centres of the life of the country. The contrast which they presented of utter deadness and desertion towards the end of 1873 was deplorable. The rice country generally abounds with luxuriant groves of bamboos, the green masses of which form one of the most characteristic features of that region. In the drought of 1873-74 these innumerable trees dried up and perished down to their roots. They will recover, or there will be reproduction. But at the time their parched and wasted appearance, notoriously portentous according to native ideas, added to the prevailing gloom of the situation.

On the river Hooghly at Calcutta, and at the railway stations on its banks, there was much scope for energy and organisation in unloading the rice ships and loading the bags on to the railway trucks. At one time there were simultaneously as many as seventeen steamers and ships laden with Government rice in the port of Calcutta, with from 200 to 2,000 tons of rice on board of each. The bags of grain were carried away from the steamers by lighters to the railway wharves, whence they were to be despatched to the north. This work had to be done on a broad river, with a tide that runs sometimes five miles an hour, and to be finished promptly to save demurrage of the steamers. The rice ships often came into harbour in convoys, and converging as they did on Calcutta from so many distant ports, there would occasionally be a block or accumulation of 3,000 tons of rice on one wharf, 2,000 tons on another, and 1,000 tons on a third; while scores of lighters were waiting at each to unload additional quantities. The bustle, the noise, the crush, were extreme. Again each bag had to be carried on a man's back from the lighter to the shore, and from the shore into the railway trucks, the men swarming like bees up the steep bank. Sometimes 45,000 or 50,000 bags had to be lifted daily across a wharf space of barely 100 yards. Sometimes, for a day or so, it would seem as if the business of unloading and despatching the grain could never be managed on the narrow wharves. But the arrival of rice ships would slacken for a brief time: all the vessels in the river would be unloaded, and the accumulation would be cleared before fresh consignments arrived. From 2,000 to 3,000 tons of Government rice were cleared daily from ship-board for weeks together. Demurrage was incurred in only one instance, and was mainly due to the arrival of 10,000 tons of Saigon rice at one time in mat bags, which burst in the holds of the vessels. In two instances only were the rice loads of lighters lost, notwithstanding the strength of the tide and the stress of work. One ship from Madras with 2,000 tons went down.

The banks of the Ganges in Behar, which formed the great base of our transport operations, presented scenes of much animation. On the south bank temporary branches or sidings from the main railway line were constructed on to the very ridge of the high river-bank, where long sheds were erected for sheltering the bags of rice piled up in long series of heaps. Wooden slides were constructed, stretching down the steep bank, so that the bags might shoot straight from the goods' platform to the deck of the steamers lying in the stream. At that spring season violent winds from the west (hot as furnace blasts) blow over the broad river-bed (several miles in average breadth) from morning to evening, filling the air with dusty haze and obstructing navigation for all vessels

save those propelled by steam. From eventide the winds subside until the morning. But navigation in the shifting and tortuous channels was impossible during the dark hours, so the work had to be done either by steamers laden together with their barges (called "flats"), or else by steamers towing country craft. It was interesting to see a steamer tugging against wind and stream a far-stretching string of, perhaps, twenty country boats. On the other side, the steamers would meet the Durbhunga railway, which had been carried across the low sands to the water's edge, the steam vessel lying almost alongside of the railway engine. As the river rose gradually, the waters encroaching on the sands would drive back the railway line a few yards day by day.

On the north bank the main depôts could be descried from afar by the clouds of ascending dust. Day and night there was a ceaseless creaking and rolling of carts, incoming empty and outgoing laden. The great length of sheds which had been erected was often insufficient for the bags that arrived, which were then heaped into pyramids from 60 to 80 feet high.

The lines of the carts extended continuously over many miles. A traveller might traverse say 20 miles of country and meet with uninterrupted strings of carts throughout the whole distance. Every one of the streams (which though very low were still running clear in that region) was blocked by cartmen stopping to water their cattle. Every one of the roadside mango groves, which abound in that quarter, was crowded with men and animals packed close together for temporary repose and shade. At evening the darkness of the groves would be lit up by the cooking fires. The roadways were cut by the cart wheels into ruts from 2 to 3 feet deep (called "leeks"). The carts could not move unless they followed the ruts. Fortunately most of the carts were of an uniform build. But whenever carts of a different build came into the field, there actually arose questions of cart guage, broad and narrow, and the transport department would be obliged to carve out fresh roadways wherein the carts of a particular breadth might work out their own ruts.

More interesting still, perhaps, was the assembling and mustering of the many contingents of carts in the country around Durbhunga and Mudhobunnee during February 1874. The rough tracks and lanes form a network of communication in that region. Every line was covered by the bands of carts, each several thousand strong, converging from every direction. The troops of men with their carriage gathered with alacrity at central stations. All seemed to understand the vital moment of the enterprise on which they were entering. At first the groves and tanks of the central stations afforded shade and water even for these masses. But soon these places became choked with the dust from the arid, friable soil trodden by countless feet. The foliage of the trees became encrusted and brown with layers of dust; the tanks would be drained to their dregs of fetid mud; the air was thick with particles of earth flying in the fervid blasts of the summer wind. Throughout the twenty-four hours of the day the business had to be prosecuted, and order had to be maintained among the masses of men, animals, and carts, whether at rest or in motion. Side by side with this were the field hospitals for the people and for the beasts—for the sun-stricken, the foot-sore, the over-fatigued, the exhausted, the ailing, and the sick. During the hottest hours of the day European officers on horseback were recovering stragglers, urging on the backward and encouraging the forward.

The appearance of the cattle, both for draught and burden, was in the beginning splendid. For them the drought, which destroyed the ear of the rice plant, had spared the stubble for fodder. The sap and strength of the plant had remained in the stem; so that the stubble fodder was more than ordinarily nourishing. This accounted for the excellent condition of the cattle. Certainly sleeker, sturdier beasts could hardly be seen. A very few weeks of transport service changed all this. But though they lost flesh and appearance, they showed muscle and power to the end.

Towards the close of the hot weather, when the lowering clouds gave warning of the downpour which would damage all grain it might find exposed, the haste and hurry to store the rice bags in the granaries became intense.

At some of the depôts, which were latest filled, streams of laden carts, camels, mules, and ponies, would pour in much faster than the loads could be disposed of under cover. In the still heat of the heavy air, with all the signs of quick-coming rain-storms, the efforts made by the people to house the grain produced an almost wild excitement.

At the opening of the relief operations in many places the population massed itself upon the relief works. Multitude after multitude came trooping across the fields. Every hamlet sent forth a mournful procession of hungry people. Large villages would be searched through and through, but not a soul would be found in the deserted homesteads, save some few who could not stir, and who were resigning themselves to the fate to which they apparently had been abandoned. When the people thus came herding and flocking to certain points on the roads, sitting helpless on the ground by day, and bivouacking on the spot by night, the difficulty was to marshal them in to anything like order, so that they might be counted, arrayed in gangs, set to labour, supervised in their work, and paid when the day's task was over. Sometimes, when questions arose as to the terms of work and payment, our officers would find it almost impossible to obtain a hearing amidst the vociferations of the men and the screaming of the women and children. The proneness to alarm, the sense of pressing danger, even the heat and glare of the weather, added vigour and vivacity to the tumult. Evening after evening, as the hour for payment came round, the unruly throng would press round the paymasters, grasping for copper coin. Soon this confusion, through the perseverance of our officers, gave place to quietness and order. Then the multitudes would be seated on the ground, row after row, thousand upon thousand, in silence broken only by occasional exclamations of misery, to be inspected with patient and leisurely regularity by the relief officer, and to be told off, some to the poor-house, some to light labour, spinning and weaving, some to village tanks, some to the roads, according to the discrimination of the physical fitness of each person.

When the Government granaries near the villages were opened for all to come and buy, it was strange to watch the purchasers congregating in numbers, beyond the power of the store-keepers to serve with sufficient quickness, waiting anxiously but quietly till their turn should come, the widows tendering their mites in payment, the infirm and aged stretching forth the cloth to receive the full measure of grain.

Stranger still, perhaps, was it to see the larger depôts of Government stores attended by all the wholesale and retail dealers of the neighbourhood, who would be settling all their grain transactions and almost turning the depôt enclosure into a sort of local exchange until their own proper trade should revive.

The contrast afforded by the commencement of the rainy season after the long protracted drought was enough to equal the happiest anticipations.

In the distressed districts north of the Ganges the last days of May were distinguished by a heated dust-laden atmosphere; by scanty ploughing and sowing; by anxiety for seed; by navigable streams reduced to lowest ebb; by empty tanks and dried-up wells, to the distress of men and the detriment of cattle; by grain markets becoming tighter and tighter, prices hardening, and private stores locked up; by an intense demand for Government grain, both for wholesale and retail, as if all were anxious to lay in supplies at once for some time beforehand; by private trade stagnant, and traders holding out no promise of importation; by labouring and agricultural classes coming in greater numbers than ever to relief works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief much swollen; by ryots and cultivators clamorous for advances of food-grain; by a large proportion, in some places one-half, in other places three-fourths, of the population receiving assistance from Government in some shape, or from charitable subscriptions, physically in good condition from extraneous aid, but morally depressed and fearful for the future; by relief establishments everywhere strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon them; by transport operations consisting of the final struggle towards the attainment of a long-deferred object; by doubts as to whether even the largest allotments of

Government grain would carry the people through the months that must be passed before the winter harvest.

The last days of June were, on the contrary, distinguished by rain; by masses of cloud promising further downpour, even to excess; by saturated soil; by extensive ploughing and sowing of every crop of the season, and general sufficiency of seed; by tanks and wells filling fast, to the refreshment of man and beast; by grain markets still tight, but with an inclination to become easier, no stores indeed produced by traders, but landholders and private persons evidently bringing their hoards into use; by a demand for Government grain diminished and limited more according to the needs of the present moment; by traders collecting their boats and promising importation as soon as the rising streams should afford the necessary means; by labourers and husbandmen all gone from the relief works to the busy fields, leaving only some of the women and children on the works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief still swollen; by ryots and cultivators obtaining advances of food-grains, those who could from their landlords, and those who could not from the relief officers; by a diminution of the proportion of the people receiving assistance from Government; by a general manifestation of feeling that peril from drought was for the present stayed; by relief establishments partially freed from out-door avocations and with more leisure to complete returns and accounts; by transport operations nearly over and granaries filled; by confidence that, unless some new trouble should supervene, the allotments of Government grain would prove sufficient to the end.

I now advert to some of the considerations relating to the famine of 1874. Whether the preservation of the people from the destructive consequences of that calamity should be undertaken by the State was an imperial question beyond the power of the local Government of Bengal to decide. The Government of India determined from the beginning that this should be undertaken with every effort and at any sacrifice, in order to avoid risk with a reasonable degree of certainty, and to secure success so far as human means might avail. It was under this view and upon this understanding that the scheme of operations was conceived and worked out in all its details. Much of course may have been done amiss in the management of such multifarious affairs. As regards the means adopted and the steps taken for the proposed end, it is for others, and not for me, to judge whether any essential mistakes have been made in the way of doing either too little or too much, of falling below, or of going beyond, the requirements of the case on the fundamental principles which had been laid down for our guidance. But if any mistakes have been made in conducting the operations, then it will perhaps be remembered that many (though not all) of the parts of the undertaking had an unprecedented character. Many things were to be accomplished the like of which had never been attempted before. However great may have been the knowledge and practice of the many persons of all classes engaged in this service, still no person could possibly have had the actual experience needed in order to foresee the issue or the entire effect of the measures which had to be adopted.

The lessons learnt in one famine may doubtless be most useful for successfully encountering similar conjunctures in future. But during this famine no particular method has proved to be applicable in all the places concerned. On the contrary, divers methods have been used in the varying circumstances of the several tracts of country. In Bengal and Behar the calamity assumed different aspects, according to the products, the trade, the landed tenures, and the habits of the people. Therefore a similar calamity occurring in other parts of India might present even wider differences. Moreover, any one famine is almost sure to be, in many important particulars, unlike every other calamity of the same general description. It seems certain that a famine at once deep and broad results only from a conjunction of many causes, the convergence of many adverse forces. This has been manifest in the Bengal famine of 1874. If, while the province of Behar was afflicted with scarcity, Bengal had been blessed with average harvests, the disaster in Behar might have failed to produce famine; but we have seen that Bengal was suffering from scarcity at the same time. If the scarcity had befallen those parts of Bengal where the agricultural classes are possessed of resources, as in the

eastern districts, the people might have sustained themselves with but little extraneous aid, instead of being reduced almost wholly to dependence on the State; but this calamity befell those tracts in Behar where the agricultural classes were in a lower status than in any other part of the country, and those parts of northern Bengal where the people do not possess the advantages of the jute fibre culture. If the failure of rain had occurred in districts where harvests are reaped in spring as well as in early winter, then there would have been some chance of gain in one harvest retrieving the loss in the other; but the tracts most severely visited were just those where there could be no spring crops to make up for the loss of the main winter crops. If the worst failure had happened in those parts of Bengal which are traversed by railways or by rivers navigable at all seasons, there would have been hope either that succour would arrive through private trade, or that such supplies as might be despatched by Government would be transported easily; but utter failure of rain and crops occurred in the very tracts which are most remote from easy communication. It was this concatenation of difficulties which intensified the famine of 1874, and which compelled Government to adopt preventive measures so searching, so laborious, and so costly.

In averting the consequences of famine the necessity of using extreme haste is most oppressive to those charged with the administration, and produces inevitable excess in expenditure of resources of all kinds. If the failure could be certainly foreseen even a few weeks before its arrival, or if when it was foreseen the Government could commence large preparations, trouble might be saved in an almost inestimable degree; but this can never be. Failure dreaded for weeks may be averted by rain even at the last moment. Early in September 1873 fears began to be felt, and grew more and more acute as October advanced, but a fall of rain even late in October might have re-established everything. In regard to efficiency of preparations by Government, the time for that was in the autumn. But to set them on foot before the scarcity had declared itself for certain, would have had an evil effect. When the arrival of scarcity within a given time has become certain, the Government cannot properly begin to display all its power, to call forth all its resources; for if it does so trade will be paralysed or impeded at the outset, and the people might at once learn the too easy lesson of foregoing self-help and leaning altogether on the State. It is only by trade being stimulated to supply a vast and emergent demand, by the people being incited by the motive of self-preservation, that the danger can be restricted to those limits within which the Government may effectually interfere. If, then, the measures ultimately adopted by Government had been taken in hand at a much earlier date, the gain in economy and efficiency would have been insignificant as compared with the mischief which might have ensued from the discouragement of private enterprise. In practice, therefore, the measures, however much they may have been considered beforehand, cannot be put into execution until the latest safe moment for decisive action has arrived. The excessive urgency which will then arise must be very disadvantageous, especially in transport arrangements. It multiplies the chances of failure and enhances considerably the expense. But it must be endured, as it springs from the very nature of the trial and from the essence of the case.

In the urgency thus admitted to be inseparable from a great undertaking of this nature, the use of railways in India is conspicuous. On former occasions of this nature, the railways have proved very valuable. On this occasion, however, it is difficult to describe fully the usefulness of their services. It may suffice to say that without the railways the operations against this famine could not have been adequately carried out. The supplies of grain coming either from distant places beyond sea, or from the northern extremity of India, had to be conveyed by rail for distances ranging from 150 to 450 miles to the borders of the distressed country.

The task of systematically feeding almost the whole population of tracts of country containing two or three millions of souls, or even a higher number than that, should not, of course, be accepted by Government save under the most exceptional circumstances, and under the paramount necessity of saving human life. Though undertaken on this occasion for many of the distressed districts, it has not been undertaken for all of them. Many distressed districts

have been managed by other methods. But evidently in many cases the thorough and absolute remedy for famine, by Government supplying the people with food, may be most desirable, if it be practicable. As it had never, perhaps, been tried before, its practicability would probably have been doubted until proved by trial. At the outset the most sanguine of those engaged in such a task doubtless felt some misgivings as to its entire success. There is, however, no longer any doubt as to its being perfectly practicable. It can be accomplished with entire regularity for many months consecutively by disbursing cash, so long as supplies and trade last, and when these fail by distributing, paying, selling, and advancing Government grain. And the demonstration of this problem may be regarded as one of the experiences which the events of 1874 will store up for the future.

Large as may be the official machinery for the administration of any broad system of relief, the experience of 1874 shows the possibility of enlisting powerful forces of voluntary assistance. If in the most distressed tracts the work is mainly done by official agency, yet in less distressed tracts private agency to the utmost extent can be, as it has been, brought into play. The zemindar, the planter, the landholder, the merchant, the trader, the head villager, have all rendered service in their respective spheres.

The enforcement of labour tests, the establishment of poor-houses, the issue of cooked or prepared food, were the topics of much discussion at the outset of the operations of 1874. I shall recapitulate the results of the experience gained regarding these subjects during the operations.

I understand the enforcement of the labour test to mean this, that before gratuitous relief is afforded to any applicant enquiry is made as to whether the person can do any work, light or heavy; and if the person can, then such work is imposed as may be appropriate to the age, sex, or condition. If this be the labour test, then it has been invariably enforced from beginning to end of the operations. Hundreds of thousands of persons of both sexes, of all ages, of various degrees of health, strength, and weakness, have been successfully subjected to it.

The term "establishment of poor-houses" may be used in two senses. If the plan means the constructing of tolerably commodious buildings, even though of a temporary sort, the collecting therein of considerable numbers (say some hundreds, or even thousands) of poor or miserable people, and the managing of the house as an institution on a large scale, then it has never been adopted by Government during the famine of 1874; though there have been some institutions conducted by eminent individuals which in some respects come under the above description. There may be many circumstances under which measures of this sort can be beneficially adopted in preference to any other method of coping with distress. That particular position of affairs did not present itself in the distressed districts on this occasion. But if the plan means the constructing of a small, though salubrious, temporary structure, in which are placed a very limited number (say less than fifty) of poor persons unable to do any out-door work, though not ill enough to be sent to hospital, or unable to walk from their home to fetch food, or having no house to shelter them, or belonging to no village where they could conveniently receive house relief,—then it has been adopted in very many places scattered all over the distressed districts. It has been seen in the last chapter that those recipients of gratuitous relief who could be relieved without being placed in a poor-house were given tickets entitling them to so many rations of grain to be issued from the nearest Government granary.

The issue of cooked or prepared food was much discussed at an early stage of the relief operations. The question was raised whether gratuitous relief ought not to be given in the shape of cooked food. It was argued that in India none would come to a public place for cooked food unless they were really in want, and that the distribution of cooked food would be a test or a check against imposture. On the other side it was explained that needy people of the middle class, respectable widows, and the like, could never thus come; yet there were many people of this class who required relief and must die if they did not receive it. It was decided that charitable relief might be given in the shape of cooked food or uncooked food, according as the local committee or local relief official might think best. When severe famine visited a tract it was impossible to enforce

any cooked food test or to adequately relieve the people except by distributing grain enough for a week's or a fortnight's consumption at a time to every person or family found to be in want. When it is remembered that in a single circle of about one hundred villages there were from 5,000 to 23,000 persons supported by charitable relief, the preparation of cooked food for all these would have been a serious addition to the work of relief. But cooked food was given to inmates of relief hospitals, and to the cripples who lived at the poor-houses.

Towards the end of the distress, when it was desirable to throw the people back on their own resources, and to send the paupers and cripples to their ordinary supporters, the gradual enforcement of the cooked food test was salutary. In towns like Burdwan and Cutwa a class of fever-stricken poor had for some time existed; and there cooked food had to be distributed daily to hundreds who had hardly strength to cook for themselves.

The selection of the most suitable sorts of relief works for the employment of the poor has occupied much thought. At the outset road-works proved decidedly the best for the accommodation of masses of hungry people suddenly arriving. These people could all settle down on one part or other of the road, and could be in some way counted and paid up every evening. When, after the multitudes had been reduced to order, large numbers of them were brought back to their respective villages, relief work on tanks (new or old) was found to be the most appropriate employment. There was a new tank to be dug or an old tank to be deepened within reach of most villages; and it was much easier to enlist the services of local notables and village headmen in supervising work on tank works than on roads. There is this drawback to tank works, that they benefit a small locality and a few people rather than the public generally, and are not therefore such fitting objects for public expenditure as roads.

The large works constructed on high engineering principles, such as canals and railways, will not be very serviceable as relief works in the earlier stages of distress, unless portions of the works are carefully set aside for the reception of weakly persons. Such arrangements can generally be made, and were actually carried out, on the Sone canal, the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the Gunduk embankment. Apart from such undertakings being necessarily concentrated over single lines of country, they are ordinarily done by petty contract. It is contrary to the interest of contractors to employ persons who cannot do a good day's work; and this tendency has to be counteracted. When the relief labourers become strong and healthy, they can with advantage be drafted to railways and canals.

The choice between different modes of paying for relief labour has, as shown in Chapter IV, caused much anxiety. There were three plans, namely, "daily wages," whereby a person having laboured for so many hours receives a wage, whether the result of the work has been much or little; "task-work," whereby a person receives a daily wage for an allotted task, but is liable to reduction of wage if the performance falls short; "piece-work," whereby a person is paid for the quantity of work done and measured up, much or little, according to a fixed rate. The daily wage plan renders it difficult to enforce a proper amount of labour, and is open to manifold abuses. It is permissible at the outset only, until the people can be taught to follow better plans. The task-work is better, but it has one fault—in that it fails to offer any inducement for special and extra exertion, or for self-improvement in skill.

The "piece-work" plan was found the best on every account. As regards facility of supervision, prevention of cheating, and economy of money, it is excellent for the sake of the works; but for the sake of the people also it is preferable to any other plan. It offers a stimulus to extra exertion and self-improvement, and conduces to industrial training. By holding out the prospect of gain, it makes the relief labourers work harder, perhaps, than they had ever worked before. It teaches them to save something from their earnings, and to exercise forethought. Its good effects were exemplified in the conduct of the relief labourers during May and June, as described in Chapter IV. And when the expenses of relief works are examined, it is found that even when the piece-work rates were twice as high as in ordinary years, the work done cost

less than under the daily wage system, when the rates were kept down to the low standard of ordinary years. The experience of 1874 seems to show that piece-work, even at high rates if necessary, should always be introduced on relief works at the earliest possible moment.

The sale of Government grain to the public, wholesale and retail, has been an important element in the policy of relief administration of 1874.

Even in the most distressed districts there were some whole classes, and many individuals in other classes, who had money, or the means of raising it, but who could not obtain food for it. The sale of Government grain to such people relieved the pressure on relief works and on charitable relief, promoted self-help, and maintained self-respect among the middle classes, agricultural or non-agricultural, and materially reduced the burden on the public treasury. In Mudhoobunnee, where the failure of the crops was most severe, the sales of Government grain were largest. To any one watching the sales at the petty granaries, it was remarkable to see what numbers of people, who to all external appearance were paupers, produced or raised money and bought their food rather than ask for charitable relief. Widows, aged persons, children, and unlikely people of all classes, seemed either to have brought out old hoards, or to have raised money somewhere, wherewith to buy food at the Government granaries. If Government grain had not been for sale, these poor people could hardly have bought at the famine rates which would have prevailed, and they must have either died or have swelled the lists of the people on relief works and on charitable relief. Numbers of instances were related of widows who had sold their last remaining ornaments so as to be able to buy food for themselves and keep their names off the pauper lists. In some cases these poor creatures, when they could not afford to pay the full Government price, begged to be allowed to pay at reduced rates rather than be put on the list of paupers who got their food for nothing. These grain sales secured the return of one million sterling out of the money expended by Government on bringing grain into the country. Certainly the people themselves believe the sale of Government grain to have been among the most useful measures which the Government adopted for the relief of distress.

There must always arise the question whether the sale of Government stores is detrimental to private trade. Certainly no effort has been spared to prevent the measure producing any such ill effect. It has been adopted, as shown in Chapter IV, in those places only where there was no private trade in food-grain and no prospect of any arising. If the opinion of native merchants and grain-dealers may be taken as conclusive, I may say that in Bengal and Behar generally, and the distressed tracts particularly, they were all in favour of the measure with the conditions under which it was carried out. More valuable still than the opinion of the trade are its practice and action, as seen already in Chapter IV. Nothing, indeed, could have exceeded the activity of the import trade of grain in the distressed districts generally during the time when the sales of Government grain were at their maximum. From parts of Bengal, such as Mymensingh and Julpigoree, where the crops had been fairly good, private exportation into the distressed districts during the early part of the season was so very brisk that in May and June trouble arose in these exporting tracts, and scarcity was for a time keenly felt. Rarely or never has so brisk an importation of grain been witnessed in Behar as that which occurred in the summer of 1874. It could not, indeed, have possibly been greater from the north-west quarter, inasmuch as it took up all the available railway carriage. The merchants sent their grain as near as they could to the most distressed tracts. Their conduct showed that they had no fear whatever of being interfered with or undersold by Government in any place whither they could manage to despatch their grain. The injunctions which had been given to the local authorities to stop the sales on the arrival of private grain were carefully made known to the merchants and to the public. In the end the sales of Government grain ceased of themselves by the action of local trade underselling the Government. As private supplies made their appearance in the market during the autumn, the prices of private grain became cheaper; while the price of Government grain was purposely kept at the comparatively

dear rates which had been adopted in July, so as to give the best opportunity for the revival of local trade. The new rice and the remnant of old stocks began to be offered at cheap rates, so the people at once purchased private grain and ceased to buy the Government grain. Thus the Government operations did not prevent or check the resumption by the trade of its proper functions. On the whole, it may be affirmed that the sale of Government grain did not improperly interfere with private trade.

It may, of course, be argued that Government, by interposing at all to prevent famine, and consequently by averting the prevalence of famine prices, must to a certain extent have interfered with trade. But any doubtful advantage which trade might have gained if Government had refrained from interposing, would have been much more than counterbalanced by the loss of life and the diminution in production which must have ensued. And, dominating all these considerations, there is the moral principle that it is, in the last resort, the duty of Government to save the lives of its people. But the result proves that Government, while on the one hand exerting the interposition sufficiently for the preservation of the people, restrained it on the other hand within legitimate limits. Inasmuch as the private importation exceeded the Government importation, it is evident that, great as were the efforts of Government, the efforts of all the traders combined were greater still. Indeed the Government itself had the strongest interest in evoking the assistance of trade for the prevention of the famine. That assistance was essential to the accomplishment of the objects in view, and it was ultimately rendered to a vast and beneficial extent.

The policy of granting advances of food-grain to ryots and cultivators on a large scale has perhaps both novelty and interest. The situation was this, in a vast number of cases ryots or tenant-cultivators had no grain and no means of obtaining it. Though the larger landlords advanced grain to their tenantry, the smaller landowners, who own in the aggregate a great portion of the lands of the country, were unable to do so. The village grain-dealers, who would ordinarily make such advances, either had no grain to advance or refused to advance what they had until the prospect of the next crop should be assured. The cultivators were much employed in the transport of the Government grain; they also laboured on relief works. But the time came when they must leave all such employment for their fields. For carrying on the cultivation they must have grain not only for themselves, but also for giving wages in kind to their field labourers. Unless, therefore, advances of grain were made to them by Government, agriculture must suffer, and the new crop must for want of husbandry be short, notwithstanding abundance of rain. The policy, then, of thus advancing Government grain was clear. Its working and effects have been described in Chapter IV. It is among the causes which have brought about the speedy and satisfactory termination of the famine of 1874. So far experience attests the advantage of adopting it in similar emergencies. It remains to be seen whether the money value of these advances will be duly recovered. Instructions have been issued for the realization of some instalment, however small, at the coming winter harvest, so that the people may be reminded that Government intends to hold them to their bond. It has been assumed in the financial estimates that 85 per cent. of these advances will be recovered. The local officers report that the recoveries may even exceed this proportion, and that the people feel grateful for the concession, and evince entirely a disposition to repay.

In reference to the issue of food-grain by Government to the people in distressed districts or provinces, whether gratuitously, or in wages for public work, or by sale, or in advances, or by all modes together, it is to be borne in mind that these processes, singly or collectively, must affect prices of all food-grains, not only in those districts and provinces, but also in neighbouring places. It is indeed impossible to define the area or distance to which such influence may extend, but the extent must be considerable. Comparisons are sometimes made between the prices of food-grains which have prevailed in

Behar and northern Bengal (into which provinces vast quantities of Government grain have been poured) during 1874 with the prices which have prevailed during the same period in neighbouring portions of the North-Western Provinces, and in other parts of Bengal, where no Government grain was sent. Surprise seems to have been sometimes felt that with all the scarcity of private grain in north Behar and in other distressed places, with all the impending misery and mortality averted only by Government aid, the prices, quoted in the local markets for other food-grains as well as rice, should have been not essentially dearer than those quoted in other districts where distress was but slight, or did not exist at all, and should not have reached the high prices that ruled in previous famines. Such comparisons, however, are manifestly inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. It was the policy of Government, and nothing else but that, which prevented prices in Behar in 1874 from becoming dearer than those of Hindoostan, and from reaching the rates of former famines. This policy in Behar acted indirectly to prevent prices in the immediately adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces rising in sympathy with Behar rates. If there had been no importation by Government, Behar would have attracted an excessive quantity of grain from those districts, and would so have caused prices there to touch famine rates. Nothing short of this policy could save the mass of human life which was in jeopardy. The Government poured into the distressed districts 460,000 tons of grain, and by paying a part of the railway charges assisted private dealers to import 530,000 tons more. The importation by Government kept down prices in north Behar. The private importation, thus encouraged by Government, kept down prices in south Behar. The Government grain was distributed in all the remoter and more distressed tracts, and was sold to the public at rates adjusted according to the prices of neighbouring marts. When wholesome Burmah rice was to be had at these rates close to every village, the common rice of the country, though preferred to Burmah rice, must necessarily follow that standard. In short, the Government was obliged in parts of north Behar to take into its own hands the supply of food for the people. It is therefore manifestly impossible to compare the prices of a place and a time wherein Government so seriously and potentially interposed, with the prices of other places and other times, wherein there has not been such interposition.

In the tracts south of the Ganges, where little Government grain was stored, the vast quantities of grain imported with the help of Government by private dealers from the cheap districts of northern India could be sold with profit at rates cheaper than famine prices.

In the most distressed districts the supplies of food were regulated by the operations of the Government, acting for the safety of the people, within the limited area of interference. The pertinent question, therefore, is not what the prices were with State interposition, but what they would have been without it. Referring to this question, I subjoin a statement showing the range of prices in seven of the larger districts during the recent scarcity as compared with prices ruling in ordinary years and in the famine of 1866. It will be seen that, on the whole, prices were in 1874 quite twice as dear as they are in ordinary years. In the early part of the season, before the forces of Government had come fully into the field, prices were dearer during the recent scarcity of 1873-74 than during the corresponding months of the last famine of 1865-66; but from April to June quotations were much the same during both years. In other words, the tendency to an excessive dearness dangerous to life was checked in 1874, doubtless by reason of the proceedings of the Government. Then during July, August, and September of 1874, food was much cheaper than it was during the same months of 1866. Those months were in 1866 a time of very short stocks, of very high prices, of much misery, and of some starvation; whereas in 1874 the efforts of Government, seconded by private trade, sustained the people in fair condition, and kept prices considerably cheaper than starvation rates. According to the analogy of 1866, the failure of December 1873 and the prices of the four subsequent months must have been

followed by starvation rates in the summer and autumn of 1874 if Government had not interposed.

| Name of District. | Number of seers of common rice sold for one rupee in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December. | | | February. | | | April. | | | June. | | | July. | | | September. | | |
| | Average good year. | 1865. | 1873. | Average good year. | 1866. | 1874. | Average good year. | 1866. | 1874. | Average good year. | 1866. | 1874. | Average good year. | 1866 | 1874. | Average good year. | 1866. | 1874. |
| Tirhoot ... ... ... ... | 23½ | 14 | 12 | 22½ | 12 | 9½ | 21 | 9½ | 9 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 18½ | 9 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 14 |
| Chumparun ... ... ... ... ... | 26½ | 10 | 13 | 26 | 10½ | 9½ | 23½ | 9 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 6¾ | 11 | 23 | 11 | 13 |
| Sarun ... ... ... ... | 20 | 18 | 12 | 20½ | 13½ | 8¼ | 19½ | 12 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 12¼ | 19 | 10 | 12½ | 18½ | 12 | 13½ |
| Monghyr ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | 14¼ | 13½ | 23½ | 12 | 9¼ | 20 | 9 | 12¼ | 19½ | 10 | 10¼ | 19½ | 7½ | 11 | 18½ | 10 | 13½ |
| Purneah ... ... ... ... | 30 | 18 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 9 | 25½ | 12 | 10½ | 25½ | 9 | 10 | 24 | 9½ | 10 | 24 | 12 | 17 |
| Rungpore* ... ... ... ... ... | 29 | 22 | 14 | 27 | 16½ | 11¼ | 26 | 16 | 8 | 23½ | 15 | 9¼ | 22 | 11½ | 11¼ | 23 | 10 | 16¾ |
| Dinagepore* .. ... ... ... | 34 | 19¼ | 14½ | 30 | 20 | 14 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 8½ | 28 | 11½ | 9 | 26 | 11 | 15 |

* The famine of 1866 was but little felt in the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore.

In fact, however, it is attested by all classes of witnesses that the failure of crops in 1873-74 was very much greater than in 1865-66, both as regards extent of area and losses within that area. It may therefore be presumed, almost with certainty, that had affairs been left to follow an uninterrupted course, the prices of 1874 would have been much higher, and the distress much more intense, than in 1865-66.

Even with all our efforts, very high prices did occasionally obtain in limited tracts and under exceptional circumstances. So early as March common rice had risen to seven seers per rupee in parts of Tirhoot, before the Government granaries were opened. In May, when the entire machinery of relief was in play, prices more than once rose to one rupee for seven seers at Mozufferpore, the capital of Tirhoot. In May also a sudden outburst of distress occurred in an unexpected quarter of Purneah: the Government granaries were cleared out, and the price of common rice stood at five to six seers per rupee until further Government supplies arrived. In the Julpigoree district prices ranged from five to seven seers per rupee for a fortnight before the Government grain arrived. Calcutta merchants, who had been concerned in the Orissa famine, predicted most confidently, before the Government policy had been fully declared, that prices in Calcutta would reach seven and eight seers per rupee before the trouble was over.

I believe that none conversant with the facts can doubt that common rice would have been selling at five and six seers per rupee for months together over large tracts of Behar and Bengal if Government had not imported grain largely, and had not successfully promoted importation by trade. In the worst part of north Behar indeed, and in many other places from time to time, prices must have become even dearer than these last mentioned, until at last grain ceased to be procurable at any price. In such dire event, the people would have swayed hither and thither in a wild quest of food. Those who could move would have fled elsewhere, causing accession to the growing mass of misery wherever they went, or lying down to die by the way; those who could not move, would have perished in their homes. Such prices would after a time have attracted supplies by trade, but before the arrival of such supplies a large portion of the people would have been dead.

It is always to be remembered in India that the effect of any given price of food upon the people largely depends on their circumstances, such as the proportion of culturable to cultivated land, the incidence of the population on such land, the quality and value of the articles exported, the influx of money in payment for exports, the demand for labour, the rate of wages, and the like. Again, the effect much depends on the growth, continuance, or permanency of

these circumstances. If dearness of food arises from such causes as these, the people bear up against it, even flourish under it, to a degree that would hardly be credited unless experience proved the fact. In central and western India, for several years subsequent to 1861 prices prevailed which would cause misery in eastern and north-eastern India, yet with those prices the people of central and western India had abundant harvests, and made strides onwards in health, wealth, and strength. Experience will immediately show what the people in any given province can or cannot endure in this respect. And it is understood that in Behar and in many districts of Bengal prices dearer than one rupee for ten seers mean distress, and that prices dearer than one rupee for six seers mean mortality.

I need not dilate here on this part of the subject, as it has been already adverted to in Chapter II.

These considerations lead to the question how many lives may have been saved by the expenditure and the operations which have been described. It has been seen in Chapters II and IV that the condition of the people in the great rice tracts of Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, Ramnugger, Bettiah, Soopool, parts of Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee, and parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, in March and April last, was this, that they had no food, no money wherewith to buy any, and no means of earning anything. I believe that the best informed persons are quite right when they say that the people of these tracts could not have come through the crisis without losing about one-third their number if Government had not stepped in and helped them. Such a consequence would represent the loss of about one and three-quarter millions of lives. Besides this broad sweep of destruction, there would have been sporadic mortality or individual casualties in large numbers in the districts of north Behar and northern Bengal generally; also in parts of Moorshedabad, of the districts round Burdwan, of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalia. This secondary degree of mortality would represent an aggregate which cannot be stated numerically, but it might perhaps represent a loss of nearly 500,000 lives. This would raise the possible mortality to a number of two millions and a quarter. The famine of 1769-70 afflicted very nearly the same region as that which has been visited by scarcity during the past year; and it was estimated by so competent an authority as Warren Hastings that one-third of the population of Bengal (or, as it has since been calculated, ten millions of souls) perished in the famine of 1770. This estimate must apparently have been excessive, still it may be referred to as having passed current for years, and as having been adopted by so able a thinker as James Mill in his History of India. In 1874, for several months three millions to four millions of people, and in two months four and a quarter to four and a half millions, were either living on, or helped by, grain or money supplied by Government or at the expense of the charitable relief fund. My estimate—and after all it is a mere estimate—is that more than half of this number, or upwards of two millions of people, must have fallen victims to the famine of 1874 if Government had not interposed on a great and costly scale.

It is apparently thought by some that in the provinces under the Government of Bengal the population is becoming too dense to be supported properly by the land; and that when the people have been protected by extraordinary efforts on the part of Government from famine and other calamities, there will remain the problem as to how they are to sustain themselves permanently in ordinary times. Without at this moment attempting a solution of this problem, which indeed demands the most vigilant attention, I will offer some facts and considerations which are immediately available as bearing upon it.

It has been mentioned in Chapter I that one of the measures by which the Government proposed to relieve distress was the promotion of emigration from the afflicted districts to parts of the country where food was cheaper and population less dense. For some years past about 30,000 persons have emigrated annually from Calcutta to the tea districts of Assam and to the British colonies. Very few of these emigrants come from the thickly peopled districts of Bengal or Behar; indeed Behar has hitherto contributed only 14 per cent. and Bengal proper barely 5 per cent. of all the emigrants who start from

Calcutta. In November and December 1873 attempts were made to collect, in the densely peopled districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, a large number of families who would be willing to emigrate to Assam. It was found that unless liberal bounties were allowed and a regular staff maintained for recruiting emigrants, no perceptible relief could be afforded to the distressed districts. It was considered that the money available for relief would be better spent in other ways, and so the attempt to promote emigration to the tea districts was abandoned. At the same time the usual emigration promoted by employers of labour in the tea districts and colonies was more than ordinarily active.

The authorities in British Burmah, in December 1873, suggested that the scarcity would afford a favorable opportunity for promoting emigration thither from the rice districts of Bengal. The Government of India made a considerable grant of money in January 1874 to meet the cost of beginning a system of emigration to British Burmah. An officer acquainted with emigration affairs was deputed to superintend the business, and all the district officers of Bengal were made his agents to procure emigrants and assist them in starting. The result of eight months' working of the Burmah emigration agency has been that 5,040 emigrants have gone to Burmah, and that the Government has spent Rs. 99,115, or over Rs. 19 per head, in sending them. Much of this outlay will be repaid by the emigrants from their future earnings. Out of the total number of emigrants to Burmah, 3,479 came from Calcutta and the districts immediately round the metropolis; 1,199 from Behar; 87 from the Chota Nagpore country; and none at all from northern Bengal.

These facts may throw some little light on the question whether the pressure of the population of Bengal generally is too heavy for the resources of the land. The statistics of emigration (so far as they go) would seem to show that it is not. The fewness of Bengalee emigrants can hardly be due to any mismanagement on the part of emigration agents, for Bengalees themselves are quite as unsuccessful in obtaining emigrants. The chief minister of the Cooch Behar State, a highly intelligent and capable Bengalee gentleman, recently attempted in vain to induce families from his native neighbourhood, the Burdwan country, to emigrate to Cooch Behar, where excellent virgin soil close to dear markets is available at low rents.

A review of the export returns of Bengal ports shows that in ordinary years—

about 400,000 tons of rice (besides 40,000 tons sent annually up the Ganges into the North-Western Provinces);
about 175,000 tons* of oil-seeds of different kinds;
about 380,000 tons of jute and jute fabrics;
about 10,000 tons of indigo and opium from Bengal alone—

are exported annually beyond the sea.

These products, together with miscellaneous raw produce exports, occupy about 3,750,000 acres of the best arable land in the country; so that Bengal can in ordinary years support her own population, and can spare more than one-twelfth of her cultivated land for production of food and other staples for the use of other countries. These remarks, too, apply with special force to the very districts which have been lately the worst distressed, namely, north Behar and northern Bengal. The tracts recently most afflicted with scarcity export food largely in ordinary years, with the single exception of Sarun; but Sarun largely exports non-edible grains, which trade enables it to purchase food-supplies from many marts close at hand.

The agricultural statistics for Bengal have not been completed, but we know that, notwithstanding the great extension of cultivation during the last eighty years, there are still large areas of fertile soil awaiting the plough in Purneah, Dinagepore, Chittagong, Julpigoree, north Bhagulpore, and in Chota Nagpore.

Along the whole northern border of the most populous districts (which last year were also the most distressed) of Behar and Bengal, stretches a wide strip of fertile land awaiting the approach of cultivation. To the south of

* The total export of oil-seeds from Calcutta is about 20,000 tons a year, but of this one-eighth comes from the North-Western Provinces.

central Bengal lie the Sunderbuns, where, even allowing sufficient land for forest reserves, there are broad areas of rich waste available for settlers from the thickly-peopled districts of Bengal. To the west again of Behar and Bengal are situate the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, where the population is comparatively sparse, and where perhaps barely one-fifth of the land has yet been brought under the plough. In the rich valleys of Assam and Cachar there is ample space for any population that may overflow from Eastern Bengal for very many years to come. There are thus on all sides of Bengal wide areas of uncultivated land available for such surplus population as may migrate from the districts of Bengal and Behar.

Sir George Campbell instituted the systematic collection of agricultural statistics in 1872. As yet this work has been completed for the district of Jessore only. The results for that district show that much of the land produces two crops a year, and that lands given up wholly to food-crops yield on an average about one ton of clean rice to the acre; that is to say, an acre supplies ample food for four people for a whole year. In this case the land is yielding enough for the dense population settled on it and for a large exportation besides. Estimates made by competent authorities for Backergunge, Dacca, and the Sunderbunds, put the yield for those districts above one ton of rice to the acre. And some of the best lands in eastern Bengal produce three instead of two food-crops in the year. It is probable that many parts of Bengal do not produce at this rate; but it is believed that lands put down with two food-crops a year produce at a rate approaching to one ton per acre in eastern and northern Bengal. Probably lands bearing only one crop of rice a year in Behar and western Bengal may not yield more than half a ton of clean rice to the acre in ordinary years. Even this calculation would show that the land must be yielding enough for the population living on it, and for some exportation besides.

At the rate of half a ton of food to the acre, one square mile (640 acres) of food-crop land would support 1,280 persons. The area of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa (exclusive of Chota Nagpore, the Chittagong and Tipperah Hills, and the tributary states,) amounts to 133,924 square miles, with a population of 443 persons to the square mile. In the absence of correct agricultural statistics, the best estimate I can offer of the cultivated area is that in these three provinces about 48 millions of acres (equal to 75,000 square miles) are under cultivation. It is estimated that about four-fifths* of this area bear food crops. By this reckoning $38\frac{3}{5}$ millions of acres produce food; one-twelfth of the produce will more than meet all requirements for seed grain; so there remain 35 millions of acres for food, which will support 70 millions of people. But the population of these three provinces is only $59\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Therefore if the estimate now offered is near the truth, there is, without reckoning the yield of double crop lands, a considerable margin of food produce to meet demands for exportation, and to cover short production or occasional failure of crops over limited areas.

In western Bengal, especially Burdwan, and in Behar, the wages of unskilled labour are very low indeed, and there are large classes who live poorly in ordinary years. Their depressed condition has been strikingly apparent during the troubles of 1874. But recent investigations have shown that even in the Burdwan country the poorer classes are, in respect of petty comforts and conveniences, better off than they were twenty years ago. In eastern and northern Bengal the wages of unskilled labour are comparatively high, there is no pauper class, and the petty occupiers of the land are almost to a man comfortably off. For instance in the Rungpore district, where the population averages 619 to the square mile, and the whole people make a comfortable living by the land, it would be almost impossible to collect

* NOTE.—In the three sub-divisions of the Jessore district, for which accurate statistics have been collected, the proportion of food-crop area and of double crop land has been found to be as follows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Total area—1,581 square miles, equal to ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,011,840 |
| Total crop-producing land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 749,832 |
| Land producing two or more crops a year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75,699 |
| Area under food-crops ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 661,798 |

Out of this last total (661,798 acres) more than 75,000, equal to 11 per cent. of the whole, produces two food-crops in the year. In this tract, therefore, 89 per cent. of the cultivated land produces food; but it is notorious that the Jessore district yields a large surplus of rice, sugar, and other food stuffs for export to Calcutta and Western Bengal. In Behar, where opium and indigo are largely grown, the proportion of food-crops to other staples is probably smaller than in Jessore.

five thousand workmen in any one place. The road-making, the palanquin-carrying, and the harder menial duties throughout Rungpore are usually done by sturdy immigrants who visit Rungpore and Cooch Behar annually from the less fertile districts of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalia.

Without at all controverting the opinion that the poverty of large classes of the people in some parts of the provinces under the Bengal Government does afford ground for anxiety, I believe that the above considerations forbid us to despond. There are evidently some facts which point the other way, and indicate that so long as the seasons are propitious and the crops prosper, the people will, as a whole, support themselves; that they can withstand a moderate degree of misfortune, and even a partial failure of harvests; and that nothing short of a really formidable calamity will drive them to the verge of danger.

The distress caused by widespread failure of crops in a country thickly inhabited by a purely agricultural population would not of itself show that the pressure of the population is too heavy in ordinary years. In very few countries could the people bear up against such a disaster as that. The rapidity with which the people re-established their agricultural livelihood in the summer of 1874, and with which vast crowds have, during the autumn of that year, left the relief works and relief centres all over Behar and northern Bengal, seems to show that the people look with entire assurance to the land proving sufficient for their support in ordinary years.

The events of 1874 have not indeed furnished any conclusive data for solving the question, which is perhaps insoluble, as to what may be the average amount of stocks of food in the country; but the experience of this year tends to show that these stocks in the distressed districts at the end of 1873 were larger than they had been supposed by many to be. The British Indian Association expressed in December 1873 their confident belief that "the stock of old rice in the country was not such as in any way materially to supply the deficit in the yield of the current year's crops." Again, my own estimates of the grain requirements of each district, which were framed after enquiry on the spot, reckoned on the people needing to consume some Government grain during February 1874, and a great deal more during March and April. Yet the result showed that in all the distressed districts the local supplies sufficed for the great majority of the population until the middle of March, and in some districts they lasted up to even later dates. Their exhaustion was constantly dreaded and frequently appeared imminent; still they held out in most places, though they ran short in some. Up to the end of April only 14,000 tons of Government grain had been consumed, as compared with a consumption of 57,000 tons anticipated in the estimates. It is true that we endeavoured at the outset by cash payments to prevent the consumption of Government grain, and that consequently during subsequent months, May to August, the Government grain was consumed at a rate fully equal to that which had been anticipated. Still there is the fact that stocks in great quantities were drawn out during the spring. Again at the end of the season, in September and October 1874, when the prospects of the winter rice-crop were nearly secure, considerable stocks of grain were brought to market in some of the districts where the failure of 1873-74 had been greatest.

The experience of 1874 has fully indicated the correctness of the policy which drew the Government supplies of grain mainly from Burmah and Saigon, and has also shown that rice is, for Bengal and Behar, the best kind of grain for Government to import. The small Government purchases made in Calcutta during December unavoidably disturbed markets and forced up prices to an extent out of proportion to the magnitude of the transactions, while the result showed that all the surplus food of northern India and of Orissa, that could by any means find means of transit, would work its way to the distressed districts by means of private trade. Considerable purchases (about 17,000 tons) were made by Government in Orissa; but a very much larger quantity (estimated to be about 50,000 tons) of grain found its way by private trade from Orissa into central Bengal, either for despatch to Behar or else to fill the vacuum caused by exportation from Bengal to Behar. The surplus grain of northern India, so far as the railway could carry it, was brought

into Behar by private traders, and thus the Government importations from beyond the sea were in addition to, and not in place of, the surplus grain available from other parts of continental India.

The people of Behar, as well as those of northern Bengal, preferred rice to wheat, and it seemed clear that they were not accustomed to eat wheat in any shape. In parts of Purneah, to which a small supply of northern wheat found its way, numbers are said to have boiled it like rice, and to have eaten it in that shape. Coarse grains, such as maize and the cheaper millets, were not imported by Government, with the exception of some small quantities, because they would not have kept sound longer than a very few months.

Burmah rice, though quite wholesome, was not so palatable to the people as Bengal rice ; but this circumstance had its advantages, for it was certain that few would consume Government Burmah rice who either possessed or could buy Bengal rice. But in the last resort the hungry people ate the Burmah rice and throve upon it. The Burmah rice kept well in India. Fears were expressed by experts from Burmah versed in the rice trade that the Government grain stored in bulk would heat and spoil, as large stocks often did in Burmah; but the Government rice from Burmah has almost everywhere kept well, has not heated, and has been comparatively free from weevils. Part of this result is probably due to the care taken by Government officers to construct good granaries, to keep them water-tight, and to maintain thorough ventilation throughout the stacks of grain bags.

We were not so successful in keeping other grains, such as gram and wheat. Some of the stocks were attacked by weevils and had to be sorted and sold off.

In respect to the state of the people, some questions must obtrude themselves, namely, in what physical condition has the administration of relief in 1874 left the masses of the population in the distressed districts? Has it improved the rates of wages? Has it caused any lasting material improvement? Has it aggravated or widened pauperism? Has it tended to demoralize the labouring classes? Has it altered, for better or worse, the relations between the people on the one hand and the Government and its servants on the other? Has it left any evil legacies behind it?

There is testimony, apparently universal, to the effect that all of the lately distressed classes are now, that is in October 1874, in quite as good health and strength as they have ordinarily been. That the humble classes connected with the land are in excellent working condition, is attested by the state of husbandry and by the area of well-tended cultivation at this moment. Of the classes lower in the social scale, some of them are ordinarily in poor physical condition, and they can hardly be otherwise now. Now that liberal relief has been dispensed for a time, they are declared by the best medical inspecting authorities to be not at all worse than usual, perhaps even to be somewhat above what must be acknowledged to be a low average state.

There is no sign as yet to show that the rate of wages has risen since the relief operations were undertaken. The intention was, in managing relief, and in introducing for a time causes which are in their nature artificial, to avoid every thing which might tend to permanently influence wages either way. It has been seen in Chapters II and IV that when daily wages were given for relief labour, they were made relatively low and kept down as nearly as possible to the standard of ordinary years. When relief labourers were enabled to earn much more than ordinary wages, that was under the piece-work system, which necessarily offers a premium upon extra exertion, and it was thought that this would not affect the future rates of wages proper. At all events it is presumable that the relief administration has not left the rates of wages at all worse than it found them, and that perhaps is all that could properly be expected. In north Bengal the rates of wages are moderately good and may yet rise. In north Behar they are very low, perhaps as low as they are anywhere, and lower than in most Indian provinces of equal wealth and culture. It were much to be wished, for the sake of the humbler section of the community, that they were higher. There seems at present to be no reason to hope that any essential improvement has set in. The only prospect of such improvement immediately discernible arises from the projects of railways and

canals in that region. If such works shall be undertaken, then doubtless the lower classes will receive their share of benefit in the shape of wages bettered.

As regards all the distressed districts save Burdwan, the belief is that pauperism has not been widened nor aggravated. At the period when the famine most touched the very poorest class, there were 750,000 persons on gratuitous relief and on light in-door labour. This number certainly included all the paupers of the distressed districts; but it included many more besides, namely, high caste people unable to beg or to work, and people unable to work and obliged to seek charity for a time only. The reduction of the total number began (as seen in Chapter V) in the beginning of August, and by the middle of September all those who could be made to obtain any support for themselves were discharged. Those who remained after the middle of September (444,000 persons, as seen in Chapter V) represented fully the pauperism of these districts. This number is equal to 2½ per cent. on the population of these districts taken at 18 millions in Chapter III—not a large proportion all things considered. These people ordinarily subsist on private charity. They also (as seen in Chapter V) have been undergoing discharge until they have disappeared almost entirely from the Government rolls everywhere save in the Burdwan division. There has been every desire on the part of Government and its officers to avoid retaining the poor people on the rolls a day longer than could be helped. Since their discharge these people must doubtless be again seeking private charity. In the absence of a poor law there must needs be a class who, by reason of sickness, infirmity, age, or helplessness, are forced to subsist on private charity. The relief system has preserved this indigent class in life through the crisis of the famine, when the sources of private charity were dried up. It has now restored them to their previous way of livelihood. There is no reason for supposing that it has done otherwise than leave them just as it found them. The pauperism of the country remains as it was. Its limits have not been enlarged.

There has been no demoralizing effect whatever visibly produced on the labouring classes. It is true that in the distressed districts these classes were for several months employed on the relief works. A small portion of them consisted of professional labourers, who work for hire in road-making and similar occupations. This limited class certainly made good earnings by the piece-work system; but as they did this by industry superior to the average, there is no reason to regard them as demoralized thereby. They were among the first to be discharged from the works as soon as the season changed for the better. They will doubtless labour in the future on public works and the like, much as they have laboured in the past. But the real bulk of the relief labourers consisted of the lower classes of ryots and cultivators and the field labourers. In Chapter IV it was shown that although the system of daily wages, unavoidably adopted as a temporary expedient, had demoralizing tendencies, the system of piece-work which was speedily substituted and finally adopted, had not any such tendencies, but quite the reverse. It is believed that these people, so far from being demoralized, were actually improved in morale by the system which was adopted. After the setting in of the rains the matter became one of demonstrable fact. For in what did the ordinary work of these classes consist?—Agriculture. After the rains set in, was there any reluctance on their part to return to their fields? Was there any slowness to sow? Was there any contraction of the average area of cultivation? Was any land ordinarily tilled left untilled? Was the first or autumn crop badly raised, tended, and gathered? Was the second or winter crop indifferently sown or inefficiently transplanted? Now all of the above questions, and any similar questions that could be put, may be answered emphatically in the negative. Never have these important things been done better by the people than during the summer and autumn of 1874. Though some persons here and there may have, during June last, been charged with unwillingness to quit relief, yet as a whole they have evinced a degree of alacrity and industry never surpassed by them within living memory. Such being the case, it is hard to see how they can have been in any way demoralized. On the contrary, they have probably learned a lesson regarding the vicissitudes of season and the expediency

of losing no chance of self-preservation by skill and promptitude. The only thing ever alleged against them was this, that in the autumn of 1873 they might have saved some part of their crops by turning streams to the uses of irrigation. But they were wanting in knowledge and not in will. Irrigation cannot be improvised by ignorant rustics for the first time in face of an emergency.

In respect to the relations between the people on the one hand and the Government and its servants on the other, if there is any alteration produced, it is for the better. The people cannot have witnessed unmoved the really vast preparations made by the British Government and the unflagging devotion of the relief officers of all grades. I am convinced that the people of all classes, from the highest to the humblest, regard with the utmost gratitude the policy and proceedings of Government on this occasion. They look back with extreme sensibility to the mortal peril which impended over them. Under Providence they attribute to Government their preservation from that peril. The impression left on their minds is profound, and will prove enduring. The sentiment of lively gratitude is not confined to the lately distressed districts, but pervades all the provinces under the Government of Bengal. The native press, the conversation of the people of all ranks, the addresses and representations constantly tendered to Government, teem and abound with proofs of this. From their bearing and conduct on this memorable occasion, all classes of the people, the zemindar, the landholder, the merchant, the trader, the ryot, the husbandman, the artisan, the labourers, the helpless poor, have risen in our estimation and regard. In respect to the officers of Government, their knowledge of the state of the people must have been greatly enlarged by the experience of the relief work, and they cannot but feel a more vivid interest than ever in the welfare of the people whose lives they have been instrumental in saving.

Respecting any supposed evil legacies of the famine, I hope that they are but few. Certainly a great expense has been incurred, about five and three-quarter millions sterling. This is an evil which cannot be overlooked or forgotten. It may be thought that a precedent has been established, which, whether for good or not, still is in either case most important. If any such precedent is thus established, I believe it will be for good, though I need not discuss its bearings here. Otherwise no evil legacy is perceptible. The famine relief may have not made the people better, but it has left them at least as well, morally and physically, as it found them. Some questions have been made prominent, the discussion of which may conduce to the public benefit hereafter. The insight of Government and its officers into the condition of the people and resources of the country has been improved. Public works for the prevention of famine in future have been designed. Another bond has been added to those bonds which unite the Government and its subjects. Above all, there is the moral effect of the elevated example which has been set by Government before the people at large.

One momentous lesson the famine has left behind it for our learning. That lesson teaches us the necessity of strenuous perseverance in the course of material improvement, on which the Government has already so beneficially and successfully embarked. It is only by such improvement that the country can be permanently protected from famine, and the necessity be avoided of adopting such extraordinary and costly remedies as those which have been described.

On a retrospect of the prevention of the famine, we cannot escape the question as to how the adoption of such extreme preventive measures on the part of Government in the future can be obviated. The calamity of 1874 is averted, the people are preserved in their ordinary condition, these fine districts are to pass on to 1875 with no unfavorable traces of the threatened destruction of 1874. But this has been effected at a very heavy financial cost to the State. During the period of safety there may be a disposition to forget that famine may happen again; still this contingency ought never to be absent from our reflections. Calamities of such awful magnitude as that which recently hung over these provinces are rare, and have been manifested at long intervals of time. We may hope that these provinces may, under Providence, long be spared such a visitation in the future. But at the worst, we must meet famine as we should meet war.

However such events shall again occur in Behar and in northern Bengal, there will be resources available which have been wanting on this last occasion. The Soane Canal, which, though incomplete, has been of great service* already, will be effectively protecting from drought the best part of southern Behar. There will be a railway connecting Patna, the commercial centre and emporium of Behar, with north-east Tirhoot, the chief scene of the late calamity. There is hope that irrigation works on a lesser scale will be securing from misfortune of season those rice plains on the northern borders of Tirhoot and Chumparun and those tracts of Sarun which have most suffered of late. In northern Bengal there will be a railway running through the heart of that territory from the Ganges at the south to the Himalaya on the north, which, had it existed in 1874, would have done much to prevent the famine in that region.

## CONCLUSION.

WHATEVER may be the result of the proceedings of which the narrative is now concluded, we must be aware of the futility of mere human efforts for the averting of such a calamity as the famine of 1874; and we must be duly thankful for the mercy of Providence in sparing the lives of so many of our fellow subjects.

The Government of India can judge whether throughout the affairs, which have been described in this report, the officers of all grades working under the Government of Bengal have tried to act up to the terms of the resolution issued by the Governor-General in Council in March 1874, and whether they have striven to "perform the arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice which have always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the East India Company in times of difficulty and danger."

No language that I can employ will adequately express my sense of the devoted manner in which the Government of Bengal has been served by the body of its officers during this period of extreme trial.

In a separate minute I have made a record of the services of the officers.

In another minute, also, will be set forth the various works for the relief and benefit of the poor undertaken during this crisis by the zemindars and other natives in the lately distressed districts, showing that their conduct has been worthy of their means, fortune, opportunities, and social position.

In recounting these events, the Government of Bengal thankfully remembers its obligations to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the large staff of highly trained officers and the transport resources; to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army for the well-selected body of military officers, both European and Native; and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for the timely arrival of the grain supplies.

Lastly, the Government of Bengal is gratefully conscious of the considerate guidance, the unvarying support, and the constant encouragement received by it in the fulfilment of its task, from the Governor-General in Council.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

* At page 7 of this paper it was mentioned that irrigation from the unfinished channels of the Soane Canal had saved the crops on 159,000 acres. The amount of food thus secured to the country is reckoned by the Irrigation Department to have been 70,000 tons, valued at £580,000 sterling.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—dated 1st January 1875.

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated 24th September 1874, and subsequent telegrams, I have the honor to forward reports on the scarcity of 1873-74 in the districts noted in the margin, with a brief narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected these Provinces.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gorakhpur. | Allahabad. |
| Basti. | Banda. |
| Ghazipur. | Karwi. |
| Mirzapur. | Hamirpur. |
| Azamgarh. | Allahabad Divisional Review. |
| Benares Divisional Review. | Jhansi and Jalaun. |
| Jaunpur. | |

2. The report has been urgently called for, and much delay has occurred in the receipt of the required information from the District Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, thought it better to submit this communication at once. A further despatch will follow, containing His Honor's remarks on the conduct of the officers who have borne the brunt of the work.

3. The Basti report is necessarily imperfect. The Magistrate, Mr. F. Elliot, under whom all the famine operations were carried on, was allowed to take furlough in October under the promise that he would submit a report before he left India. This promise he was unable to fulfil; but his report is expected soon, and will be forwarded when received.

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### *Narrative of the Scarcity of* 1873-74, *in the North-Western Provinces.*

Beginning and development of distress.

The rains of 1873 began in the North-Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual, were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual. At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub-Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty, and this fact, added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this, wherever rice is the main crop, would be scarcity and distress. No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity. On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state of the crops in their districts and on the prospects for the coming season. Replies to this circular were received in December and January. It was at once seen that for the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear, and that of the other three plains' divisions that of Benares had suffered most. The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for. The extent of distress was, however, uncertain. Everywhere great hopes were built upon the rabi; but the parts where the rice failed most completely are also those where a second crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist after the rice has been cut, and the ground in which the rice had perished was as hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown. As the cold season advanced, it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes: *first*, those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub-Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Ghazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resemble the western districts of Bengal; and *second*, the Bundelkhand districts in the south,—Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur, all of which have suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners are in a state of chronic distress. In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time. Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February. In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later. They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and other works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

2. Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christmas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length in the first week of February the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine.

Winter rains.

3. The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be general and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a comprehensive view of their condition. Messrs. Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their reports (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Benares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Ghazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase, which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted, and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemindars and ryots for the purchase of rice seed to the extent, if needful, of a lakh and a half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procured from Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnished by the Collector with a certificate, and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs. 43,209, and in Gorakhpur Rs. 91,471. In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult. The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader. The grain stored under these conditions amounted to 90,865 maunds, and though eventually not required by Government, its presence in the district probably had a beneficial action upon prices. To merchants who preferred to import grain for sale at there own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported.

Inspection of eastern districts by Special Famine Commission.

4. This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular. It was thought probable that the distress would last

Ultimate extent of distress.

till the autumn crops (especially the rice) were ripe, and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then. The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest, however, diminished the distress considerably. The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Ghazipur, where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3,000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer, were everywhere closed. In Gorakhpur and Basti distress may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,000 in the former and 28,000 in the latter district. But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase. One reason for this was that the rabi outturn, though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Ghazipur, and in the sub-Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small. By the end of the month there were 91,000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84,000 in Basti. But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed. On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at. On the other hand, there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them.

Visit of Lieutenant-Governor to eastern districts.

5. Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of the best local advice. The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, the former explanation was the correct one, and that there was not really any such severe distress as to deserve the name of a famine. He decided that it was not advisable to close the works, but that efforts should be made to make the relief more distasteful by exacting a larger tale of work, and that the wages should be reduced to the minimum which would provide subsistence for the laborers. Evidence was adduced that the scale had until lately been too high, and that the relief works had attracted sellers not of necessaries only but of luxuries. The rates now fixed were on the scale which had been introduced by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur about three weeks previously, the allowance for infants only being lessened by one-half. They were—

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|---|---|---|
| For a man ... ... ... | 5 | Gorakhpuri pice (or one anna). |
| „ a woman ... ... ... | 4 | ditto. |
| „ a child able to work ... ... | 3 | ditto. |
| „ an infant ... ... ... | 1 | ditto. |

Thus the exclusion of all who were not in need of aid was left to be gradually effected by the low rates of wages and the strict demand of a fair day's work from every laborer. The Collectors of both districts were authorised to allow zemindars to indent on the relief works for men, and laborers who refused to accept employment under these requisitions with the promise of full wages were to be turned away from the works. The rates of wages were also to be lowered as soon as should be consistent with safety, but the necessity of such a measure was practically obviated by the early setting in of the rains.

Disposal of laborers during rains.

6. There was a further question to be considered—how the people were to be disposed of during the rains. No less than 219,000 men, women, and children were congregated on relief works in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in the beginning of May. It was obviously impossible to provide out-of-door employment for these multitudes during the rainy season. One of the chief works was the raising of an embanked road through the centre of a great depression which would be filled with water in the rains; and in other places, though the work itself might not be in a swamp, it would have been difficult to hut the laborers

on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was, however, every reason to hope that with the coming of the rains the people would, for the most part, disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor (Resolution No. 479A, dated 16th May 1874) therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations—

1*st.*—Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bonâ fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2*nd.*—For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poor-houses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poor-house.

3*rd.*—Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4*th.*—Persons who on account of cast or other feeling or prejudices should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

Closing of relief works.

7. Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

General conclusions.

8. These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality, and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

Distress in the southern districts, South Mirzapur.

9. For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due, not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked

cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of labourers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun.

10. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerously attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhansi relief works came to an end in the second week of July; and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

Workhouses.

11. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200; October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall of in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. in Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

Prices.

12. During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi

outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

Rates of wages on relief works generally.

13. In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a Resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles :—The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or $1\frac{1}{5}$ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum daily rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution, wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in Gorakhpur and Basti were in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna :—

| | Adult man. | Child above 10. | Child 10 and under. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | oz. | oz. | oz. |
| Flour .. | 16 | 12 | 8 |
| Vegetables | 4 | 2 | 2 |

| *Man.* | *Woman.* | *Child.* | *Infant.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

and in Ghazipur, were four pice equal one anna,

| *Man.* | *Woman.* | *Child.* | *Infant.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 0 |

and in the end of February they were reduced to

| *Man.* | *Woman.* | *Child.* | *Infant.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

| *Man.* | *Woman.* | *Child.* | *Infant.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-laboring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

Expenditure on relief work.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mirzapur ... ... | 10,000 |
| Basti ... ... | 20,000 |
| Gorakhpur ... ... | 20,000 |
| Ghazipur ... ... | 10,000 |
| Banda ... ... | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 70,000 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gorakhpur at half a lakh per mensem for six months ... | 3,00,000 |
| Basti ditto ... ... | 3,00,000 |
| Ghazipur ... ... | 4,000 |
| Mirzapur ... ... | 3,000 |
| Banda ... ... | 15,000 |
| Hamirpur ... ... | 3,000 |
| Jalaun and Jhansi ... | 5,000 |
| Unallotted specially to any district ... ... | 20,000 |
| Total ... | 6,50,000 |

14. On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed, but the district reports which are printed with this state the expenditure as follows:—

| | Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State. | Expenditure on poor-houses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Gorakhpur ... ... ... ... ... | 3,40,195 | 10,894 |
| Basti ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,28,557 | 9,637 |
| Ghazipur ... ... ... ... ... | 13,116 | 6,900 |
| Mirzapur ... ... ... ... ... | 46,239 | ... ... |
| Banda ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,249 | 6,026 |
| Hamirpur ... ... ... ... ... | 9,145 | 6,221 |
| Jalaun ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,893 | ... ... |
| Jhansi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 925 | 295 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,58,319 | 37,973 |

Charitable relief.

15. The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the Committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in workhouses almost met all the requirements of the case. The Committee's report is printed as an appendix; it will be seen that the sums shown in it as expenditure from the charitable relief fund differ somewhat from those shown in the district reports, which are of later date.

16. The above remarks contain all that His Honor considers it necessary to say of the scarcity of 1873-74, regarded from a provincial point of view. The district reports, especially that of Gorakhpur, comprise all the detailed information that can be required, and the following paras. sum up briefly what was done in each district:—

Gorakhpur.

Mr. Lumsden's report gives a very full and clear account of the condition of the district, the causes of the distress, and the range of prices. Common rice, which is the staple food of the northern part of the district, stood at 10 or 11 seers from January to August, but no other grain was sold at what may be called famine prices; barley never fell below 13 seers, nor gram, except for a short interval, below 14. Relief works were opened at the end of January and in February,—(1) in the northern or Maharajganj Tahsil, where the main crop is rice, and which had

therefore suffered most severely; (2) in and about the city; (3) in the south-west part of the district, on the great embankment known as the Tuckerbund. On the first of these works the numbers averaged about 12,000 in March, 40,000 in April, and 41,000 in May. In the works round the city the numbers never much exceeded 7,000. At the Tuckerbund and another work near it 7,300 were employed in March, 16,500 in April, and over 19,000 in May. The average number in May on all the works was 78,000, and the maximum reached in that month was 89,000. Early in June these great masses melted away rapidly on the first appearance of the rains, and the works were all closed by the middle of the month, having cost altogether Rs. 3,20,444. Three workhouses took their place: one was established in the city, where was the greatest collection of permanent poor; one in the north, where distress was severest; and one in the east at Kasia; both the latter were but little used. The average at Gorakhpur never exceeded 1,000, and hardly rose above 200 at the other two places. The workhouses were closed in September, the total expenditure on them having been Rs. 7,353. Besides this Rs. 5,865 were expended from private subscriptions on poor-houses established earlier in the year and superseded by the workhouses, and Rs. 513 in relief to "pardah-nashin" women; Rs. 4,700 was the cost of keeping up hospitals for the poor-house and workhouse sick; Rs. 91,471 were given as advances for purchasing rice for seed grain. Altogether the cost of the relief works of all sorts was to Government Rs. 3,40,195, and the sum of Rs. 10,894 was further expended from the funds of the Charitable Relief Committee.

Basti.

17. In Basti the first relief work—the road from Basti to Bansi—was opened on the 22nd January. Throughout February the numbers averaged about 5,000 a day; in March they were over 8,000; by the end of April they rose to nearly 35,000, and they stood at about this figure through May. In June they rapidly fell to 6,500. The next work opened was the road from Basti to Minhdawal undertaken at the end of February. The numbers in March were about 5,000 a day, in April they rose to 35,000, in May to 50,000, and in June they fell suddenly to 7,000. The Domariaganj road was begun in March, and in May it employed 30,000 laborers. The Basti-Faizabad road was taken up in May, and during that month the numbers averaged 7,000. On the road from Basti to Nepal no less than 30,000 people were employed throughout May. The rapidity of the dispersion of the people is shown by this fact, that while the number on all the works in the last week of May were 127,000, in the third week of the June they were 25,000. The total cost of these works was Rs. 4,28,557. The two work-houses were opened in June and closed in October, and their total cost was Rs. 9,637. The necessarily imperfect report sent up from this district does not show the average daily number of inmates.

Ghazipur.

18. The Collector's report gives an interesting but rather highly colored account of the difficulties he had to encounter in his district, its over-population, and the chronic struggle of its laboring poor for bread. The rice crop, the failure of which was almost universal, is estimated to cover about one-seventh of the cultivated area of the whole district, and this failure came on the top of a series of bad seasons. The price of wheat stood at about 10½ seers in October 1873, barley and gram at 14 and 15 seers, and they remained low till the rabi harvest came in. Several relief works were opened early in February, and employed about 2,000 persons a day in that month and March, but with the reaping of the harvest the numbers fell to less than 1,000, and they were finally closed in July, having cost Rs. 13,116. No regular poor-house was established, but an existing one supported by the Municipality at Ghazipur was enlarged, and much gratuitous relief was distributed in grain and cash throughout the district. The cost of this was about Rs. 6,900 up to the end of October 1874.

Mirzapur.

19. In the south of Mirzapur (Robertsganj and Dudhi) wheat stood in October and November at about 12 to 14 seers, barley at 14 to 16, and rice at 11 to 12. With the end of March and the harvest gathered, all grains rose to an easier level except rice, which remained almost as dear till August. A great number of small relief works were set on foot in December and January, the population being too scattered and small to congregate anywhere in large numbers. The average daily attendance was between 2,000 and 3,000 in January, but fell off rapidly after the 15th March, and the works were closed on the 21st of June. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,136. Besides this, Rs. 21,103 were expended in advances to zemindars and cultivators for seed grain and food, and to

banias to help them to buy grain. Much of this has since been repaid, and almost all is recoverable.

Banda.

20. The rains ended in Banda on the 9th September, but no severe distress was felt till the beginning of February. Prices were not high then, for barley never fell below 16 seers, or gram below 20 seers per rupee, but the cessation of hired employment in the fields threw many of the poorer classes out of work. Three relief works were opened in February; the maximum attendance was in March, when the numbers rose to above 7,000 a day; they diminished greatly when the rabi harvest set in, and the works were closed by the end of June. Besides these works, 21 poor-houses were opened, the earliest of which were started in February. At these about 1,000 persons received daily relief in April (the maximum, 1,700, being reached in the first week of that month): the numbers diminished rapidly after the rains set in, and the poor-houses were closed in October. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 13,249; on poor-houses Rs. 6,026.

Hamirpur.

21. At Hamirpur signs of distress were observed earlier. The price of wheat never fell below 13½ seers, or gram below 18 seers per rupee. In December and January two works were set in hand in order to provide relief; later on the number was raised to ten. They were all closed by the 20th July; the average number of persons employed was 1,100, and the highest number was about 2,500, in the last week of May. Six poor-houses were also opened, the average attendance at which was 434, and the last was closed on the 31st October. The total cost of the relief works was Rs. 9,145, and of the poor-houses Rs. 6,221.

Jalaun and Jhansi.

22. In Jalaun there was really no distress to speak of: one relief work was opened, more as a precaution than as a necessity, and only about 180 persons resorted to it: no poor-house was started. Jhansi, however, has long been in a semi-pauperised condition, and though prices were fairly* low and the prospects of the rabi good, there was a considerable amount of general, but not acute, distress in the eastern part of the district. Relief works were opened in March and closed on 14th July; the average attendance was about 1,000 persons, and the total expenditure was Rs 6,983. Poor-houses also were opened in several places, but were very little resorted to—not more than 50 persons a day being relieved at any time: the cost of this was only Rs. 295.

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From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 4, dated 11th January 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I am desired to forward the following remarks on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in famine relief operations in the North-Western Provinces in 1874.

2. The chief brunt of the work fell on the Magistrates of Gorakhpur and Basti, Messrs. Lumsden and Elliot. Both these officers—and especially Mr. Lumsden—showed energy and zeal in devising and setting on foot measures for the relief of the distressed, ability and local knowledge in placing before Government the true condition of the country, and discretion in perceiving when the distress had passed away and the time for contracting the operations had come. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Lumsden deserves the high commendation of the Government for the excellent services which he has rendered. Among their Assistants, Messrs. Stoker and Thomson of the Civil Service, and Mr. Mills, Inspector of Police, deserve special notice.

3. Among the officers on the Public Works establishment who supervised and carried out the relief works in these districts, the Chief Engineer singles out Lieutenant-Colonel E. Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Captain Beauchamp, R. E., and Mr. Sub-Engineer Peart, for special commendation.

4. Syud Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I., readily responded to the call of Government, and gave very useful help in establishing a system of work-houses on the same principle which was adopted in Moradabad in the famine of 1861.

5. The arrangements made by Mr. C. Robertson, Magistrate of Mirzapur, for meeting the wants of the wild and difficult region in the south of his district, were all that the Lieutenant-Governor could desire.

6. Mr. Oldham, the Magistrate of Ghazipur; Mr. Wall, the Magistrate of Banda, with his Assistants, Messrs. Knox and Hardy; and Mr. Kaye, Magistrate of Hamirpur, showed great devotion and zeal in superintending the works and relieving distress in those districts.

7. All these officers have received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their services.

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* The maximum price of wheat was 14¼ seers; of grain 5¾ seers per rupee.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 13, dated 11th February 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I have the honor to forward the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee mentioned in para. 15 of the narrative accompanying the letter above quoted.

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Letter from C. A. TURNER, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Famine Committee, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 195, dated 28th January 1875.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a public meeting convened at Allahabad on the 7th February 1874, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to nominate a central committee to concert measures for the relief of the indigent classes in such districts of the North-Western Provinces as were threatened with scarcity, and in the famine-stricken districts of the North-Western Provinces.

2. His Honor was pleased to intimate that the Government would provide labor for all who could work, but that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must mainly be the care of private charity; and His Honor announced that to all subscriptions raised for these purposes, the Government would contribute an equal sum.

3. On the 12th February the central committee appointed an executive committee, instructing it to meet at regular intervals for the transaction of business.

4. At a meeting of the executive committee held on the same date it was resolved—(1) that the Collectors of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces should be requested to form committees to collect subscriptions; (2) that the Collectors of Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Hamirpur and Banda should be requested, if they had not already done so, to form relief committees, to keep the central committee acquainted with the state of destitution in their respective districts, and the amounts which they might from time to time estimate as required for relief of the poor who might be unfit for labour; and (3) that while the circumstances of particular places or persons might require and justify a departure from the rules prescribed by the committee, relief should only be given ordinarily to those persons only who could not labor on relief works, and in the shape of cooked food, not exceeding 10 chittacks per diem for each adult.

5. On the 22nd April the Government, North-Western Provinces, issued a circular to the Collectors, declaring that the entire supervision of charitable relief, and auditing of accounts connected with it, has been confided to the central committee, and ordering that the accounts both of collections of contributions and disbursements should be submitted to the committee in such form as the committee should prescribe. It was at the same time announced that the Government would not sanction any expenditure on poorhouse or charitable relief shown in the treasury accounts of any district until it were shown to have been approved and audited by the central committee.

6. In order to prevent any migration of the poor from the district of Gorakhpur into the district of Champaran, Lower Provinces, and thereby disturb the calculations of the officers of that district, the executive committee requested the Collector to establish centres of relief at the outlying tahsils, and to put himself in communication with the Collector of Champaran.

7. Acting on the instructions, and guided by the principles above indicated, the executive committee procured the appointment of local committees where they had not been appointed in districts requiring relief, received the contributions forwarded from the several Collectorates, made grants, and received and scrutinized accounts of expenditure.

8. The committee received from the undermentioned districts the subscriptions entered in the subjoined statement :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad ... ... ... ... | 5,030 | 3 | 0 |
| Agra ... ... ... ... ... | 799 | 6 | 0 |
| Budaun ... ... ... ... ... | 2,721 | 10 | 3 |
| Bareilly ... ... ... ... ... | 1,242 | 8 | 0 |
| Bijnor ... ... ... ... ... | 2,269 | 13 | 0 |
| Bulandshahr ... ... ... ... | 1,848 | 10 | 0 |
| Etawah ... ... ... ... ... | 1,137 | 12 | 0 |
| Farukhabad ... ... ... ... | 2,095 | 0 | 0 |
| Jaunpur ... ... ... ... ... | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| Lalitpur ... ... ... ... ... | 202 | 9 | 0 |
| Meerut ... ... ... ... ... | 10,201 | 8 | 0 |
| Mirzapur ... ... ... ... | 1,774 | 0 | 0 |
| Moradabad ... ... ... ... | 2,524 | 4 | 0 |
| Muttra ... ... ... ... ... | 8,520 | 0 | 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar ... ... ... ... | 3,233 | 8 | 0 |
| Roorkee ... ... ... ... ... | 578 | 13 | 6 |
| Saharanpur ... ... ... ... | 3,367 | 12 | 0 |
| Shahjahanpur ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 49,149 | 4 | 9 |

9. In the districts mentioned in the subjoined statement the Collectors received in subscriptions, and, under the sanction of the committee applied to local requirements, the sums therein shown :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad ... ... ... ... | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| Banda ... ... ... ... ... | 1,718 | 2 | 11 |
| Ghazipur ... ... ... ... | 5,372 | 6 | 10 |
| Gorakhpur ... ... ... ... | 5,084 | 10 | 1 |
| Hamirpur ... ... ... ... | 2,607 | 10 | 7 |
| Jhansi ... ... ... ... ... | 208 | 4 | 10 |
| Basti ... ... ... ... ... | 754 | 6 | 5 |
| TOTAL ... | 15,845 | 11 | 8 |

10. The districts of Fatehpur and Aligarh gave no contribution to the fund, nor did the district and wealthy city of Benares. Of the sum subscribed in the district of Muttra, no less than Rs. 7,000 were the gift of Seths Gobind Das and Lachhman Das of Muttra, who received the thanks of Government for their liberality. Subscriptions were raised in the district of Azamgarh, and, it is believed, expended to meet local requirements; no account of these subscriptions or of their disbursements has come to the hands of the committee.

11. The total amount of subscriptions received by the committee and by the district officers, over which the committee has had control, is Rs. 64,995-0-5.

12. Before the full amount subscribed was received, the committee drew from the treasury the sum of Rs. 13,036-12-4, being the amount contributed by the Government under the order before mentioned.

The committee has therefore to account for Rs. 78,031-12-9.

13. The sum of Rs. 15,000 was subscribed and remitted by the inhabitants of Bombay for the relief of sufferers from famine in the North-Western Provinces. When the gravity of the crisis in the North-West had disappeared, and it had been ascertained that the sums subscribed in these Provinces would be adequate to meet local requirements, it came to the knowledge of the Committee that distress existed in Sind, for the relief of which an appeal to Bombay was probable; the Committee therefore replaced at the disposal of the subscribers in Bombay the Rs. 15,000 which had been remitted from that Presidency.

14. The central relief committee in Calcutta announced to this committee a resolution passed by it, declaring that the funds received from subscribers in England were available for the relief of the distressed in the North-Western Provinces. The committee for the North-Western Provinces finding that its funds were amply sufficient did not avail itself of this resolution.

15. Before discussing the particulars of the expenditure incurred under the sanction of the committee, it will be convenient to state that the extent of population and the incidence of Government revenue per acre have been taken from the census tables recently published, and that the number of persons stated to have been employed on public works has been ascertained from a return obtained from the Department of Public Works, which apparently does not include the number of persons employed on works of which the expense was defrayed from local funds.

16. Relief was given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food and cash. The cooked and uncooked food consisted chiefly of the cheaper grains, such as dal, bajra, gram, barley and common rice, and the flower of the *mahua* tree. The sick and infirm under medical direction received more nutritious diet. Relief in cash was distributed principally to *purdah-nusheen* women.

17. The miscellaneous expenditure (where it is not otherwise stated) includes these cash payments. It also includes charges for the construction of poor-houses, for the provision of culinary vessels, firewood, cotton for the employment of those able to spin, and medical assistance and medicines.

18. The district officers submitted accounts showing the particulars of the expenditure weekly, and these accounts have been carefully scrutinised by the committee.

19. The following is an account of the operations of the committee in the distressed districts :—

*Ghazipur.*—This district has been selected as the first for mention because the committee has received from the Officiating Collector, Mr. Oldham, a copy of a carefully compiled report submitted by him to the Commissioner of the Division; and putting aside the peculiar circumstances of the district, many of the remarks made by Mr. Oldham are, it is believed, applicable to the other districts, in which operations for the relief of distress were carried out under the supervision of the committee.

The features which distinguish Ghazipur from the districts last mentioned are the greater density of its population; its production of valuable crops other than food crops—circumstances which conduce to a third difference; its greater reliance on imports for its food supply; and lastly, as compared with some of the other districts, its enjoyment of greater facilities for importation in the shape of rail-road and river communications with foreign markets.

The average population of Ghazipur is estimated at 620 persons to the square mile. The incidence of the Government revenue per acre is Re. 1-1-4 to the total area, Re. 1-1-7 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-8-0 to the area under cultivation. The Officiating Collector estimates the area under cultivation at 1,000,000 acres; and he considers that of this, 20,000 are devoted to opium, 10,000 to indigo, 40,000 to rose and oil-seeds, and 100,000 to sugarcane. Thus a total of 1,75,000 acres are abstracted from the total area under cultivation to produce crops other than grain crops.

To meet the deficit in the food supply, the Officiating Collector calculates that in ordinary years from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains are annually imported by rail, and a yet larger quantity by road and river. From 1st October 1873 to 1st October 1874 the importations by rail amounted to no less than 864,728½ maunds. This increase was doubtless in some measure due to the reduction of freight, but still more to the circumstance, that whereas in ordinary years the district draws much of its supplies from Bengal and the grain from Bengal is introduced by road and river, in the year ending 1st October 1874 the bulk of the food supply was obtained from the North-West and the Punjab. The increase in importation by rail was, in addition to these causes, mainly due to the failure of the kharif crop in the district.

The Officiating Collector insists on the fact that the whole of this importation was effected by private enterprise, and the circumstance is certainly noteworthy. The disaster in Orissa has been frequently made the text of diatribes against the science of political economy. It has been urged that the ordinary rules of that science are inapplicable to the circumstances of India. This objection, when taken to the rule that demand begets supply, merely comes to what every political economist would allow, that the rule is only applicable when there are facilities for the supply. There must be the article available, the means of transport, the wealth with which it can be purchased by the importer, the energy which sets the importer in motion, and the retail distributor. In Orissa several of these essentials were found wanting. In Ghazipur they were all present: grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely extended operations to which they were habituated and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to provide funds.

In dealing with famines it may be found necessary, according to the peculiar exigencies of the crisis or the circumstances of the locality, to provide any one or more of the facilities abovementioned.

If a Government recognises it as an incumbent duty to protect its subjects from famine, it may have to bring the food required within the reach of the importer, to supply the means of transport, or itself to take the place of the

importer or distributor, or it may have only to furnish funds to importers and distributors to enable them to extend their operations; but inasmuch as any interference on the part of the Government may tend to check private enterprise by rending its gains hazardous, it is obvious that, where it is possible, the interference of Government should be limited to those matters which private enterprise cannot achieve, or can only achieve with assistance. The provision of access to foreign markets by rail-road or water communications is a work, in the present condition of India, generally beyond the means of private enterprise, and therefore the intervention of the Government in this matter is essential.

There can also be no question of the soundness of the policy pursued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, during the recent crisis in offering to importers and distributors advances to enable them to extend their operations. This amplification of the ordinary channels of trade educates and stimulates private enterprise; and where a sufficient number of importers and distributors are provided with funds, so as to secure healthy competition, the cost of the importation and distribution of the food supply, when carried out by private enterprise, will probably be found far less than it would be were the same work accomplished by the agency of a staff of officials suddenly called into existence to meet the emergency. The importers and distributors bring their experience to bear on the work; their private interest inculcates the strictest economy, and they keep and check their own accounts. The importations into the district of Ghazipur during the scarcity of 1873-74 go to show that in this country private enterprise is equal to meet such crises where the normal conditions exist which are essential to the operation of the law of supply and demand. Although the committee is not in possession of figures which would enable it to speak with certainty upon the subject, it is believed that large importations of food-grains also reached the other distressed districts in these Provinces through private enterprize.

The main feature which is common to Ghazipur and the other distressed districts is the poverty of the labouring classes. The Officiating Collector states that at a time when there is more than the ordinary demand for labour, indigo-planters pay mate-weeders four-fifths of an anna per diem, and common weeders three-fifths; and that, excepting in harvest time, a ploughman with a pair of oxen receives for himself and his cattle only two annas per diem.

Cash wages are, however, by no means the rule in villages in the North-West. The proprietors ordinarily pay their labourers a certain allowance of grain, and on rare occasions a rupee or two to buy clothes. The greater portion of the land being held in small parcels by proprietors or tenants, no sooner does scarcity manifest itself, than the hired servants are, as is pointed out by Mr. Oldham, discharged, being sometimes replaced by the members of the family who in ordinary seasons would not labour in the fields. Again, in an Indian village, which, as Mr. Oldham has pointed out, is in itself a kind of small community, the occurrence of dearth deprives of employment the village artizans, such as weavers and blacksmiths. Even in richer countries high prices of food check the retail trade in all articles with which the consumer can for a time dispense. The small wages of the village artizan, which are ordinarily paid in grain, afford no reserve to which he can have recourse when employment fails or his wages are unpaid. Lastly, the charity habitually practised by the natives of India, in the support of the aged, the infirm, and the religious mendicant, comes to an end with the small funds out of which it was doled. The general indigence of the small proprietary and labouring classes causes the effects of a bad harvest to be felt more immediately than in a country in which these classes are either themselves richer, or dwell amongst, and in a measure depend for their employment on, a wealthy proprietary body. It is therefore absolutely essential, in order to ward off from the people of this country the evils of famine, that energetic measures should be taken on the first threat of the calamity.

In Ghazipur, as in the other distressed districts, the cause of the dearth of 1873-74 is to be found in the failure of the kharif crop, on which the poor principally depend for their food supply.

The central committee remitted, for the relief of distress in this district, the sum of Rs. 5,354-12-3, and the subscriptions collected by the district officers amounted to Rs. 5,372-6-10, making together Rs. 10,727-3-1.

Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fourteen rations of cooked food were distributed, at a cost of Rs. 1,348-4-7, and 148,649 rations of uncooked food, at a cost of Rs. 4,305-8-1; while Rs. 742-0-5 were distributed in cash to 4,100 persons. The balance, Rs. 3,831-6-0, has been appropriated to the relief of sufferers from inundation, as will be hereafter explained.

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed are shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works. The average cost of a day's rations of cooked food is shown as eleven pies; but as the whole of the sums entered as miscellaneous expenditure are shown as expended in cash donations, it appears that the sums charged in other districts under this head are included in the cost of the cooked rations in the Ghazipur return. The average cost of a ration of uncooked food is shown as less than six pies.

| | Number of rations distributed. | Number of persons on relief works. |
|---|---|---|
| February ... | 65,467 | 806 |
| March ... | 66,605 | 1,247 |
| April ... | 7,759 | 647 |
| May ... | 2,227 | 689 |
| June ... | 2,521 | 956 |
| July ... | 7,831 | |
| | ... | ... |

It will be seen that the necessity for relief greatly diminished in this district when the harvesting of the rabi crops commenced.

The number of persons employed on relief works shown in the above table is taken from a return obtained from the office of the Department of Public Works. The return furnished by the Officiating Collector shows a considerably larger number, possibly because in it are included persons employed on works of which the cost was defrayed from local funds. The rates of wage originally paid to persons employed on relief works was one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman. In February the rates were reduced to one and one-fifth anna for each man, four-fifths of an anna for each woman, and three-fifths of an anna for each child; and subsequently to four-fifths of an anna for each man, three-fifths of an anna for each woman, and two-fifths of an anna for each child.

20. *Gorakhpur.*—In this district the number of persons to the square mile is 441; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is Re. 1-9-6 on the total area, Re. 1-10-2 on the area paying revenue, and Rs. 2-11-2 on the area cultivated.

Mr. Simson reported on the 2nd March 1874 that the kharif crop had almost totally failed, and that less than the ordinary area was under cultivation for the rabi crops.

The district officers collected in subscriptions Rs. 5,084-10-1, and the committee remitted Rs. 7,704-0-1, making a total of Rs. 12,788-10-2. The sum of Rs. 12,383-15-11 was expended in providing 175,149 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the sum of Rs. 5,981-12-1.

The average cost of a daily ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was therefore about $7\frac{1}{54}$ pies.

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations was distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

| | Number of rations distributed. | Number of persons on relief works. |
|---|---|---|
| March ... | 36,532 | 21,825 |
| April ... | 38,810 | 73,261 |
| May | 30,415 | 78,059 |
| June | 17,409 | 29,314 |

21. *Basti.*—In this district the population is 528 to the square mile: the average incidence of Government revenue per acre is Re. 0-11-11 to the total area, Re. 0-12-3 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-1-8 to the cultivated area.

The circumstance of the district much resembled those of Gorakhpur.

The sum of Rs. 7,358-8 was remitted by the committee, and accounts have been received of the expenditure of Rs. 7,982-12-9, in providing 106,741 rations, and in meeting Rs. 1,967-13-11, miscellaneous expenditure. The average cost per ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was about $10\frac{8}{10}$ pies.

A balance of Rs. 130-1-8 remains to be accounted for or remitted to the committee.

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief orks.

| | Number of rations distributed. | Number of persons on relief works. |
|---|---|---|
| April ... | 5,843 | 56,697 |
| May ... | 11,794 | 125,908 |
| June ... | 24,650 | 10,935 |
| July ... | 23,857 | ... |
| August | 20,663 | ... |
| September | 11,159 | ... |

22. *Hamirpur.*—The population of this district is shown as 231 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-10, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and the cultivated area Re. 1-5-8

The Collector reported that a succession of bad seasons had reduced the people to such poverty that many were starving. The Sanitary Commissioner,

North-Western Provinces, in his report for 1873, had brought to the notice of the Government the miserable condition of the people in several parganas of this and the adjoining district of Banda, reporting that many appeared to him bordering on starvation. The normal condition of the district will account for the circumstances that the rise in the price of food grains throughout the North-Western Provinces was specially felt there.

The district officers collected Rs. 2,607-10-7, the committee remitted Rs. 4,236-4-0, making a total of Rs. 6,843-14-7. Of this sum, Rs. 6,530-8-0 has been accounted for in providing 115,519 ration and meeting Rs. 2,387-7-5, miscellaneous harges; the average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, being somewhat under 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 313-6-7 remains to be remitted to the committee.

| | Number of rations distributed. | Number of persons on relief works. |
|---|---|---|
| April ... | 9,254 | 1,323 |
| May ... | 13,551 | 1,540 |
| June ... | 14,045 | 1,955 |
| July ... | 16,707 | ... |
| August ... | 21,632 | .. |
| September ... | 20,408 | ... |
| October .. | 7,832 | ... |

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

The Collector attributes the increase in the numbers the relieved in July partly to the closing of relief works, and partly to the fact that owing to the incessant rains, employment in the fields in weeding, &c., was not procurable.

From the circumstance that only 1,955 persons were employed on relief works in June, it is obvious that the closing of the relief works can hardly account for the increase in August and September. It is more probable that employment in the fields was scarce, and that until the chief grain crops, the produce of the kharif, were harvested, the poverty of the landholders in the district prevented them from maintaining hired labourers and dependents.

23. In *Banda* and *Karwi* the population averages 240 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-9, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and to the cultivated area Re. 1-6-7.

The circumstances of the district appear to resemble those of Hamirpur, and the observations recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1873 apply, as has been stated, to several of the parganas of Banda.

The sum of Rs. 1,514-12-0 was collected by the district officers, and the sum of Rs. 5,914-12-0 was remitted by the committee, and Rs. 203-6-11 were received as sale proceeds of the products of labour for which material was provided by the local committee. Of the total receipts, Rs. 7,632-14-11, Rs. 4,747-7-4 were expended in food rations, Rs. 826-11-3 in out-door relief, and Rs. 1,488-10-1 in miscellaneous charges. The average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was somewhat less than 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 570-2-3 remains to be accounted for or returned to the committee.

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed is shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

| | Number of persons on relief works. | Number of rations distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| March ... | 42,217 | 3,916 |
| April ... | 34,187 | 941 |
| May ... | 28,660 | 820 |
| June .. | 13,876 | 99 |
| July ... | 6,402 | ... |

It will be seen that the number employed on relief works in Banda is small as compared with the number of rations distributed. This is probably to be attributed to the circumstance that the distressed population were scattered over so large an area that it would have been necessary to open a number of relief works at an inordinate expense, whereas at a much less expense relief was afforded to small groups of distressed persons at each tahsil centre. In Karwi there were no relief works. The pressure of distress in the district was apparently relieved immediately on the harvesting of the rabi crop.

24. *Jhansi.*—In this district the average population is 203 to the square mile, and the average incidence of the Government revenue per acre is to the total area Re. 0-7-6, to the area under settlement Re. 0-8-3, and to the cultivated area Re. 0-15-9.

The sum of Rs. 208-4-10 was collected in the district, and expended in 4,901 rations; the average cost of a day's ration, *including* miscellaneous expenditure, which is not distinguished in the accounts of this district, being somewhat in excess of 8 pies.

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

| | Number of rations distributed. | Number of persons on relief works. |
|---|---|---|
| March ... | 276 | 708 |
| April ... | 380 | 720 |
| May ... | 1,559 | 943 |
| June ... | 1,494 | 861 |
| July ... | 1,192 | ... |

25. *Allahabad.*—In this district, is a population of 507 persons to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is to the total area Re. 1-3-6, to the area under cultivation Re. 1-3-9, and to the cultivated area Re. 2-0-8.

The Collector reported that although there was no actual famine, many persons residing in the parganas of Barah and Khairagarh are so poor that the slightest rise of prices affects them. In ordinary seasons about 80 persons are fed at a poorhouse at Mega, the expenses of which are met by the zemindars of the two parganas. In the spring of 1874 the number of necessitous poor increased so largely that an application for assistance was made to the committee. The committee accordingly remitted to the Collector Rs. 1,945-10-10, making, with a sum of Rs. 100-2-0 collected in the district, a total of Rs. 2,045-12-10. This sum was expended in providing 33,502 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the amount of Rs. 401-4-2. Excluding miscellaneous charges, the average cost of a day's ration was about 9 pies.

No relief works were, it is believed, open in this district.

The stress of the scarcity was most felt in this district in the months of April, May, and June. In April 8,622 rations were distributed ; in May 12,682. The number fell to 9,348 in June and to 682 in July, when extraordinary measures of relief were discontinued.

26. In addition to the sums above shown as expended, the committee made grants for the relief of distress occasioned by sudden calamity other than *dearth*, and pressing the more severely on the people by reason of the high price of food. Thus in several small townships or hamlets of Ghazipur the dwellings of the population were destroyed by violent rains and abnormal inundations. Immediately on the occurrence of the disaster, the Collector remitted Rs. 500 for the relief of the indigent poor in Ballia, an expenditure which was at once sanctioned, while grants to the extent of Rs. 3,331-6-0 have been made to assist the people in rebuilding their houses.

27. A like calamity in Shahjahanpur necessitated a grant of Rs. 3,000; while, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 121-8 was remitted for the assistance of the inhabitants of Dumdumwa, in the district of Benares, whose houses were destroyed by fire.

28. On the closing of the Banda poor-houses a sum of Rs. 900 was granted to the Rev. J. Hill of Banda on his undertaking to take charge of some bed-ridden paupers for whom it was necessary to provide a home.

29. The charges of the central committee for clerk, peon, postage, &c., amount to Rs. 288-2-3.

30. There has been expended on the whole a sum of Rs. 52,251-0-6, and there remains in the hands of the committee, including Rs. 1,013-10-6 to be accounted for by district officers, a balance of Rs. 26,780-12-5. Of this balance it is proposed to devote Rs. 13,306-12-4 to the repayment to Government of the like amount contributed at the commencement of the committee's operations as the equivalent of subscriptions received up to that date, and to invest the residue in Government paper to be available for expenditure in any future famine or scarcity.

31. Many of the working members of the executive committee are now absent from Allahabad, so that I am unable to circulate this report for their consideration and approval. I am sure I may venture to express, on behalf of all the members, their obligation to the district officers and local committees by whom the work of relief has been carried out. Information has at all times been freely supplied to the central committee, satisfactory accounts of expenditure furnished, and a careful selection of the objects for charity and economy in expenditure appear to have been kept in view in all the districts in which operations have been carried on under the direction of the central committee.

32. In conclusion, I have also to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the committee by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Tyrrell, C. S.

*Particulars of relief operations of the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces.*

| District. | Month. | No. of adults relieved. | Amount expended. | No. of juveniles relieved. | Amount expended. | Miscellaneous expenses. | Total No. of persons relieved. | Total expenditure. | Remarks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Allahabad ... | March ... | 2,168 | 119 3 0 | ... | ... | 95 11 9 | 2,168 | 214 14 9 | Local subscriptions... ... ... | 100 2 0 |
| | April ... | 8,031 | 407 1 6 | 591 | 38 10 9 | 49 0 7 | 8,622 | 494 12 10 | Remitted by Committee ... ... | 2,000 0 0 |
| | May ... ... | 3,128 | 161 4 0 | 9,554 | 447 10 6 | 199 0 6 | 12,682 | 807 15 0 | | |
| | June ... ... | 4,087 | 184 5 11 | 5,261 | 256 0 5 | 42 9 4 | 9,348 | 482 15 8 | | 2,100 2 0 |
| | July ... ... | ... | ... | 682 | 30 4 7 | 14 14 0 | 682 | 45 2 7 | Deduct expenditure ... ... | 2,045 12 10 |
| | Total ... | 17,414 | 871 14 5 | 16,088 | 772 10 3 | 401 4 2 | 33,502 | 2,045 12 10 | Balance refunded to Committee ... | 54 5 2 |
| Banda and Karwi. | February ... | 1,920 | 100 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1,920 | 100 7 9 | | |
| | March ... | 42,247 | 1,771 10 7½ | ... | ... | ... | 42,247 | 1,771 10 7½ | Local subscriptions... ... ... | 1,718 2 11 |
| | April ... | 34,189 | 1,228 1 5½ | ... | ... | ... | 34,189 | 1,228 1 5½ | Government grant ... ... ... | 1,514 12 0 |
| | May .. ... | 28,660 | 850 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 28,660 | 850 10 10 | Remitted by Committee ... ... | 4,400 0 0 |
| | June ... ... | 13,876 | 431 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13,876 | 431 9 6 | | |
| | July ... ... | 6,402 | 215 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | 6,402 | 215 13 9 | | 7,632 14 11 |
| | August ... | 2,576 | 83 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2,576 | 83 13 5 | | |
| | September ... | 1,543 | 51 2 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1,543 | 51 2 8 | Deduct expenditure ... ... | 7,062 12 8 |
| | October ... | 414 | 14 1 4 | ... | ... | ... | 414 | 14 1 4 | | |
| | Outdoor relief and contingencies. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,315 5 4 | ... | 2,315 5 4 | Balance to be accounted for ... | 570 2 3 |
| | Total ... | 131,827* | 4,747 7 4 | ... | ... | 2,315 5 4 | 131,827 | 7,062 12 8 | * In these districts no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles. | |
| Basti ... | March ... | 1,675 | 115 6 1 | 445 | 22 0 10 | 79 0 7 | 2,120 | 216 7 6 | Local subscriptions ... ... | 754 6 5 |
| | April ... | 4,782 | 324 12 5 | 1,061 | 52 10 3 | 158 10 4 | 5,843 | 536 1 0 | Remitted by Committee ... ... | 7,350 0 0 |
| | May ... ... | 8,891 | 566 12 9 | 2,903 | 126 13 4 | 290 3 10 | 11,794 | 983 13 11 | Amount sent from Damdumwa ... | 8 8 0 |
| | June ... ... | 16,463 | 1,102 1 8 | 8,187 | 367 9 6 | 276 5 0 | 24,650 | 1,746 0 2 | | 8,112 14 5 |
| | July ... ... | 14,725 | 924 0 9 | 9,132 | 402 8 9 | 438 3 0 | 23,857 | 1,764 12 6 | | |
| | August ... | 11,987 | 762 11 9¾ | 8,676 | 307 4 11¼ | 291 15 4 | 20,660 | 1,362 0 1 | | |
| | September ... | 8,109 | 525 12 5¼ | 6,350 | 234 4 11¾ | 358 1 2 | 14,459 | 1,118 2 7 | Deduct expenditure ... ... | 7,982 12 9 |
| | October ... | 1,854 | 119 0 8 | 1,501 | 60 15 8 | 75 6 8 | 3,355 | 255 7 0 | Balance to be accounted for ... | 130 1 8 |
| | Total .. | 68,486 | 4,410 10 7 | 38,255 | 1,574 4 3 | 1,967 13 11 | 106,741 | 7,982 12 9 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GHAZIPUR† ... | February ... | 65,467 | 1,704 5 0 | ... | ... | 140 2 6 | 65,467 | 1,844 7 6 | |
| | March ... | 66,605 | 1,801 5 3 | ... | ... | 332 4 5 | 66,605 | 2,133 9 8 | |
| | April ... | 7,759 | 388 14 7 | ... | ... | 224 8 0 | 7,759 | 613 6 7 | |
| | May ... | 2,227 | 82 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 2,227 | 82 14 10 | |
| | June ... | 2,521 | 137 14 6 | ... | ... | 0 10 0 | 2,521 | 138 8 6 | |
| | July ... | 7,831 | 287 5 1 | ... | ... | 4 7 6 | 7,831 | 291 12 7 | |
| | ... | 7,551 | 448 4 3 | ... | ... | 20 0 0 | 7,551 | 468 4 3 | |
| | September ... | 7,733 | 377 8 3 | ... | ... | 20 0 0 | 7,733 | 397 8 3 | |
| | October ... | 8,569 | 425 4 11 | ... | ... | .. | 8,569 | 425 4 11 | |
| | TOTAL ... | ‡176,263 | § 5,653 12 8 | ... | ... | ‖ 742 0 5 | 176,263 | 6,395 13 1 | |
| GORAKPUR ... | February ... | 17,171 | 420 6 2 | 14,577 | 202 11 1 | 138 14 6 | 31,748 | 761 15 9 | |
| | March ... | 24,951 | 926 3 4 | 11,581 | 220 0 4 | 592 6 11 | 36,532 | 1,738 10 7 | |
| | April ... | 26,301 | 1,188 11 2¾ | 12,539 | 300 10 10¾ | 695 2 8 | 38,840 | 2,184 8 9½ | |
| | May ... | 21,857 | 1,072 1 10 | 8,558 | 247 6 6½ | 613 9 0 | 30,415 | 1,933 1 4½ | |
| | June ... | 12,820 | 772 14 10 | 4,589 | 137 15 9 | 160 7 7 | 17,409 | 1,071 6 2 | |
| | July ... | 6,831 | 391 9 10 | 3,671 | 105 11 10 | 208 11 9 | 10,502 | 706 1 5 | |
| | August ... | 4,563 | 253 5 10 | 2,994 | 82 10 1 | 154 10 9 | 7,557 | 490 10 8 | |
| | September ... | 1,366 | 58 10 9 | 780 | 21 1 6 | **618 10 0 | 2,146 | 698 6 3 | |
| | Poor-house hospital.¶ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,799 2 11 | ... | 2,799 2 11 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 115,860 | 5,083 15 9¾ | 59,289 | 1,318 4 0¼ | 5,981 12 1 | 175,149 | 12,383 15 11 | |
| HAMIRPUR ... | February ... | 3,519 | 146 3 9 | 1,067 | 22 9 3 | ... | 4,586 | 168 13 0 | |
| | March ... | 6,340 | 277 0 1 | 1,073 | 23 15 1 | ... | 7,413 | 300 15 2 | |
| | April ... | 5,334 | 293 1 9 | 3,920 | 134 3 11 | 20 3 6 | 9,254 | 447 9 2 | |
| | May ... | 13,581 | 489 5 10 | ... | ... | 133 13 1 | 13,581 | 623 2 11 | |
| | June ... | 12,137 | 476 5 4 | 1,908 | 39 8 0 | 59 15 0 | 14,045 | 575 12 4 | |
| | July ... | 13,189 | 510 10 6 | 3,518 | 75 6 3 | 435 4 5 | 16,707 | 1,021 5 2 | |
| | August ... | 16,597 | 624 4 5½ | 5,035 | 105 0 0½ | 322 5 4 | 21,632 | 1,051 9 10 | |
| | September ... | 15,496 | 561 12 8 | 4,912 | 98 15 11 | 975 11 4 | 20,408 | 1,636 7 11 | |
| | October ... | 6,082 | 224 13 10 | 1,750 | 36 7 6 | 361 13 0 | 7,832 | 623 2 4 | |
| | November ... | 61 | 3 4 5 | ... | ... | 78 5 9 | 61 | 81 10 2 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 92,336 | 3,606 14 7½ | 23,183 | 536 1 11½ | 2,387 7 5 | 115,519 | 6,530 8 0 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local subscriptions .. ... ... | | 5,372 6 10 |
| Government grant .. ... ... | | 4,854 12 3 |
| Remitted by Committee ... ... | | 500 0 0 |
| | | 10,727 3 1 |
| Deduct expenditure in relief of sufferers from scarcity ... | Rs. A. P. 6,395 13 1 | |
| Ditto from destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges | 500 0 0 | |
| | | 6,895 13 1 |
| Balance reserved for further relief of the town Ballia ... ... ... | | 3,831 6 0 |

† In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.
‡ This includes 4,100 persons relieved by cash donations.
§ This includes the cost both of cooked and uncooked rations.
‖ This sum was wholly expended in cash donations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local subscriptions ... ... ... | | 5,084 10 1 |
| Government grant ... ... ... | | 2,454 0 1 |
| Remitted by Committee ... ... | | 5,250 0 0 |
| | | 12,788 10 2 |
| Deduct expenditure... ... ... | | 12,383 15 11 |
| Balance refunded to Committee ... | | 404 10 3 |

¶ 1,247 persons were admitted from 1st June to October 1874.
** In this are included charges for the constructions of poor-houses incurred in previous months.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local subscriptions ... ... | | 2,607 10 7 |
| Government grant ... ... ... | | 2,236 4 0 |
| Remitted by Committee ... ... | | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | 6,843 14 7 |
| Deduct expenditure ... ... | | 6,530 8 0 |
| Balance to be accounted for ... ... | | 313 6 7 |

*Particulars of Relief Operations of the District Officers in the N.-W. Provinces*—(concluded.)

| District. | Month. | No. of adults relieved. | Amount expended. | No. of juveniles relieved. | Amount expended. | Miscellaneous expenses. | Total No. of persons relieved. | Total expenditure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. A. P. | | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Jhansi* ... | March ... | 276 | 17 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | 276 | 17 7 2 | Local subscriptions ... ... Rs. 208 4 10 |
| | April ... | 380 | 27 2 6 | ... | ... | ... | 380 | 27 2 6 | Expenditure ... ... ... Rs. 208 4 10 |
| | May ... | 1,559 | 56 4 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,559 | 56 4 7 | |
| | June ... | 1,494 | 52 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,494 | 52 13 7 | * In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles. |
| | July ... | 1,192 | 54 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,192 | 54 9 0 | |
| | Total ... | 4,901 | 208 4 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4,901 | 208 4 10 | |

| District. | No. of adults relieved. | Amount expended. | No. of juveniles relieved. | Amount expended. | Miscellaneous expenses. | Total No. of persons relieved. | Average cost of relief. | Total expenditure. | Balance. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Allahabad ... ... | 17,414 | 871 14 5 | 16,088 | 772 10 3 | 401 4 2 | 33,502 | 0 0 9 | 2,045 12 10 | ... | Rs. 54-5-2 refunded to Committee. |
| Banda ... ... | 131,827 | 4,747 7 4 | ... | ... | 2,315 5 4 | 131,827 | 0 0 7 | 7,062 12 8 | 570 2 3 | |
| Basti ... ... | 68,486 | 4,440 10 7 | 38,255 | 1,574 4 3 | 1,967 13 11 | 106,741 | 0 0 10 $\frac{8}{10}$ | 7,982 12 9 | 130 1 8 | |
| Ghazipur ... ... | 176,263 | 5,653 12 8 | ... | ... | 742 0 5 | 176,263 | 0 0 6 $\frac{1}{50}$ | 6,395 13 1 | ... | Rs. 404-10-3 refunded to Committee. |
| Gorakpur ... ... | 115,860 | 5,083 15 9¾ | 59,289 | 1,318 4 0¼ | 5,981 15 1 | 175,149 | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{54}$ | 12,383 15 11 | ... | |
| Hamirpur ... ... | 92,336 | 3,606 14 7½ | 23,183 | 536 1 11½ | 2,387 7 5 | 115,519 | 0 0 7 | 6,530 8 0 | 313 6 7 | |
| Jhansi ... ... | 4,901 | 208 4 10 | ... | ... | ..... | 4,901 | 0 0 8 | 208 4 10 | ... | |
| TOTAL ... | 607,087 | 24,613 0 3¼ | 136,815 | 4,201 4 5¾ | 13,795 14 4 | 743,902 | ... | 42,610 0 1 | 1,013 6 7 | |

| | Amount remitted. | No. of families relieved. | Average cost of relief. | Amount expended. | Balance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Benares (given to sufferers from fire in village Dumdumwa) ... ... ... | 130 0 0 | 24 | 5 1 0 | 121 8 0 | ... | Rs. 8-8-0 sent to Basti. |
| Ghazipur (given to sufferers from destruction of town Ballia by the Ganges)... ... | 4,331 6 0 | 152 | 3 4 7·57 | 500 0 0 | 3,831 6 0 | Reserved for further relief, after sites for buildings are selected. |
| Shahjahanpur (given to sufferers from inundation) ... ... ... ... | 3,000 0 0 | 451 | 6 10 5·16 | 3,000 0 0 | ... | |
| TOTAL ... | 7,461 6 0 | 627 | 5 14 11·58 | 3,621 8 0 | 3,831 6 0 | |

*General Account of Receipts and Expenditure*

## RECEIPTS.

| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions received by the Central Committee :— | | |
| Agra ... ... ... ... | 799 6 0 | |
| Allahabad ... ... ... ... | 5,030 3 0 | |
| Budaun ... ... ... ... | 2,721 10 3 | |
| Bareilly ... ... ... ... | 1,242 8 0 | |
| Bijnor ... ... ... ... | 2,269 13 0 | |
| Bulandshahr ... ... ... ... | 1,848 10 0 | |
| Etawah ... ... ... ... | 1,137 12 0 | |
| Farukhabad ... ... ... ... | 2,095 0 0 | |
| Jaunpur ... ... ... ... | 102 0 0 | |
| Lalitpur ... ... ... ... | 202 9 0 | |
| Meerut ... ... ... ... | 10,201 8 0 | |
| Mirzapur ... ... ... ... | 1,774 0 0 | |
| Moradabad ... ... ... ... | 2,524 4 0 | |
| Muttra ... ... ... ... | 8,520 0 0 | |
| Muzaffarnagar ... ... ... ... | 3,233 8 0 | |
| Roorkee ... ... ... ... | 578 13 6 | |
| Saharanpur ... ... ... ... | 3,367 12 0 | |
| Shahjahanpur ... ... ... ... | 1,500 0 0 | |
| | | 49,149 4 9 |
| Subscriptions collected by District Officers, and retained to meet local requirements :— | | |
| Allahabad ... ... ... ... | 100 2 0 | |
| Banda ... ... ... ... | 1,718 2 11 | |
| Basti ... ... ... ... | 754 6 5 | |
| Ghazipur ... ... ... ... | 5,372 6 10 | |
| Gorakhpur ... ... ... ... | 5,084 10 1 | |
| Hamirpur ... ... ... ... | 2,607 10 7 | |
| Jhansi ... ... ... ... | 208 4 10 | |
| | | 15,845 11 8 |
| Drawn from the Government Treasury in part of the equivalent of subscriptions ... ... ... | ... | 13,036 12 4 |
| TOTAL Rs. ... | ... | 78,031 12 9 |

## EXPENDITURE.

| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Remitted to or retained by District Officers— | | |
| Allahabad ... ... ... ... | 2,045 12 10 | |
| Banda ... ... ... ... | 7,062 12 8 | |
| Basti ... ... ... ... | 7,982 12 9 | |
| Ghazipur ... ... ... ... | 6,395 13 1 | |
| Gorakhpur ... ... ... ... | 12,383 15 11 | |
| Hamirpur ... ... ... ... | 6,530 8 0 | |
| Jhansi ... ... ... ... | 208 4 10 | |
| | | 42,610 0 1 |
| Special Grant :— | | |
| To relief of sufferers by destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges, Zila Ghazipur ... | 4,331 6 0 | |
| Ditto ditto by inundation in Shahjahanpur ... | 3,000 0 0 | |
| Ditto ditto by fire in mauza Damdumwa, zila Benares ... ... ... ... | 121 8 0 | |
| Ditto to Revd. Mr. Hill to support poor-house in Banda ... ... ... ... | 900 0 0 | |
| | | 8,352 14 0 |
| Expenses :— | | |
| Clerk to the Committee ... ... ... | 250 0 0 | |
| Peon and postage, &c. ... ... ... | 38 2 3 | |
| | | 288 2 3 |
| Balance :— Rs. A. P. | | |
| Amount to be accounted for by Banda ... 570 2 3 | | |
| Ditto ditto by Basti ... 130 1 8 | | |
| Ditto ditto by Hamirpur 313 6 7 | | |
| | 1,013 10 6 | |
| In Bank of Bengal ... ... 25,674 1 2 | | |
| In hands of Treasurer ... ... 93 0 9 | | |
| | 25,767 1 11 | |
| | | 26,780 12 5 |
| TOTAL Rs. .. | ... | 78,031 12 9 |

Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 82, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1875.

I AM directed by the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1 of the 1st of January last, submitting the reports of the Local Officers on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, together with a narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces—of your letter No. 4 of the 11th of January, forwarding the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in the relief operations—of your letter No. 9 of the 29th of January, forwarding Mr. Elliot's report on the scarcity in Basti—and of your letter No. 13 of the 11th instant, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces.

2. Considerable apprehension was felt by Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, lest the unusual deficiency of the late rains in the season of 1873 should occasion an extensive failure of the winter crops; and early in November reports on the state of the crops and the prospects of the coming season were called for from the Local Officers. The information received showed that no scarcity was anticipated excepting in the Eastern Districts, in which there had been a serious failure of the crops.

3. Sir William Muir had successfully dealt with a period of severe scarcity in 1868-69, and the Government of India left to him with confidence the provision which should be made for the distress that was expected to occur; after assuring him that they were ready to give to the North-Western Provinces all the aid which he might require, and authorising him to undertake at once such relief works as he might think necessary.* In Sir William Muir's opinion no considerable difficulty was likely to be felt in dealing with the districts where the rice crop had failed, and the Government of India found, when they assembled at Agra at the end of November 1873, that all the precautionary measures had been taken which the occasion demanded.†

* Despatch from Viceroy, to Secretary of State, B of November 12th, 1873.

† Despatch from Government of India, to Secretary of State, C 1, November 21st, 1873.

4. The fear that the failure of the winter crops of 1873 might be followed by the more serious calamity of a failure of the spring crops of 1874 was removed by the winter rains which, though late, fell plentifully at the end of January and in the beginning of February.‡ This timely rainfall, to quote the words of the narrative, "was of incalculable benefit, and "through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine." A large spring harvest was secured, and means were thus afforded for meeting the demand for food which arose from the failure of the winter crops. On the 13th of February the Government of India had the satisfaction of being able to inform the Secretary of State that "Sir William Muir had taken every necessary measure for the relief of distress in the South-Eastern Districts of the "North-Western Provinces, and that no intimation had been received from him "that he would require assistance in the way of supplies from the Government of India in respect to those districts, the prospects of which had, on the "whole, been materially improved by the late rains."

‡ Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 7, January 30th; No. 9, February 6th; and No. 11, February 13th, 1874.

5. As the year went on, it became apparent that severe distress would be limited to the northern portions of the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, where rice constitutes the main staple of agriculture. In the month of March, Sir William Muir deputed a Commission composed of Mr. Simson, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Carmichael, Commissioner of Benares, and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, to visit those districts. They recommended that certain remissions of land revenue should be made,—that money should be advanced to a limited extent to grain-dealers, on condition that they would provide a certain amount of grain which should be at the disposal of Government in a part of the country where some apprehension was felt of a dearth of supplies,—and that liberal advances should be made for the purchase of seed-grain. These measures were adopted by Sir William Muir with the cordial approval of

the Government of India. The supply of seed caused at that time much anxiety, which was soon after relieved by arrangements with the Government of Nepal that the prohibition of the export of seed-grain from Nepal should be removed.

6. A Central Famine Relief Committee was established at Allahabad, as well as Local Committees, who were charged with the care and management of the poor-houses which the Collectors were authorised to set up where necessary, and at which cooked food was distributed to those who needed assistance and could not work. The expense of maintaining the poor-houses, and of all charges incurred in relieving the distressed among the higher classes who could not labour on the relief works, was met by subscriptions received from the Public, aided by donations from Government.

7. The distress appears from the narrative to have reached its highest point at the end of March or at the beginning of April 1874, and the measures which had been taken to meet it were judicious and sufficient. In the beginning of April the daily average attendance on relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti was about 80,000. These numbers were not out of proportion to the character and extent of the scarcity.

8. Sir William Muir had directed that the pay on the relief works should be sufficient to enable the persons employed to provide themselves with sufficient food to sustain life, but no more; the amount in money being regulated by the price of grain in the neighbouring markets. The rates of pay given in March were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For men | 6 | Gorakhpur pice a day. | |
| „ women | 4 | ditto | ditto. |
| „ children | 3 | ditto | ditto. |

Mr. Lumsden, the Collector of Gorakhpur, thinking that these rates, with reference to the season of the year, were so high as to attract labourers who were not in absolute want of employment, reduced them in the second week of April to—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For men | 5 | Gorakhpur pice a day. | |
| „ women | 4 | ditto | ditto. |
| „ children | 3 | ditto | ditto. |
| „ infants | 2 | ditto | ditto. |

The same reduction appears also to have been made in Basti.

9. Sir John Strachey succeeded Sir William Muir in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 8th of April 1874.

10. In the beginning of May Sir John Strachey personally visited the Gorakhpur and Basti districts. He found that during the month of April the numbers employed upon relief works had risen from 80,000 to 219,000, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates of pay, and although there was no reason to believe that the condition of the people had deteriorated, or that there was any dearth of food. It became evident that advantage was taken of the relief works by many persons who were not really in distress. The opinion of Sir John Strachey and the orders which he issued under these circumstances were recorded in his Minute of the 16th of May. The rates of wages on the relief works were compared with the price of provisions, and it was found that they were not unduly high: the only change made in them was the reduction from two pice to one pice a day of the dole to infants. In order to prevent improper advantage being taken of the relief works, the Collectors were instructed to pay wages in food instead of in money, and authorised to order applicants off the works who did not really require assistance. Sir John Strachey took care to prevent the risk of relief being withheld from any one in want; and the power, which was given to the Local Officers at their own request, was qualified by the condition that their orders were to be based "on individual knowledge "of the persons or the village, not on general considerations."

11. The modes of relief applicable to the altered condition of affairs were clearly described in Sir John Strachey's Minute. A more extensive application of the work-house test was provided, and warning was given to the people that relief works would shortly be closed. "Circumstances," Sir John Strachey remarked, "have greatly altered since the works "were undertaken. They were then beyond any doubt very useful and

"necessary works, and it is only lately that the numbers employed on "them have become so immense. Owing to the general good outturn of the "rubbee harvest in a country, only a small portion of which is dependent on a "single crop, and to other causes, the people of these districts are undoubtedly "better off now than was the case when the works were commenced."

"The Lieutenant-Governor" (Sir John Strachey truly observed in another part of his Minute) "by no means asserts that the arrangements now contem-"plated would necessarily be sufficient to meet the extreme emergencies of "severe famine where it falls upon the majority of a great agricultural popula-"tion. Such emergencies unhappily exist in some of the districts of Bengal, "but they do not now exist in the North-Western Provinces, nor is there at "present any reason for apprehending them."

12. The Government of India approved of the orders issued by Sir John Strachey, and the result showed that he had rightly appreciated the situation of affairs. The good outturn of the spring crops, coupled with early* and plentiful rain, soon relieved the pressure upon the agricultural population, and the necessity for any further relief operations ceased. The relief works were closed in June, and all that was required afterwards was a moderate amount of relief dispensed from poor-houses.

* Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 32, May 22nd, and No. 42, June 30th, 1874.

13. The relief operations which were carried on in other districts of the North-Western Provinces do not call for any special remarks.

14. The most interesting subject connected with the history of the scarcity of last year in the North-Western Provinces is the analysis of the causes of the difference between the condition of the Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and that of North Behar. Sir John Strachey in his Minute of the 16th of May has referred to some of those causes. The far wider extent of the area of the drought and of the failure of the winter crops—the much greater proportion of the winter crop of rice to other winter crops—the smaller proportion of the spring crops to the food-supply of the year—the longer distance from sources of supply not affected by the drought—coupled, in many tracts, with a denser population—constitute the principal reasons why the distress was far more general and prolonged in Behar.

15. The reduction of the rates for the carriage of grain by railway, and the large supplies of grain sent by Government into the neighbouring districts of Behar, are stated by the Local Officers to have materially diminished the effects of the scarcity in the North-Western Provinces. Some interesting figures are given in the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee as to the trade of the district of Ghazipur. It is calculated that in ordinary years this district imports by rail from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains, besides importations by river. From the 1st of October 1873 to the 1st of October 1874 the importations by rail alone amounted to no less than 865,000 maunds. The Relief Committee lay great stress upon this example of the promptness with which supplies are brought forward in India to meet a sudden demand. They truly observe that where, as in the case of Ghazipur, "grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates "which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place "where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely "extended operations to which they were habituated, and for which the wealth "of the district was adequate to supply funds," there can be no necessity for any interference by Government with the provision of supplies. A still more striking instance of this was given in South Behar; about ten times the quantity of grain imported into Ghazipur was poured by merchants into South Behar, and prevented any dearth of food throughout all that tract of country. The necessity of the interposition of Government arose in Orissa in 1866, and in North Behar during the past year, from the absence of all or some of the conditions enumerated by the Committee. The manner in which the demand has been met by an extension of the ordinary operations of trade, where those conditions existed, is very satisfactory: it supplies a valuable confirmation of the opinion which the Government of India have expressed, that the causes which have hitherto rendered interference indispensable on certain occasions will gradually be removed as the means of communication are extended and the wealth of the country increases.

16. The operations of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces, as described in their report, were well conducted and successful. It is satisfactory to observe that funds were liberally subscribed, and that there was no need to take advantage of the offer of assistance tendered by the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. The distress never assumed such dimensions in the North-Western Provinces as to prevent charitable relief being distributed under the directions of the Relief Committees,—an arrangement which was made on former occasions with advantage. The same course was followed in many parts of Bengal last year; it was only departed from in the case of those districts where the scarcity was so widespread that it would have been impossible, without serious risk of failure, to have made use of two agencies for the purpose of dealing with it. I am to request that you will convey to Mr. Justice Turner and to the Members and Secretary of the Relief Committee at Allahabad the thanks of the Government of India for their services, and for their able and interesting report.

17. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir William Muir for the foresight and good judgment which he has shown in dealing with the scarcity, as well as for the cordial and valuable assistance which he rendered to the Government of Bengal upon several occasions during the period of greatest difficulty in the Lower Provinces. I am to convey to Sir John Strachey the thanks of the Governor General in Council for the judicious and able manner in which he prevented the measures of relief from being abused as soon as the substantial safety of the affected districts was secured; and I am to express the entire concurrence of the Government of India with the approbation which Sir John Strachey has bestowed upon the Collectors, the Officers of Government, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who were actively engaged upon the relief operations. The experience of the past year in the North-Western Provinces shows the soundness of the means adopted for dealing with a scarcity of limited extent, under circumstances which gave rise to no serious apprehensions of an extensive dearth of food.

## OUDH.

Letter from H. J. SPARKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874.

In my letter No. 1158, dated the 3rd March, the Chief Commissioner reported the measures which he found it necessary to take in the northern parts of the province in order to avert famine, and I am now to submit a copy of Mr. Capper's letter No. 4586, dated the 5th instant, and its enclosures, showing what has actually been done. These papers speak for themselves, but it may be as well to give a brief summary of what has occurred.

2. *Test works.*—Towards the end of 1873, it was feared that there might be considerable distress in the Fyzabad division, and early in the current year it was apparent that these fears were not groundless. Test works were then started by Mr. Capper, the Commissioner. Not content with the appearance of the country and the people, and the reports that he received of the distress, he took the precaution of directing small works to be experimentally set on foot, rightly judging that if many persons were attracted to the works by the very small wages offered, there could no longer be any doubt that the people were suffering from want and privation.

3. *Fyzabad.*—In the Fyzabad district, though the autumn crops had failed, there was no great distress. Here the people found labor without much difficulty. Some few test works were started, but they proved that no relief works were really wanted, and they were all closed before the end of March; the total expenditure being less than Rs. 3,000.

4. *Distress in Bharaich and Gonda.*—But the number of persons who flocked to the test works in some parts of Bharaich and Gonda proved beyond all question that, owing to previous bad seasons, and the failure of the winter rains in the trans-Gogra districts, help was absolutely required. The distress was confined to tolerably compact tracts. The total distressed area comprised about 2,900 square miles, and contained some 750,000 souls.

5. *Nature of relief works.*—The first step was to determine the nature of the relief works to be undertaken. Road-work was eventually decided on, and the reasons which led to its selection may be given in the words of the Commissioner: "As to the nature of the works to be started as relief works, Sir George Couper from the first had urged on us the utility of works of irrigation. But by this time we had gained by experience some knowledge of the numbers which flocked to every test work that was opened. Wells, as chiefly employing skilled labor, were out of the question, even in those parts where there was a probability of successfully sinking them; tanks, although serviceable in the prevention of future scarcity, required much local knowledge and matured consideration in the selection of their site. Their concurrent construction in numerous places demanded a large skilled supervising establishment of a class which was not available, and the few which could have been immediately commenced would have entailed the assemblage at each of a mass of poor, underfed wretches who would have been to a considerable extent unmanageable in so confined a space, and whose very assembling in the immediate vicinity of a village would tend to the outbreak at any time of an epidemic, which might have the most disastrous effects. It was decided that road-work was the most expedient. By simultaneous opening of several sections of each, work would be offered within reach of the homes of the mass of those employed; the gangs would be distributed, and their supervision rendered comparatively easy; whilst the roads themselves in the then roadless Terai would facilitate the immediate importation of food-grains and stimulate the trade in future. Roads then, with poor-houses along the several lines and at such other places as might be thought necessary, were to form the staple of the relief works. Field dispensaries, with central hospitals and adequate medical superintendence of the gangs, were to be provided; whilst, owing to the deadly climate of the Terai during the rainy season, when work by the acclimatized was liable to be stopped by floods, and superintendence by Europeans and unacclimatized officials was said to be precluded by the endemic fevers, depôts of grain were provided for the support of the people when no work could be done. In Gonda itself provision for 50,000 maunds of grain was made, partly as a measure of precaution, should unforeseen accident occur, or another bad season be in store, but chiefly because the new demand, at any price, of grain for Lower Bengal threatened to exhaust the relics of our maize crop and to carry off the spring harvest so soon as it was reaped. So great was this demand, that the agents of Government or of grain speculators hovered round even our most distressed tracts, tempting the holders of even a few maunds by tenders of cash at previously unheard-of rates to part with their small reserves, and there was no law which authorized direct interference with their action. Fortunately, so far as the rabi crop was concerned, the people realized the danger, and as a rule refused to sell; whilst the thekadars, who generally receive their rents in kind, and who for a consideration had bound themselves to procure and store such stock in excess of their usual stores as was prescribed for each, laid an embargo on the crops of the poorer tenantry, and allowed no sales except to themselves.

"Subsidiary precautions were taken, and amongst others the famine tracts, and those others in Gonda district where intolerable distress was apprehended, were divided into circles, each under the supervision of some local respectability, to whom all village chowkeedars and servants of the circle were bound to report all cases of urgent distress, and who was authorized (being provided with means for the purpose) to give discretionary immediate relief, reporting his action to the local delegate of the Relief Committees. Fortunately, although enough cases were thus brought to notice from time to time to show that the machinery was in working order, it never was severely strained and may (tested by results) be pronounced to have been unnecessary."

6. *Roads.*—In the Terai there were but few roads, and it was not difficult to select lines which, while convenient at present because passing through the heart of the country where the distress was greatest, would be of great ultimate utility. An old military path, roughly made during the campaigns of 1858 for patrolling purposes, ran along the Nepal frontier. This could still be traced in places, and it has now been made a useful road. A series of roads, opening out the northern parts of the districts and bringing

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4. *Distress in Bharaich and Gonda.*—But the number of persons who flocked to the test works in some parts of Bharaich and Gonda proved beyond all question that, owing to previous bad seasons, and the failure of the winter rains in the trans-Gogra districts, help was absolutely required. The distress was confined to tolerably compact tracts. The total distressed area comprised about 2,900 square miles, and contained some 750,000 souls.

5. *Nature of relief works.*—The first step was to determine the nature of the relief works to be undertaken. Road-work was eventually decided on, and the reasons which led to its selection may be given in the words of the Commissioner: "As to the nature of the works to be started as relief works, Sir George Couper from the first had urged on us the utility of works of irrigation. But by this time we had gained by experience some knowledge of the numbers which flocked to every test work that was opened. Wells, as chiefly employing skilled labor, were out of the question, even in those parts where there was a probability of successfully sinking them; tanks, although serviceable in the prevention of future scarcity, required much local knowledge and matured consideration in the selection of their site. Their concurrent construction in numerous places demanded a large skilled supervising establishment of a class which was not available, and the few which could have been immediately commenced would have entailed the assemblage at each of a mass of poor, underfed wretches who would have been to a considerable extent unmanageable in so confined a space, and whose very assembling in the immediate vicinity of a village would tend to the outbreak at any time of an epidemic, which might have the most disastrous effects. It was decided that road-work was the most expedient. By simultaneous opening of several sections of each, work would be offered within reach of the homes of the mass of those employed; the gangs would be distributed, and their supervision rendered comparatively easy; whilst the roads themselves in the then roadless Terai would facilitate the immediate importation of food-grains and stimulate the trade in future. Roads then, with poor-houses along the several lines and at such other places as might be thought necessary, were to form the staple of the relief works. Field dispensaries, with central hospitals and adequate medical superintendence of the gangs, were to be provided; whilst, owing to the deadly climate of the Terai during the rainy season, when work by the acclimatized was liable to be stopped by floods, and superintendence by Europeans and unacclimatized officials was said to be precluded by the endemic fevers, depôts of grain were provided for the support of the people when no work could be done. In Gonda itself provision for 50,000 maunds of grain was made, partly as a measure of precaution, should unforeseen accident occur, or another bad season be in store, but chiefly because the new demand, at any price, of grain for Lower Bengal threatened to exhaust the relics of our maize crop and to carry off the spring harvest so soon as it was reaped. So great was this demand, that the agents of Government or of grain speculators hovered round even our most distressed tracts, tempting the holders of even a few maunds by tenders of cash at previously unheard-of rates to part with their small reserves, and there was no law which authorized direct interference with their action. Fortunately, so far as the rabi crop was concerned, the people realized the danger, and as a rule refused to sell; whilst the thekadars, who generally receive their rents in kind, and who for a consideration had bound themselves to procure and store such stock in excess of their usual stores as was prescribed for each, laid an embargo on the crops of the poorer tenantry, and allowed no sales except to themselves.

"Subsidiary precautions were taken, and amongst others the famine tracts, and those others in Gonda district where intolerable distress was apprehended, were divided into circles, each under the supervision of some local respectability, to whom all village chowkeedars and servants of the circle were bound to report all cases of urgent distress, and who was authorized (being provided with means for the purpose) to give discretionary immediate relief, reporting his action to the local delegate of the Relief Committees. Fortunately, although enough cases were thus brought to notice from time to time to show that the machinery was in working order, it never was severely strained and may (tested by results) be pronounced to have been unnecessary."

6. *Roads.*—In the Terai there were but few roads, and it was not difficult to select lines which, while convenient at present because passing through the heart of the country where the distress was greatest, would be of great ultimate utility. An old military path, roughly made during the campaigns of 1858 for patrolling purposes, ran along the Nepal frontier. This could still be traced in places, and it has now been made a useful road. A series of roads, opening out the northern parts of the districts and bringing

16. The operations of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces, as described in their report, were well conducted and successful. It is satisfactory to observe that funds were liberally subscribed, and that there was no need to take advantage of the offer of assistance tendered by the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. The distress never assumed such dimensions in the North-Western Provinces as to prevent charitable relief being distributed under the directions of the Relief Committees,—an arrangement which was made on former occasions with advantage. The same course was followed in many parts of Bengal last year; it was only departed from in the case of those districts where the scarcity was so widespread that it would have been impossible, without serious risk of failure, to have made use of two agencies for the purpose of dealing with it. I am to request that you will convey to Mr. Justice Turner and to the Members and Secretary of the Relief Committee at Allahabad the thanks of the Government of India for their services, and for their able and interesting report.

17. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir William Muir for the foresight and good judgment which he has shown in dealing with the scarcity, as well as for the cordial and valuable assistance which he rendered to the Government of Bengal upon several occasions during the period of greatest difficulty in the Lower Provinces. I am to convey to Sir John Strachey the thanks of the Governor General in Council for the judicious and able manner in which he prevented the measures of relief from being abused as soon as the substantial safety of the affected districts was secured; and I am to express the entire concurrence of the Government of India with the approbation which Sir John Strachey has bestowed upon the Collectors, the Officers of Government, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who were actively engaged upon the relief operations. The experience of the past year in the North-Western Provinces shows the soundness of the means adopted for dealing with a scarcity of limited extent, under circumstances which gave rise to no serious apprehensions of an extensive dearth of food.

## OUDH.

Letter from H. J. SPARKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874.

In my letter No. 1158, dated the 3rd March, the Chief Commissioner reported the measures which he found it necessary to take in the northern parts of the province in order to avert famine, and I am now to submit a copy of Mr. Capper's letter No. 4586, dated the 5th instant, and its enclosures, showing what has actually been done. These papers speak for themselves, but it may be as well to give a brief summary of what has occurred.

2. *Test works.*—Towards the end of 1873, it was feared that there might be considerable distress in the Fyzabad division, and early in the current year it was apparent that these fears were not groundless. Test works were then started by Mr. Capper, the Commissioner. Not content with the appearance of the country and the people, and the reports that he received of the distress, he took the precaution of directing small works to be experimentally set on foot, rightly judging that if many persons were attracted to the works by the very small wages offered, there could no longer be any doubt that the people were suffering from want and privation.

3. *Fyzabad.*—In the Fyzabad district, though the autumn crops had failed, there was no great distress. Here the people found labor without much difficulty. Some few test works were started, but they proved that no relief works were really wanted, and they were all closed before the end of March; the total expenditure being less than Rs. 3,000.

4. *Distress in Bharaich and Gonda.*—But the number of persons who flocked to the test works in some parts of Bharaich and Gonda proved beyond all question that, owing to previous bad seasons, and the failure of the winter rains in the trans-Gogra districts, help was absolutely required. The distress was confined to tolerably compact tracts. The total distressed area comprised about 2,900 square miles, and contained some 750,000 souls.

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the forest roads into connection with the district communications, were designed and lined out, and these were the first works opened. But in addition to these roads, some supplementary works were sanctioned, to be taken in hand if found necessary. Of these may be noticed several tanks, of which two were ultimately undertaken: A "bund" embankment on the Rapti, some 1,200 feet in length, designed to stop a flood which every year submerged some five miles of country. A canal, three miles long, to drain the water from three square miles of swamp. This, it was thought, would not only reclaim some valuable rice land, but would also render that part of the country less unhealthy. Rest bungalows for the inspecting officers wherever they might be found necessary, were also under consideration, but only one was constructed, as the Maharaja of Bulrampur placed at the disposal of the authorities houses in various places, which provided sufficient accommodation for such officers as were not at the time under canvas.

Supplementary works.

7. *Works undertaken.*—The following tables taken from the Commissioner's report show the nature of the works undertaken in the two districts, the number of persons to whom they afforded labor, and the expenditure:—

| District. | Name of Work. | Length in miles. | Estimate. | Number of persons employed from commencement. | Amount to laborers. | Establishment and contingencies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Gonda ... | Road from Atrowla to Bulrampur .. | 17½ | 37,691 | 610,414 | 30,160 | 6,502 | 36,662 |
| | " Atrowla to Tulsipur ... ... | 14¼ | 46,371 | 561,460 | 28,259 | 2,515 | 30,774 |
| | " Military (Gonda Section) ... . | 36 | 84,312 | 786,916 | 41,706 | 4,147 | 45,853 |
| | " Chowdri Dee to Khurgupur . | 31½ | 59,039 | 1,222,110 | 58,039 | 5,866 | 64,505 |
| | " Bulrampur to Ekona ... ... | 14¾ | 40,315 | 181,940 | 10,314 | 1,462 | 11,776 |
| | " Karasur to Mankapur .. ... | 11¼ | 7,533 | 73,396 | 4,082 | 537 | 4,619 |
| | Total Roads in Gonda ... | 125½ | 2,75,261 | 3,436,236 | 1,73,160 | 21,029 | 1,94,189 |
| | Tank at Chowdri Dee ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1,858 | 24,951 | 1,204 | 139 | 1,343 |
| | " Lallia .. .. ... ... ... | ..... | 2,839 | 44,165 | 2,020 | 197 | 2,217 |
| | Bund on Rapti at Ghusyer Ghât... ... | 1,200 feet. | 1,060 | 21,504 | 1,218 | 136 | 1,354 |
| | Canal at Mehnawan ... ... ... ... | 3 miles. | 8,730 | 66,824 | 3,159 | 357 | 3,516 |
| | Total irrigation work in ditto ... ... ... | ..... | 6,487 | 157,444 | 7,601 | 829 | 8,430 |
| | Inspection bungalow at Atrowla ... ... | ..... | 1,841 | No rolls kept. | 1,751 | ..... | 1,751 |
| | Total in Gonda ... ... | ..... | 2,83,589 | 3,593,680 | 1,82,512 | 21,858 | 2,04,370 |

| District. | Name of Work. | Length in miles. | Estimate. | Number of laborers employed. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bharaich... | Road Bharaich to Nanpara (Jingraghât) ... ... | 1 | 5,755 | 52,860 | 3,759 |
| | " Military (Bharaich Section) ... .. ... | 15½ | 24,932 | 2,80,570 | 18,435 |
| | " Gobbapur to Bhinga with Sahelwa Branch ... | 9 | 9,016 | 91,117 | 6,571 |
| | " Bhinga to Lachmanpur ... ... ... ... | 8½ | 4,102 | 48,470 | 4,100 |
| | " Lachmanpur to Mathura ... ... ... ... | 5 | 2,262 | 22,421 | 2,262 |
| | " Pipraghât to Ekona ... ... ... ... ... | 13½ | 5,582 | 51,106 | 4,853 |
| | " Bhinga to Nanpara ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 33,865 | 1,58,409 | 13,910 |
| | " Pipraghât to Charda ... ... ... ... ... | 32¼ | 24,359 | 53,634 | 8,410 |
| | Total Bharaich ... ... ... ... | 106¾ | 1,09,873 | 7,59,046 | 62,300 |
| Fyzabad ... | Repairs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5¼ | 3,000 | 57,239 | 2,997 |

Altogether in the whole division 4,409,965 persons were employed for one day at a cost of Rs. 2,69,667, being about one anna two-half pie per head, including cost of gang supervision.

8. *System adopted.*—In carrying out these works it was arranged that the works generally should remain under the supervision of the Commissioner, and be constructed by gangs working under and paid by the Deputy Commissioners; the surveys, marking out and measuring up, and purely professional supervision of works in progress, as well as the preparation of the regular plans and estimates, being entrusted to the officers of the Department Public Works. Other proposals had been made. It had, for instance, been suggested that Government should utilize the skilled and able-bodied labor which in times of distress can be obtained at lower rates than usual by employing them on remunerative works, while all other distressed persons should be fed by charitable relief. But the great object in view was not to get the works done cheaply, but to avert distress;

Reasons for its adoption.

and was held to be far better to take on at the works every one who was willing to give a day's labor for a day's food, than to employ the able-bodied only, and feed the rest in idleness.

9. Doubtless it would have been easier to organize and supervise gangs of skilled and able-bodied laborers. But it would have been disheartening to them to find that advantage was taken of the hard times to get their labor at a cheap rate while their neighbours ate the bread of idleness, and for a naturally lazy people it was considered that it would not be good to give away much in charity. Many would doubtless long continue to come for a day's food given gratis, who would not linger on the works a day after they found they could find more remunerative works elsewhere. Moreover, they would in future take less trouble with their crops if they knew that at the worst they would be fed by Government. The system adopted after due consideration had this advantage—that it taught the people that the authorities would help those who helped themselves.

10. *Work carried out by mixed gangs.*—The works were accordingly carried out by mixed gangs, every one who was willing to work being allowed to do so. The gratuitous distribution of alms to persons able to work was avoided, and the following three points were kept steadily in view:—

(1) That so far as might be possible, men were not to be attracted from their agricultural avocations.

(2) That to ensure this, the wages of labor were to be kept so low as to provide food, but not tempt those who could by any other means obtain it.

(3) That these wages were to be paid daily, either in money or kind.

11. *Mode of payment, &c.*—As to the mode in which the laborers were employed and paid, the Chief Commissioner cannot do better than let Mr. Capper speak for himself: "All comers willing to work at our rates were to be received, and work was to be allotted to each class according to their capacity. They were to be formed into gangs some miles apart to avoid overcrowded encampments, and to bring the work as far as possible within daily reach of the laborers' homes."

Sanitary arrangements were duly seen to, and a field hospital and a few movable huts were attached to each gang. All moonshees and mohurrirs were provided with lithographed copies of vernacular instructions as to laying out and constructing the road, soils to be selected or avoided, digging side-drains, dressing the roadway and slopes, mode of payments, their own duties towards their superior officers and subordinates, and their relations to the supervising establishments of the Department Public Works. Those incapable of even light work were to be received and fed on the works, pending the orders of the proper officer. With him it rested to determine whether such should be maintained at their homes, removed to a poor-house, or sent to a central hospital.

As to the actual working, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, states that "over each gang there was a mohurrir to keep accounts and to take care that the necessary funds were available for daily payments; a supervisor of works who apportioned and overlooked the works of each sub-gang, and appointed assistant mohurrirs and mates according to the numbers who flocked to the works. As a rule, each assistant mohurrir had 220 persons under him told off into four sub-gangs of fifty-five persons each, five being skilled diggers, the fifty unskilled hands. There were two mates to each sub-gang, one of whom was required to be able to read and write either Hindi or Persian, and keep the roll of workmen. This man between 7 and 8 in the morning, after marking down all in attendance, made up his account and delivered to the assistant mohurrir a total showing the number of persons present in each class and the amount of money required to pay them. After the assistant mohurrir had checked up the returns of his mates, he made up a similar total for the head mohurrir, who, after receiving the accounts of all his assistants, made up the accounts of the whole gang. He was expected to have made over by 3 P. M. to each assistant mohurrir the money required to pay each sub-gang, and the mohurrir distributed this to the head mates, who, when the order to leave off work was given, seated their sub-gangs according to

their order in the nominal roll, and after the number had been tested, the order to pay was given, and each person received his wages for the day."

Under the system of simultaneous payment of sub-gangs, it was as easy to pay Rs. 5,000 as Rs. 500, and the people were off to their homes before dark. But the preliminary difficulties in procuring a regular supply of pice or of grain on the different sections were very great. They severely taxed the energies and strained the authority of the Deputy Commissioners and their staff, and had the works been entrusted to the Department Public Works, any arrangements that could have been made by them must have broken down, and they would have called upon us to find the cash, the change, and the accountants. It is known from practical experience how tedious is the operation of paying in grain, and it is not surprising that Mr. Maconochie stopped it as soon as he could. But both he and Mr. Chapman found at first that it was much easier to procure maize at 15 or 16 seers per rupee, than to get an adequate supply of copper coin, although it was not easy to get the grain.

The Government coinage was unknown in the Terai, the circulating medium being the lump of copper known as Goruckpuri pice, valued generally at 20 gundas of 4 to the rupee, and there was but a scant supply of these. The stock of copper coin in the district treasuries was, in the face of such a demand as this sudden and unexpected one, ludicrously inadequate, and emergent indents on Lucknow and Fyzabad produced but little. Meanwhile, speculators became alive to the demand, and the price of Goruckpuri pice rose so rapidly, that when the Government pice arrived, the two coinages became current at the same rate, 4 to the anna, or 16 gundas to the rupee. This had, however, its advantageous side. At each work, as far as possible, a banian was induced to settle, and although some came with great reluctance and very small stocks, the more enterprising soon discovered that it was a very good business. Government, the work-people, or the neighbouring villages took at once every ounce of grain that they could produce, and the daily re-sale of the coppers which they received from the people to the works gave them a very handsome profit. In consequence, their numbers and their food-supplies rapidly increased, till at last in April small baiparis, travelling grain dealers, who were taking grain to Nawabganj for boat exportation to Bengal, found it worth their while to bring their three or four carts to our distressed Terai, and every work had its banians no longer pressed but voluntarily attending.

The system and the measures for organizing and maintaining the people worked well, though at the cost of great labor and anxiety to the European officers, and incessant labor and worry to their supervising subordinates.

12. *Wages.*—No man, woman, or child ready to labor was turned away. Every person willing to work was employed, and many came, not only men, but women and children also; "and yet," to quote Mr. Capper again, "the pay given was very small, and the actual measurements by the Department Public Works show that there was a very fair tale of labor exacted." The wages at first starting were—

| | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For skilled diggers... ... ... | 2 | 0 | daily. |
| „ unskilled ... ... ... | 1 | 6 | „ |
| „ adult carriers ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | „ |
| „ children ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | in Gonda. |
| „ children according to age ... | from 1 | to 3 | in Bharaich. |

About the third week of February Mr. Maconochie found "that these rates were above the ordinary rates paid in villages to unskilled diggers and common coolies, and feared that they would attract the whole population to our work." He proposed to give in future—

| | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skilled diggers ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | a day. |
| Unskilled „ ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | „ |
| Adult carriers ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | „ |
| Children between 12 and 17 years ... | 0 | 6 | „ |
| „ under 7 years ... ... | 0 | 3 | „ |

The Commissioner had written to Mr. Chapman, who was in charge of the Bharaich sections of the military road, that if he had any reason to believe

that the people preferred our work and pay to working in the fields, he was to reduce—

| | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| Diggers to ... ... .. | 1 | 0 |
| Adult carriers to ... ... ... | 0 | 9 |
| Children to ... ... ... | 0 | 6 |

And on the 25th February he had announced the reductions. At the conference of the 2nd March, Mr. Maconochie's rates were unanimously adopted. The first rates were a little too high, for, when reduced, some persons left the works, thus proving that they were not in absolute want. That the wages afterwards given were not too attractive is shown by the fact that no sooner did rain fall in June, than the people began to leave the works in large numbers.

13. *Alms.*—The amount spent in affording relief to those who did not work was comparatively small. On this head, the Commissioner writes: "As might be expected under our system, the number of persons who received gratuitous relief was but small." In Fyzabad the aggregate up to 24th April was only 1,114. At Bulrampur a large poor-house supported by the Maharaja fed from 250 to 300 daily, and as that public-spirited gentleman took upon himself the charge of the poor of his estate, including our special poor-house at Tulsipur, only 29,871 persons at the Atrowla poor-house were charged to Government.

14. *Medical arrangements.*—It was feared that disease might break out among some of the gangs employed on the relief works, and that the privations they had undergone might render the people especially liable to any epidemic disease. Rules were therefore drawn up laying down the procedure to be followed in the event of an outbreak of cholera or other epidemic; and some extra medical subordinates were sent to each district. Fortunately, the health of the people was on the whole good, and there was no occasion to test the efficacy of the arrangements that had been made.

15. *Works completed.*—Of the works that were undertaken, some remained unfinished when the time arrived that relief was no longer needed. Of the work that has been done, Mr. Capper writes as follows:—

The work completed was, in Bharaich—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| New roads constructed— | |
| Bhinga to Gobbapur ... ... ... ... | 5⅔ |
| „ to Lachmanpur ... ... ... ... | 8½ |
| Lachmanpur to Muthura ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Pipraghât to Ekona (part) ... ... ... | 6¼ |
| „ to Charda ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 39 |
| Old roads widened and raised— | |
| Military Road .. ... ... ... ... | 15½ |
| Pipraghât to Ekona (part) ... ... ... | 7¼ |
| Bhinga to Nanpara ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 36 |
| TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ... | 75 |
| Leaving incomplete— | |
| Pipraghât to Charda ... ... ... ... | 18½ |
| Bhinga to Nanpara ... .. ... ... | 12 |
| Pipraghât to Ekona ... ... ... ... | ½ |
| TOTAL ... ... | 31 |

In Gonda the work done was—

| | |
|---|---|
| New roads constructed— | |
| Chowdri Dee to Khargupur ... ... ... | 29 |
| Atrowla to Tulsipur ... ... ... ... | 14⅓ |
| Mankapur to Karasur ... .. ... ... | 7 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 50 |
| Old roads widened and raised— | |
| Military Road... ... ... ... ... | 36 |
| Bulrampur to Ekona ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Atrowla to Bulrampur ... ... ... ... | 17½ |
| TOTAL ... ... | 62 |
| TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ... | 112 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaving incomplete— | |
| Chowdri Dee to Khargupur ... ... ... | 2½ |
| Bulrampur to Ekona ... ... .. ... | 5¾ |
| Mankapur to Karasur ... ... ... ... | 4¼ |
| TOTAL ... ... | 12½ |
| Showing a summary of works completed in the division— | |
| New roads constructed ... ... ... ... ... | 89 |
| Old roads straightened, widened and raised ... ... ... | 98 |
| GRAND TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ... | 187 |

Besides two irrigation tanks, one drainage canal (part), and one river embankment, at a total expenditure (not including compensation for land taken up, pay of Public Works establishment, and a few miscellaneous items) of not more than Rs. 2,75,000.

16. *Cost.*—The accounts not having been finally closed, the exact cost cannot be given, and the Commissioner's figures, which have been checked by the Controller of the Department Public Works, seem to be rather under the mark. Approximately, the cost on relief works has been—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Works ... ... ... | 2,98,363 |
| Establishment ... ... | 17,866 |
| Tools and plant ... ... | 868 |
| TOTAL ... | 3,17,097 |

To these figures must be added the sum of Rs. 90,000 spent on the storage of grain, and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 advanced for a similar purpose. The lakh and a quarter last mentioned will be recovered, as will also the greater portion of the Rs. 90,000. Taking these sums as expended, the total cost of the relief works has been Rs. 5,32,067. But all accounts have not been received, and there will be some charge on account of pay of hospital assistants, cost of medicine, &c. The total cost may be reckoned as 5½ lakhs. But this sum has not all been given away. The greater part, if not all, of the money expended on storage of grain will be recovered. Allowing for loss, 1¾ lakhs should at any rate be recovered. The works that were undertaken were useful works. At ordinary rates they would have cost about Rs. 1,36,604; so that all that can be fairly said to have been expended on this account on pure relief is Rs. 1,80,493. As far, then, as can be judged from accounts not finally closed, the expenditure stands thus—

| | Rs | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of relief works ... ... ... ... | 3,17,097 | |
| Cost of grain ... ... ... ... | 90,000 | |
| Advanced for storage of ditto ... ... ... | 1,25,000 | |
| Contingencies and charges not yet brought to account ... | 17,903 | |
| TOTAL ... | | 5,50,000 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| Value of work done ... ... ... ... | 1,36,604 | |
| To be recovered on account of grain ... ... ... | 1,75,000 | |
| | | 3,11,604 |
| BALANCE ... | | 2,38,396 |

The exact figures will be submitted hereafter. Those given above cannot be far wrong, and the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary to delay this report in order to be absolutely precise.

17. *Quality of work.*—The rates at which the work was done were necessarily high. Many of the laborers were women and children. Many of the men were infirm. The work was carried on at a time of year when the clayey soil had become as hard as stone; and much was done which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been commenced before the rains. All this has added to the cost; but though the rates were high, the work done was good, and the Engineer's report shows that though a considerable portion of the country has been flooded during the late rains, little or no damage has been done to the new works.

18. *Summary.*—Briefly, owing to previous bad seasons, want of rain and a severe frost, the population of some 2,900 square miles were early in the year on the verge of very great distress, which, but for Government aid, would have culminated in famine. Relief works were undertaken, on which four million and a half people worked for one day: this must represent at least 50,000 persons who were paid for their work; and besides these there are others who have received charity and who have been assisted with advances.

The wages offered were so low that it may be safely held that none came to the works who were not in want, and the ultimate cost to the State of the relief that has been given will be something under two lakhs and a half.

19. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner trusts that these operations, taken as a whole, will not be regarded as unsatisfactory. They have not been accomplished without much personal sacrifice; one valuable life has been lost, and others have broken down under the effects of exposure in that pestilential climate at the most trying time of the year; and Sir George Couper would submit that the services of Mr. Capper, and of the officers whom he has mentioned in his report, especially Messrs. Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as of the Maharaja of Bulrampur, are deserving of the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

*P. S.*—The return of the original maps is requested when no longer required.

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Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—No. 73, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874, submitting the final report on famine relief works in the Province of Oudh.

2. In reply, I am to say that the letter and the reports which accompanied it from Mr. Capper, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, Mr. Hodges, Officiating Executive Engineer, Relief Works Division, and Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, Bharaich, give a clear and complete account of the measures taken under your directions to avert the distress which was apprehended from the failure of the rains in the autumn of 1873.

3. The condition of some parts of Oudh caused considerable anxiety at the time when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Lucknow in December of that year, the failure of the rice crop having followed a succession of bad harvests and other circumstances injurious to the cultivators of the soil. You were authorised to make such temporary remissions of the land revenue as might after local inquiry be found advisable, and to carry out such other measures for the relief of distress as might be required, being guided by the Resolution of the Government of India of the 7th November 1873.

4. Great pains appear to have been taken by the Commissioner of Fyzabad to ascertain the extent of country over which severe distress was likely to occur, and you visited in person the districts where the failure of the rice crop had been the greatest. In your letter No. 1158, dated 3rd March, the measures which seemed to you, after consultation with the local officers, to be sufficient, were reported. Their gross cost was estimated at Rs. 4,62,500, of which it was calculated that Rs. 2,65,000 would be spent on relief works, and Rs. 1,97,500 on advances for the purchase of grain to be held in readiness for the people to buy in case there should be a dearth of food in certain remote parts of the province.

5. These measures were approved by the Government of India in Mr. Howell's letter No. 1024, dated 25th March 1874, and you were authorised to act upon your own discretion in adapting to the circumstances of Oudh the general principles which had been laid down to meet the distress in Bengal. Subsequently your proposals for strengthening the staff in the distressed districts were also approved.*

* Mr. Howell's letter No. 1518, dated 2nd May 1874. Financial Resolution No. 4611, dated 28th July 1874.

6. The rain which fell at the end of January and in the beginning of February 1874, is stated to have been of the greatest value in securing an abundant spring crop and thus preserving a large tract of country from severe distress. The area of country throughout which scarcity was actually felt is estimated to comprise about 2,900 square miles, with a population of 750,000, and severe distress was confined to "tolerably compact tracts."

7. The measures taken appear to the Governor General in Council to have been completely successful. Public works were opened as the necessity arose. They were judiciously selected, and the system adopted was well suited to the circumstances of the case. It is calculated by you that 50,000 persons were employed upon these works, which were closed in the middle of August.

8. Very little need was found for the distribution of gratuitous relief excepting on the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who took upon himself the charge of the poor upon his estates, having, besides other relief elsewhere, fed from 250 to 300 persons daily in a large poor-house at Balrampur. The supplies of grain which were secured are stated to have been of considerable use, and the precaution taken was a wise one; but there does not appear to have been actually any serious deficiency in the food-supply, and trade is stated to have been active.

9. You calculate that the net cost of the relief operations will be Rs. 2,38,396, of which Rs. 1,80,493 have been spent on public works, above the sum for which they would have been constructed in ordinary course. Rs. 40,000 were expended on the grain operations, and Rs. 17,903 upon contingencies. The expenditure is moderate in amount, and every care appears to have been taken to prevent extravagance.

10. The reports prove that the part of Oudh where the rice crop of the winter of 1873 failed was for a time in a very critical condition, and that the successful manner in which severe distress was averted is mainly due to your foresight and that of the local officers, coupled with the zealous exertions of those who were actively engaged upon the relief operations.

11. I am accordingly to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India, and to request that you will also convey their thanks to Messrs. Capper, Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as to the other officers, European and Native, who have been noticed by Mr. Capper as deserving special approval of their conduct.

12. I am further to request that the thanks of the Governor General in Council may be expressed to the Maharaja of Balrampur for the assistance which at considerable sacrifice he has rendered to those persons living upon his estates and in his neighbourhood who were in need. The conduct of the Maharaja upon this occasion has given another proof of the liberality and public spirit which the Maharaja has always shown when occasion has demanded.

13. I am to add that the report and enclosures together with this reply will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

## RAILWAYS, &c.

Letter from Lieut-Colonel F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 3407, dated 29th December 1874.

In accordance with the request conveyed in your No. 2378R., dated 24th September last, I have the honor to submit a report on the Railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts. This report has been delayed for the compilation of the necessary statistics.

*Report on the Traffic operations of the East Indian Railway during the Famine of* 1873-74.

The traffic in food-grains on the East Indian Railway showed unusual activity as early as the month of October 1873, and its development became very rapid after the issue of the notification of 1st November, by which the rates to the public for food-grain travelling towards the threatened districts were, at the expense of Government, reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per maund per mile.

2. The arrangements of the Traffic Department were duly organised to meet the emergency, and kept pace with the demand during the rest of the year; but early in January, when the Government commenced operations on its own account, and the despatches of Government rice from Howrah to the Patna station began on a large scale, in addition to the public traffic, the signs of a block at once showed themselves; and on the 17th January I received instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate steps to remedy the threatened evil.

3. After consultation with the Railway officials, I waited on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 19th, and represented that nothing short of the complete separation of the Government business from that of the public at Patna station would suffice, and with his approval I proceeded to carry the necessary measures into effect in concert with the local Civil Authorities and the Railway Company.

4. Two favorable sites on the bank of the Ganges, one two miles below Patna, the other opposite the neighbouring station of Barr, were found on the 22nd, and the Railway Engineers at once proceeded to lay branch lines to these points and to construct suitable sheds, sidings, and loading banks, Government agreeing to pay the cost; and to these two depôts, with some slight assistance from a third branch which was subsequently laid from the station of Mokameh to the river at the request of Sir R. Temple, the whole of the Government rice was worked up from Howrah in full train loads and thence transported across the Ganges without a single hitch of any consequence.

5. In connection with this operation the name of Mr. Michael Fox, the contractor who constructed these branch lines, deserve special mention.

6. In the middle of the month of February, the arrivals of Government rice in Calcutta became so large as to overpower the receiving and despatching capabilities of the Howrah station; and under instructions issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on 21st February, a special supervision of the Company's arrangements, for utilising the carrying power of the line to its utmost and for preventing confusion during the processes of landing and despatching, was undertaken.

7. During the first week, after improved arrangements were put in train, the daily despatches from Howrah by East Indian Railway averaged 2,220 tons and continued at about 2,000 tons per diem up to the end of March; during April the traffic was at its height, and the daily despatches of Government rice exceeded 2,500 tons; by the end of the month the pressure was over, and during May the despatches fell again to 2,000 tons, and after that ceased to cause further anxiety.

8. In connection with the despatches from Howrah the name of Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, deserves special mention for his zeal and ability.

9. Towards the end of February intimation was received that grain was accumulating to an enormous extent at the stations of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway in the Punjab, and on 3rd March I received instructions from His Excellency to report on the carrying power of the Railway "downwards." I accordingly despatched Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, to Lahore, to confer with the Government and Railway officials on the subject.

10. He reported by telegraph on the 12th that the supply of grain in the Punjab was practically unlimited, and I informed His Excellency that my investigations led me to believe that with due co-operation between the two Railways, and with the rolling-stock then available, the despatches from the Punjab and North-West Provinces together might reach 1,700 tons per diem.

11. Lieutenant Bisset's visit to Lahore was most opportune, and the mission entrusted to him was very ably carried out. The result was a greatly improved system of working the through traffic.

12. A disorganisation of the working arrangements on the chord line towards the end of April caused detention of trains which necessitated a diminution in the despatches of Government rice and led to an additional ac-

cumulation of goods at Howrah. Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, who was deputed to investigate the matter, reported that the defect which had arisen from mismanagement in the working of the station to station block system had been detected by the Agency and removed. The arrears of traffic that had accumulated at Howrah during this block were all worked off by 8th May.

13. The magnitude of the work actually performed may be gathered from the following figures.

From the 1st October 1873 to the 1st August 1874, the total deliveries of grain at the stations in the threatened districts amounted to 842 696 tons.

| Of which— | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 306,697 | were grain, |
| | 95,113 | „ pulses, |
| | 440,886 | „ rice. |

The total quantities mentioned above were derived from the following sources:—

| | Tons. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| East Indian Railway in Lower Bengal— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 38,400 | |
| Pulses ... . ... | 7,887 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 425,759 | |
| | | 472,046 |
| East Indian Railway in North-Western Provinces— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 74,857 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 31,007 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 12,563 | |
| | | 118,427 |
| Jubbulpore Line in North-Western Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 20,785 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 4,211 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 1,524 | |
| | | 26,520 |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly in Central Provinces— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 33,987 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 19,201 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 182 | |
| | | 53,370 |
| Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, in North-Western Provinces and Oudh— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 740 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 127 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 10 | |
| | | 877 |
| Rajpootana State Railway, chiefly in Rajpootana— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 639 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 327 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 6 | |
| | | 966 |
| Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, chiefly in Punjab— | | |
| Grain ... ... ... | 137,289 | |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 32,353 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 848 | |
| | | 170,490 |
| | | 842,696 |

14. Of the amount received from Lower Bengal, 304,898 tons were Government rice sent from Calcutta, and considerable quantities of the receipts from the Punjab were either Government or procured for Government, but of this there is no record at once available. Of the total receipts, however, a considerable portion was from one part of the famine district to another, and there were also considerable despatches from stations within to stations beyond those included in this return.

15. The statistics of exports and imports in each group of stations are shown month by month in Appendix No. 1, and the abstract at foot shows the net quantities of food-grains absorbed by each district.

These amount in total to—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grain ... ... ... | 248,348 |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 68,748 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 398,758 |
| Grand total net receipts ... | 715,854 tons. |

16. The supplies from the Jubbulpore line, the Great Indian Peninsula line, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which amount in all to 250,380 tons, could not by any other means of communication than railways have found their way to Behar, and it is since the occurrence of the last distress in Behar in 1866 that these sources of supply have been opened. It is to be regretted that there is no means of comparing the supplies by the East Indian Railway in that period with those of the present occasion, but the East Indian Railway Company have unfortunately destroyed their records of that time and the information cannot now be got.

17. The chief executive responsibility during this trying period devolved upon the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, Mr. J C. Batchelor, and notwithstanding some shortcomings, the result, when the difficulties they had to contend with are taken into consideration, cannot fail to reflect creditably upon him, his Deputy, Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff of District Superintendents.

18. To Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, very great credit is due for the able management of his staff and for the admirable way in which he worked his department; and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, equally upheld the credit of the Company in his department.

19. Lastly, the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, are to be congratulated on the highly successful termination of their labours, and it must be remembered that upon these two gentlemen, as the administrative heads of the Company's Indian staff, the burden of the responsibility fell.

CALCUTTA,
*The 23rd December* 1874.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Consulting Engineer to Govt. for Guaranteed Railways.*

. 1.

# STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY,

Prepared in the Consulting Engineer's Office from statistics

## APPENDIX SHOWING THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD

| rs. | Months. | BURDWAN TO TEENPAHAR (LOOP LINE). | | | | | | RAJMAHAL TO KUJRAH (LOOP LINE). | | | | | | MANCOOR (CHORD | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | GRAIN. | | PULSES. | | RICE. | | GRAIN. | | PULSES. | | RICE. | | GRAIN. | |
| | | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* |
| | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| 73. | October ... | 23,711 | *697* | 4,896 | *5,324* | 55,520 | *1,597* | 1,09,722 | *4,679* | 27,913 | *539* | 38,207 | *21,470* | 1,133 | *7,093* |
| , | November ... | 18,422 | *6,070* | 18,372 | *9,329* | 66,309 | *729* | 65,015 | *27,740* | 24,408 | *12,615* | 15,413 | *1,29,936* | 3,631 | *12,023* |
| , | December ... | 15,391 | *3,881* | 8,392 | *6,825* | 124,791 | *1,226* | 47,399 | *85,098* | 15,877 | *26,075* | 11,105 | *2,59,891* | 1,446 | *11,122* |
| 74. | January ... | 34,621 | *5,588* | 9,089 | *8,162* | 143,263 | *4,370* | 60,593 | *1,14,321* | 12,751 | *6,833* | 11,271 | *4,12,602* | 2,200 | *9,288* |
| , | February ... | 26,471 | *5,143* | 8,839 | *11,484* | 80,991 | *3,348* | 27,318 | *91,304* | 11,297 | *21,238* | 4,791 | *5,58,254* | 1,422 | *9,141* |
| ,, | March ... | 6,561 | *2,540* | 7,475 | *11,657* | 53,177 | *3,396* | 17,209 | *96,878* | 9,763 | *11,872* | 3,919 | *5,65,555* | 7 | *4,194* |
| ,, | April ... | 14,856 | *8,391* | 7,335 | *6,987* | 56,829 | *20,836* | 29,786 | *56,535* | 6,063 | *6,225* | 3,697 | *8,45,468* | 382 | *7,190* |
| ,, | May ... | 6,631 | *18,155* | 4,970 | *11,279* | 51,957 | *48,082* | 76,174 | *58,936* | 21,456 | *7,481* | 2,089 | *3,89,379* | 186 | *6,373* |
| ,, | June ... | 7,067 | *9,588* | 5,165 | *15,542* | 44,120 | *61,780* | 1,25,598 | *1,24,140* | 19,029 | *28,610* | 2,842 | *1,19,183* | 694 | *5,967* |
| ,, | July ... | 203 | *4,781* | 4,775 | *11,406* | 24,590 | *90,033* | 44,104 | *59,163* | 20,675 | *30,664* | 12,123 | *3,54,364* | 1,479 | *5,363* |
| | TOTAL MDS. | 153,934 | *64,834* | 79,308 | *97,995* | 701,547 | *235,397* | 6,02,918 | *7,18,794* | 1,69,232 | *1,52,152* | 1,05,457 | *36,56,102* | 12,580 | *77,754* |
| | TOTAL TONS | 5,655 | *2,382* | 2,914 | *3,600* | 25,773 | *8,648* | 22,150 | *26,406* | 6,217 | *5,590* | 3,874 | *134,317* | 462 | *2,856* |

*Abstract showing Net Despatches or Exports (in roman) and*

| Description. | |
|---|---|
| Burdwan to Teenpahar ... | ... |
| Rajmahal to Kujrah ... | ... |
| Mancoor to Mananpur ... | ... |
| Luckeeserai to Mogulserai ... | ... |
| Benares to Mirzapore ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... |

Grand Total Net Receipts of food

* The totals represent the differences between the total Exports an

OFFICE OF CONSG. ENGR. TO GOVT. OF INDIA;
*Calcutta, the 15th December* 1874.

## FROM 1st OCTOBER 1873 TO 31st JULY 1874.

supplied by the Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.

GRAINS, MONTH BY MONTH, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF STATIONS.

| TO MANANPUR LINE). | | | | LUCKEESERAI TO MOGULSERAI. | | | | | | BENARES TO MIRZAPORE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pulses. | | Rice. | | Grain. | | Pulses. | | Rice. | | Grain. | | Pulses. | | Rice. | |
| Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* | Export. | *Import.* |
| Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| 1,835 | *3,344* | 8,852 | *76,257* | 9,733 | *1,09,262* | 20,768 | *10,523* | 31,236 | *4,43,074* | 1,543 | *1,33,501* | 1,431 | *30,208* | 2,170 | *17,002* |
| 158 | *11,499* | 17,652 | *13,175* | 22,374 | *3,01,561* | 37,222 | *48,344* | 19,114 | *3,72,863* | 12,707 | *1,22,557* | 918 | *14,003* | 2,429 | *12,393* |
| 1,869 | *5,306* | 24,348 | *8,899* | 47,823 | *5,39,155* | 11,911 | *1,46,568* | 13,865 | *4,67,503* | 16,760 | *2,20,929* | 1,018 | *32,734* | 1,883 | *10,511* |
| 583 | *5,520* | 38,430 | *23,120* | 1,00,322 | *8,62,847* | 26,517 | *1,39,899* | 6,653 | *7,59,535* | 58,429 | *2,37,147* | 3,372 | *19,532* | 2,402 | *19,374* |
| 197 | *6 674* | 21,663 | *12,021* | 45,052 | *7,80,901* | 26,588 | *1,87,963* | 6,058 | *8,90,291* | 67,558 | *2,57,448* | 1,476 | *23,168* | 2,464 | *28,634* |
| 222 | *11,527* | 19,073 | *16,477* | 30,063 | *6,93,955* | 29,039 | *2,70,155* | 8,084 | *12,10,270* | 33,508 | *1,12,296* | 10,267 | *12,565* | 696 | *11,667* |
| 342 | *18,913* | 16,458 | *91,415* | 28,635 | *5,44,925* | 67,206 | *3,96,712* | 15,122 | *19,18,810* | 8,914 | *65,910* | 10,384 | *21,205* | 650 | *18,46.* |
| 729 | *16,618* | 12,652 | *1,49,688* | 53,072 | *6,74,635* | 54,755 | *4,32,776* | 6,108 | *9,71,509* | 7,400 | *61,430* | 3,558 | *9,057* | 437 | *6,07* |
| 1,695 | *23,506* | 5,460 | *69,744* | 1,56,116 | *7,75,807* | 84,250 | *1,76,179* | 16,354 | *2,25,375* | 19,544 | *1,69,799* | 2,250 | *22,118* | 458 | *9,52* |
| 2,140 | *24,701* | 20,632 | *1,07,515* | 94,913 | *6,47,075* | 65,417 | *1,99,259* | 17,822 | *1,39,490* | 4,423 | *1,75,804* | 981 | *18,241* | 506 | *8,75* |
| 9,770 | *1,27,608* | 1,85,220 | *5,68,311* | 5,88,103 | *59,30,123* | 4,23,673 | *20,08,378* | 1,40,416 | *73,98,720* | 2,30,786 | *15,56,821* | 35,655 | *2,02,831* | 14,095 | *1,42,38* |
| 359 | *4,688* | 6,804 | *20,878* | 21,605 | *217,859* | 15,565 | *73,783* | 5,158 | *271,812* | 8,478 | *57,194* | 1,310 | *7,452* | 518 | *5,23* |

*Net Receipts or Imports (in italics) in the above groups.*

| Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. |
|---|---|---|
| Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 3,273 | *686* | 17,125 |
| *4,256* | 627 | *130,442* |
| *2,395* | *4,329* | *14,074* |
| *196,254* | *58,218* | *266,654* |
| *48,716* | *6,142* | *4,713* |
| *248,348* | *68,748* | *398,758* |

grains in famine districts ... *715,854* tons.

Imports, and not the sums of the entries in the body of the Abstract.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

*Consulting Engineer to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcut*

No. 2.

# STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1873 TO 31st JULY 1874.

APPENDIX SHOWING, MONTH BY MONTH, THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE SUPPLIES IMPORTED TO THE STATIONS BETWEEN BURDWAN AND MIRZAPORE WERE DRAWN.

| Years. | Months. | East Indian Railway. | | | | | | Jubbulpore Line. | | | G. I. P. Railway. | | | O. and R. Railway. | | | R. S. Railway. | | | S., P. and D. Railway. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grain. | | Pulses. | | Rice. | | Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. | Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. | Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. | Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. | Grain. | Pulses. | Rice. |
| | | *Up. | Down. | Up. | Down. | Up. | Down. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| 1873 ... | October ... | 1,18,498 | 54,852 | 35,134 | 9,340 | 5,53,937 | 5,463 | 34,529 | 2,465 | ... | 16,267 | 2,642 | ... | 1,985 | ... | ... | 450 | ... | ... | 28,651 | 357 | ... |
| „ ... | November ... | 1,19,383 | 2,16,667 | 26,434 | 47,183 | 5,13,842 | 15,026 | 26,959 | 1,501 | 228 | 14,124 | 2,203 | ... | 4,961 | ... | ... | 2,155 | ... | ... | 85,702 | 18,469 | ... |
| „ ... | December ... | 96,925 | 3,51,699 | 19,082 | 1,33,959 | 7,17,123 | 26,379 | 21,198 | 4,578 | 3,354 | 23,789 | 9,563 | 188 | 6,036 | 2,092 | 170 | 1,125 | ... | ... | 3,59,413 | 48,234 | 816 |
| 1874 ... | January . | 1,81,049 | 4,60,833 | 25,063 | 1,00,594 | 11,43,896 | 59,234 | 28,786 | 2,647 | 8,128 | 60,132 | 13,077 | 811 | 3,547 | 258 | 93 | 2,974 | ... | ... | 4,91,870 | 38,307 | 6,839 |
| „ ... | February ... | 1,29,232 | 3,16,170 | 10,150 | 1,33,644 | 13,99,744 | 77,962 | 37,712 | 4,977 | 10,783 | 1,21,648 | 50,802 | 1,580 | 1,429 | 1,077 | ... | 8,073 | 1,033 | ... | 5,29,673 | 48,844 | 2,479 |
| „ .. | March ... | 1,29,708 | 1,07,935 | 12,250 | 1,08,354 | 17,53,191 | 40,068 | 47,390 | 22,144 | 7,451 | 92,540 | 78,790 | 1,755 | 552 | 28 | ... | ... | 262 | ... | 5,31,738 | 95,948 | 4,900 |
| „ .. | April ... | 1,13,636 | 82,639 | 11,140 | 1,05,756 | 28,57,203 | 22,137 | 1,24,219 | 45,755 | 8,039 | 1,22,669 | 1,60,915 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 1,103 | 3,883 | ... | 2,38,682 | 1,22,593 | 7,608 |
| „ ... | May ... | 66,056 | 1,50,436 | 11,997 | 95,999 | 15,33,629 | 29,000 | 1,12,399 | 217 | 2,095 | 1,88,592 | 1,08,236 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 854 | 2,735 | ... | 3,01,192 | 2,58,027 | 12 |
| „ ... | June ... | 55,111 | 1,55,711 | 30,806 | 57,095 | 4,50,196 | 33,563 | 87,152 | 26,973 | 1,419 | 1,35,021 | 61,446 | ... | 698 | ... | ... | 666 | 982 | ... | 6,50,942 | 88,653 | 424 |
| „ ... | July ... | 35,644 | 1,40,670 | 32,619 | 52,094 | 6,66,396 | 33,132 | 45,426 | 3,364 | ... | 1,50,350 | 34,978 | 628 | 937 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,19,159 | 1,61,216 | ... |
| | Total Maunds ... | 10,45,242 | 20,37,612 | 2,14,675 | 8,44,018 | 1,15,89,157 | 3,41,964 | 5,65,770 | 1,14,621 | 41,497 | 9,25,132 | 5,22,652 | 4,962 | 20,148 | 3,455 | 268 | 17,400 | 8,895 | ... | 37,37,022 | 8,80,648 | 23,078 |
| | Total Tons ... | 38,400 | 74,857 | 7,887 | 31,007 | 4,25,759 | 12,563 | 20,785 | 4,211 | 1,524 | 33,987 | 19,201 | 182 | 740 | 127 | 10 | 639 | 327 | ... | 1,37,289 | 32,353 | 848 |

* Up means sent from below upwards, and Down means sent from above downwards.

## ABSTRACT.

| Total Imports. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Grain ... ... ... | 306,697 |
| Pulses ... ... ... | 95,113 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 440,886 |
| Total ... | 842,696 |

Office of Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India,
*Calcutta, the 15th December 1874.*

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
*Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.*

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Guaranteed Railways,—No. 506 R, dated 24th February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of of your letter No. 3407, dated the 29th December last, submitting a report on the railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts.

2. The work which devolved upon yourself and the Deputy Consulting Engineers, Captain Wallace, R. E., and Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., from October 1873 to June 1874, was exceedingly arduous and responsible. In order to ensure the success of the relief operations, it was essential that the traffic on the trunk line of railway should be conducted with order and regularity; that it was so conducted is in no small degree due to the energy of yourself and your deputies, and to the cordial manner in which you co-operated with the officials of the Railway Company.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires me to convey to you the expression of his entire approval of the manner in which you performed your duties, and to request that you will convey a similar expression of approval to Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Bisset.

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From Colonel C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to the Chairman of the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company,—No. 455R., dated 20th February 1875.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Members of the Board of Agency for the very valuable assistance which they have afforded to the Government in regard to the storage of rice at Howrah when supplies were received in large quantities in Calcutta and there was great difficulty in obtaining sufficient accommodation for it. This assistance has been warmly acknowledged by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, the officer in charge of the rice received at Calcutta, in his letter of the 1st of August last.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council congratulates the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, on the highly successful termination of their labours in providing for the dispatch of supplies of food-grain to the distressed districts, and I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Mr. J. C. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, his Deputy Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff, and among them especially to Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, as well as to Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, and the other officers and staff of the Company who were actively engaged at the time of the great strain upon the resources of the line, the thanks of the Government of India for their services which have been brought to notice by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

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Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—No. 503 R., dated the 23rd February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, having brought to notice the assistance afforded by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to the Government in the famine crisis, by expediting, as far as possible, the despatch of rice from the river side station at Chitpore, to the distressed districts, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to yourself and to the several heads of Departments of the Eastern Bengal Railway for this service.

Memorandum from LIEUT.-COLONEL C. POLLARD, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 101, dated 27th January 1875.

In compliance with Public Works Department No. 2379 R, dated 24th September 1874, the undersigned has the honor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the report therein called for, showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grains to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

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Report showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grain to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The accompanying table, marked A, shows the amount of grain despatched by the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the period of nine months (15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874) to have aggregated 45,73,122 maunds, realizing in freight Rs. 12,77,055, of which Rs. 6,69,017 was paid by Government as compensation for the reduction from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile.

An examination of the table will show that the export from Loodianah was nearly one-half (accurately it was 0·48) of the whole quantity despatched. Umballa and the adjoining stations of Rajpoora and Burrara stands also high.

The average number of goods train run on the down line averaged monthly during this period 108·95 against an average of 35 before the grain traffic commenced. The extra expenditure on the goods sheds, running establishments, loading and storing, averaged Rs. 1,194 per mensem.

There is no doubt that this Company lost several large consignments of grain from want of wagons. It was not that our rolling-stock was insufficient, but that it was impossible for the East Indian Railway to return an equivalent for our wagons thrown upon that line, and delay of five and six days took place before they could be returned. This told against our traffic.

The officials of the Company worked arduously and well, and it is very creditable to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross and his assistant Mr. A. Saunders, that so much was done with so small an increase to the staff. The Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his assistants, Mr. Sandiford and W. Bocquet, met the demands in their Departments promptly and energetically.

## SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

*Statement showing the weight of grain booked from Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Stations to Famine Districts in Bengal, and the amount of freight received from Government and the Public from 15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874.*

| STATIONS. | Nov. 1873. Weight. | December. Weight. | Total. | January 1874. Weight. | February. Weight. | March. Weight. | April. Weight. | May. Weight. | June. Weight. | Total. | July 1874. Weight. | August. Weight. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. | Mds. S. |
| Begumabad ... | .. | 831 0 | 831 0 | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | ... | 831 00 |
| Meerut City ... | 5,853 30 | 28,230 20 | 34,084 10 | 46,117 30 | 21,441 30 | 5,711 20 | 2,229 10 | 29,036 20 | 35,990 20 | 1,40,527 10 | 19,057 20 | 13,214 10 | 32,271 30 | 2,06,883 10 |
| Khutowlie ... | .. | 341 10 | 341 10 | 1,512 10 | 7,224 20 | 331 20 | .. | 2,132 30 | 2,279 0 | 13,480 0 | 5,159 10 | 3,172 30 | 8,332 0 | 22,153 10 |
| Mozuffurnuggur .. | 1,156 0 | 8,824 10 | 9,980 10 | 11,737 20 | 10,222 30 | 6,517 30 | 822 20 | 3,301 0 | 4,054 30 | 36,656 10 | 4,791 20 | 3,189 0 | 7,980 20 | 54,617 00 |
| Deobund ... | ... | 846 0 | 846 0 | 13,464 20 | 7,361 10 | 5,585 0 | 1,368 30 | 5,200 10 | 1,201 10 | 34,181 0 | 3,345 20 | 1,983 20 | 5,329 0 | 40,356 00 |
| Saharunpore ... | ... | 840 0 | 840 0 | 6,179 30 | 17,915 30 | 4,337 0 | 1,420 20 | 11,705 30 | 12,106 0 | 53,664 30 | 7,724 30 | 5,263 10 | 12,988 0 | 67,492 30 |
| Sirsawa | .. | 901 30 | 901 30 | 8,129 0 | 10,551 10 | 4,277 30 | ... | 662 0 | 1,003 20 | 24,623 20 | 938 0 | 825 0 | 1,763 0 | 27,288 10 |
| Jugadree . | 169 10 | 1,200 10 | 1,369 20 | 21,763 20 | 14,414 20 | 18,856 20 | 1,355 0 | 9,302 10 | 9,984 0 | 75,675 30 | 13,759 10 | 6,348 10 | 20,107 20 | 97,152 30 |
| Burara . | .. | 842 0 | 842 0 | 5,805 30 | 6,214 20 | 10,758 20 | 2,524 30 | 4,166 10 | 3,967 30 | 33,437 20 | 2,966 30 | 8,668 30 | 11,635 20 | 45,915 00 |
| Amballa Cantonment ... | 338 10 | 6,803 20 | 7,141 30 | 12,296 20 | 29,467 10 | 26,945 10 | 8,505 30 | 55,973 30 | 44,576 10 | 1,77,764 30 | 34,647 0 | 5,779 30 | 40,426 30 | 2,25,333 10 |
| Amballa City .. | 1,606 30 | 13,574 30 | 15,181 20 | 39,833 0 | 26,174 20 | 43,438 10 | 29,581 0 | 59,659 20 | 50,238 0 | 2,48,924 10 | 34,829 10 | 4,468 10 | 39,297 20 | 3,03,403 10 |
| Rajpoora .. | 410 0 | 16,943 10 | 17,353 10 | 25,747 30 | 40,433 0 | 22,096 0 | 16,397 20 | 28,700 20 | 21,134 20 | 1,54,509 10 | 9,383 30 | 6,231 20 | 15,615 10 | 1,87,477 30 |
| Sirhind .. | | 351 30 | 351 30 | 651 0 | 9,215 10 | 13,312 20 | 472 20 | 3,632 0 | 1,330 20 | 28,613 30 | 1,844 30 | 2,291 0 | 4,135 30 | 33,101 10 |
| Khunnah ... | ... | 1,131 0 | 1,131 0 | 1,374 20 | 8,703 0 | 11,961 20 | 341 30 | 5,497 0 | 2,481 10 | 30,359 0 | 5,874 10 | 2,218 10 | 8,092 20 | 39,582 20 |
| Sunnehwall ... | .. | 334 30 | 334 30 | 17,565 30 | 8,055 10 | 10,094 30 | 1,355 20 | 5,375 30 | 20,032 0 | 62,479 0 | 10,426 10 | 3,865 10 | 14,291 20 | 77,105 10 |
| Loodianah ... | 34,432 0 | 3,16,653 30 | 3,51,085 30 | 2,60,539 20 | 1,79,893 10 | 2,70,977 20 | 1,70,870 0 | 2,42,976 10 | 4,06,164 20 | 15,31,421 0 | 2,34,545 0 | 47,601 20 | 2,82,146 20 | 21,64,653 10 |
| Phillour ... | ... | 3,587 30 | 3,587 30 | 23,486 10 | 45,948 0 | 56,278 30 | 1,341 20 | 14,824 20 | 24,179 20 | 1,66,058 20 | 31,841 20 | 14,224 30 | 46,066 10 | 2,15,712 20 |
| Phugwara ... | . | ... | . | 625 30 | 5,948 10 | 5,244 10 | 500 10 | 507 10 | 2,841 20 | 15,667 10 | 1,608 20 | 352 20 | 1,961 0 | 17,628 10 |
| Jullunder Cantonment ... | 306 0 | 4,694 20 | 5,000 20 | 9,099 10 | 12,810 0 | 24,364 20 | 8,679 0 | 25,507 10 | 35,012 0 | 1,15,472 0 | 33,714 30 | 10,330 0 | 44,044 30 | 1,64,517 10 |
| Jullunder City .. | ... | 7,595 0 | 7,595 0 | 11,089 0 | 6,813 20 | 18,513 30 | 7,898 30 | 11,839 30 | 26,365 10 | 82,520 0 | 21,718 30 | 7,785 10 | 29,504 0 | 1,19,619 0 |
| Khurtarpore . | ... | 2,994 30 | 2,294 30 | 4,049 10 | 2,798 0 | 3,480 10 | 1,802 0 | 1,972 20 | 6,064 20 | 20,166 20 | 9,645 10 | 6,430 30 | 16,076 0 | 39,237 10 |
| East Bank, Beas | .. | . | . | . . | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 169 10 | 169 10 | 169 10 |
| Beas .. | .. | 321 20 | 321 20 | . | .. | | .. | 1,671 10 | 2,519 30 | 4,191 0 | 2,869 0 | 3,656 30 | 6,525 30 | 11,038 10 |
| Jundealla . | ... | | | .. | 669 30 | 2,723 10 | . | 825 30 | 166 30 | 4,385 20 | 327 10 | 587 0 | 914 10 | 5,299 30 |
| Umritsur . | 532 20 | 10,602 10 | 11,134 30 | 12,762 20 | 35,679 30 | 36,347 10 | 1,887 0 | 34,411 30 | 9,721 30 | 1,30,810 0 | 20,020 20 | 7,204 20 | 27,225 00 | 1,69,169 30 |
| Attaree . | . | .. | .. | ... | . | 343 20 | ... | . | .. | 343 20 | ... | . | ..... | 343 20 |
| Mean Meer, East | . | | .. | 156 0 | 2,471 10 | 750 10 | ... | 835 30 | | 4,213 10 | 666 0 | 142 0 | 808 0 | 5,021 10 |
| Lahore .. | ... | | | 297 0 | 49,503 20 | 28,231 30 | 20,870 30 | 33,788 30 | 12,215 30 | 1,44,907 20 | 15,492 20 | 3,000 0 | 18,492 20 | 1,63,400 0 |
| Raiwind | . | . | .. | 5,753 30 | 23,885 10 | 11,399 10 | 3,617 10 | 11,555 10 | 3,688 30 | 59,899 20 | 4,697 20 | 337 0 | 5,034 20 | 64,934 0 |
| Okara .. | ... | | . | ... | 468 0 | 2,506 20 | 712 0 | .. | .. | 3,686 20 | ... | ... | ... | 3,686 20 |
| Total weight | 44,804 20 | 4,28,445 20 | 4,73,250 0 | 5,40,036 30 | 5,84,283 0 | 6,45,384 20 | 2,84,553 10 | 6,05,061 10 | 7,39,319 10 | 33,98,638 0 | 5,31,894 10 | 1,69,340 0 | 7,01,234 10 | 45,73,122 10 |
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| Amount charged to Government | 5,515 4 | 55,650 8 | 61,165 12 | 65,476 5 | 79,997 4 | 90,379 3 | 40,029 14 | 80,431 7 | 96,789 14 | 4,53,103 15 | 70,951 9 | 2,744 9 | 91,696 2 | *2,071 11<br>6,05,965 13 |
| Amount charged to Public ... | 6,084 8 | 61,698 1 | 67,782 9 | 72,055 3 | 87,819 13 | 99,432 9 | 43,976 4 | 88,571 14 | 1,07,196 6 | 4,99,052 1 | 78,688 14 | 23,494 2 | 1,02,183 0 | 6,69,017 10 |
| Total Amount... | 11,599 12 | 1,17,348 9 | 1,28,948 5 | 1,37,531 8 | 1,67,817 1 | 1,89,811 12 | 84,006 2 | 1,69,003 5 | 2,03,986 4 | 9,52,156 0 | 1,49,640 7 | 44,238 11 | 1,93,879 2 | 12,77,055 2 |

* On account of under-charges.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company,—No. 512, dated 24th February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, having brought to the notice of the Government of India the assistance afforded by the staff under your orders in the despatch of food-grain to the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to express to you His Excellency's acknowledgment of the service rendered, and to request that you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross, and his Assistant, Mr. A. Saunders, to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his Assistants, Mr. Sandiford and Mr. W. Bocquet and to the rest of the staff.

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Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 1772, dated 1st August 1874.

As directed in the last paragraph of your letter No. 2210, dated 9th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following report regarding the rice purchased in Calcutta or landed from ships for despatch to the famine districts between the 14th November 1873 and the 31st July 1874.

Incorporating Mr. Toynbee's and Captain Smith's transactions with my own.

2. To make it more complete, I have incorporated with my own proceedings those of my predecessors, Mr. Toynbee and Captain J. Barnard Smith, but kept each separate for easier reference.

3. The quantities of Government rice purchased locally or imported into Calcutta were as follows:—

| | Number of cargoes brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of river steamers and sloops. | | | Received by G. Toynbee, Esq., C. S., to 25th January 1874. | | Received by Captain J. B. Smith from 26th January to 25th February. | | Received by Major J. Graham from 26th February to 31st July. | | Total number of bags received. | Total number of maunds received. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 43 cargoes delivered to G. Toynbee, Esq., C. S. | 45 cargoes delivered to Captain J. B. Smith. | 206 cargoes delivered to Major J. Graham. | Bags. | Maunds. | Bags. | Maunds. | Bags. | Maunds. | | | |
| 30-seer bags ... ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,59,640 | 1,94,730 | | | This does not include seed-grain purchased by Mr. Toynbee. |
| 1-maund bags ... ... | | | | ... | ... | 97,211 | 97,211 | 4,63,738 | 4,63,738 | | | |
| 2 „ „ ... ... | | | | 7,50,684 | 14,73,782 | ... | ... | 651,081 | 1,302,162 | 3,977,409 | 7,954,818 | |
| 2½ „ „ ... ... | | | | ... | ... | 24,633 | 63,084 | 25,478 | 62,984 | | | |
| | Total number of cargoes, 294. | | | 7,50,684 | 14,73,782 | 7,72,925 | 14,62,457 | 47,26,265 | 86,76,270 | 62,49,874 | 1,16,12,509 | |

4. The above quantities were delivered or landed by—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steel, Mackintosh and Company ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6,133 | 12,266 | 6,133 | 12,266 |
| Macknight, Anderson and Company ... ... | 12,000 | 24,000 | 32,245 | 64,490 | 3,16,984 | 6,33,968 | 3,61,229 | 7,22,458 |
| Robert and Charriol ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,33,970 | 9,43,390 | 6,33,970 | 9,43,390 |
| Marcus, Samuel and Company ... ... | 1,35,199 | 2,17,078 | 1,25,086 | 1,53,002 | 1,59,187 | 1,59,187 | 4,19,472 | 5,29,267 |
| Bird and Company (Landing Agents) ... ... | 4,47,706 | 9,21,093 | 6,15,594 | 12,44,965 | 36,09,991 | 69,27,459 | 46,73,291 | 90,93,517 |
| Local purchases by Mr. Toynbee ... ... | 1,55,779 | 3,11,611 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,55,779 | 3,11,611 |
| TOTAL ... | 7,50,684 | 14,73,782 | 7,72,925 | 14,62,457 | 47,26,265 | 86,76,270 | 62,49,874 | 1,16,12,509 |

5. They consisted of—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma rice ... ... ... ... | 3,11,322 | 6,54,237 | 4,94,367 | 10,02,552 | 30,86,955 | 58,82,854 | 38,92,644 | 75,39,643 |
| Saigon „ ... ... ... ... | 1,35,199 | 2,17,078 | 1,25,086 | 1,53,002 | 7,93,157 | 11,02,577 | 10,53,442 | 14,72,657 |
| Orissa „ ... ... ... ... | 92,851 | 1,80,093 | 46,099 | 92,157 | 1,00,876 | 2,00,285 | 2,39,826 | 4,72,535 |
| Chittagong rice ... ... ... | 12,000 | 24,000 | 32,245 | 64,490 | 3,16,984 | 6,33,968 | 3,61,229 | 7,22,458 |
| Madras rice ... ... ... ... | 43,533 | 86,763 | 75,128 | 1,50,256 | 4,28,293 | 8,56,586 | 5,46,954 | 10,93,605 |
| Bengal (locally purchased) ... ... | 1,55,779 | 3,11,611 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,55,779 | 3,11,611 |
| TOTAL ... | 7,50,684 | 14,73,782 | 7,72,925 | 14,62,457 | 47,26,265 | 86,76,270 | 62,49,874 | 1,16,12,509 |

6. The quantities despatched from November 18th, 1873, to July 31st, 1874, were forwarded as follows :—

| | Despatched by G. Toynbee, Esq., C.S. | | Despatched by Captain J. B. Smith. | | Despatched by Major J. Graham. | | Total quantities despatched. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bags. | Maunds. | Bags. | Maunds. | Bags. | Maunds. | Bags. | Maunds. |
| East Indian Railway ... | 5,97,372 | 11,77,735 | 6,31,488 | 12,76,753 | 31,76,410 | 58,45,338 | 44,05,270 | 82,99,826 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 1,38,971 | 2,67,365 | 1,27,412 | 1,57,654 | 7,40,568 | 13,06,237 | 10,06,951 | 17,31,256 |
| River steamers and flats | 14,341 | 28,682 | 14,025 | 28,050 | 53,942 | 1,02,318 | 82,308 | 1,59,050 |
| TOTAL ... | 7,50,684 | 14,73,782 | 7,72,925 | 14,62,457 | 39,70,920 | 72,53,893 | 54,94,529 | 1,01,90,132 |

7. The average daily and total monthly deliveries made by Messrs. Bird and Company, the Government Landing Contractors, during the whole of their contracts, were—

| MONTHS. | Average daily deliveries. | Monthly deliveries. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| November ... ... ... ... ... | 111 | 1,444 |
| December ... ... ... ... ... | 316 | 8,859 |
| January ... ... ... ... ... | 1,136 | 35,200 |
| February ... ... ... ... ... | 1,654 | 46,309 |
| March ... ... ... ... ... | 2,540 | 78,820 |
| April ... ... ... ... ... | 2,800 | 84,012 |
| May ... ... ... ... ... | 2,007 | 62,205 |
| June ... ... ... ... ... | 1,028 | 25,709 |
| July ... ... ... ... ... | 1,674 | 2,570 |

Messrs. Bird and Company alone had at one time employed in this work 450 cargo boats, carrying about 25 tons each, 5,000 coolies, and 920 carts.

The largest landing made by them was on April 6th, consisting of—

| Bags. | Tons. | Maunds. |
|---|---|---|
| 55,544 | 4,114 | 1,11,078 |

8. The average daily and total monthly despatches made by the East Indian Railway Company from 18th November 1873 to 31st July 1874 were—

| MONTHS. | Daily average number of wagons despatched. | Daily average number of bags despatched. | Monthly number of wagons despatched. | Monthly number of bags despatched. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| November ... ... ... | 19 | 1,917 | 212 | 21,083 |
| December ... ... ... | 39 | 3,860 | 966 | 96,491 |
| January ... ... ... | 116 | 11,663 | 3,499 | 3,49,898 |
| February ... ... ... | 224 | 22,460 | 6,291 | 6,28,885 |
| March ... ... ... | 266 | 26,657 | 8,264 | 8,26,366 |
| April ... ... ... | 361 | 36,117 | 10,832 | 10,83,535 |
| May ... ... ... | 271 | 27,111 | 8,404 | 8,40,439 |
| June ... ... ... | 62 | 6,494 | 1,812 | 1,88,334 |
| July ... ... ... | 63 | 8,447 | 1,977 | 2,61,856 |

The largest despatch was made on—

| | Bags. | Maunds. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 16th ... ... ... ... | 46,556 | 88,478 | 3,160 |

9. The largest balance in store was on the 26th June—

| Bags. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 9,96,338 | 66,325 |

Number of vessels employed, and the unloading and landing of their cargoes.

10. In addition to the sloops and river steamers bringing rice from Orissa, 101 vessels were employed in conveying cargoes from beyond sea. With such a fleet, amongst which were country sailing ships and some of the fastest of the Suez Canal steamers, and owing to their cargoes being laden at so many different ports and by so many different agents, it was of course impossible to arrange for their arrivals at any regular intervals; consequently at one time we had only a few vessels in port, and at another more than we could possibly deal with. As my particular attention was directed to keeping up a never-failing supply for the railways, the work was one of great anxiety. If we had too few vessels, there was the danger of a short supply; if too many, of the ships coming on demurrage. It was easy to get the cargoes unladen; but owing to the limited frontage the railways possess, part of which was always taken up with private traffic, there was frequently the greatest trouble in getting our landings effected; and I have often seen the banks lined with boats two and three deep with others moored outside in the stream.

Landing-places and reserves for despatch by East Indian Railway.

11. To lighten the pressure as much as possible, it was arranged to land the grain for the East Indian Railway at five different places.

*1st.*—At the Howrah loading platforms. Here, when wagons were available, they were run down to the shore and filled direct from the boats; when they were not, the Railway Company placed at our disposal three and a half of their loading platforms, capable of containing about 40,000 bags. But in addition to these we have often had the beach covered with stacks of rice.

*2nd.*—At the old engine-sheds. These buildings were our great loading reserve godowns; they were capable of containing 20,000 tons of rice as Bengal rice is usually stored, but as they are unfortunately situated above 500 yards from the landing place, there was great difficulty in getting the rice into them. For a long time it was carried by coolies, but when the very hot weather set in, they could not carry such a load (2 maunds, say 165 lbs.) such a distance; they broke down and commenced to desert. Fortunately I was then able to arrange to have the work done with railway trucks, though it caused much inconvenience, as there was no direct line of rails to the sheds, and the wagons on this work interfered with the ordinary traffic. We had previously tried carts, but they could not work over so many lines of rails.

*3rd.*—At the portico of the Howrah passengers' platform. The railway allowed us to use this also, and here the greater part of the Saigon rice was loaded and despatched. The distance from the landing place was about 150 yards, a long lead, but not so oppressive as to the engine-sheds.

*4th.*—At the North Ghât at Sulkea. This place we reserved for Orissa rice only, and we had so much testing, examining, and exchanging of the Orissa supplies that it was fully occupied.

*5th.*—At the South Ghât at Sulkea. Here two temporary loading platforms were erected before my arrival, which I found simply invaluable. Millions of maunds passed over them. Again and again they broke down and were repaired, but the work never ceased, and for both Europeans and Natives it was most severe, for the corrugated iron roofs reflected the heat, and the boards were so hot that even watering them did not keep the coolies' feet from being blistered, and I had to cover them with old gunny bags.

Landing-places and reserves for despatch by Eastern Bengal Railway.

12. For the Eastern Bengal Railway we landed rice at their river-side station of Chitpore, loading the wagons direct from the boats when they were available; and when they were not, we either stacked the rice on the bank or in the railway godowns, which they allowed us the use of on paying rent for the same. Besides Chitpore, we also used the Sealdah station for despatching all the Saigon consignments of Messrs. Samuel and Company, which, after being rebagged at the jetties, were conveyed to Sealdah on carts.

Assistance afforded by East Indian Railway.

13. I may here remark that the East Indian Railway Company has, without rent or charge, placed at our disposal every building they had available, and large quantities of material for storing. They entirely floored for us with old sleepers the engine-sheds at Howrah, lent 2,768 more for the Opium Godowns, and 17,455 new and 3,367 old for the Salt Golahs, and the sheds on their own and the Docking Company's premises at Sulkeah. (You are aware that the Opium Godown is on this side of the river, and the Salt Golahs and Docking Company's sheds entirely separate from the Railway Company's grounds.) In fact, they have in every way and in the most liberal manner endeavoured to facilitate the operations of Government.

Loading river steamers.

14. The river steamers were all loaded direct from ships so long as we had any vessels discharging cargoes.

Difficulties experienced in unloading and landing cargoes.

15. Our chief drawbacks in unloading and landing the cargoes were—

*1st.*—The way in which vessels were occasionally chartered. Some we were bound to discharge at the rate of 600 tons (say 10,000 bags) a day; and if we had, as was generally the case, ten or twelve other steamers in port when these arrived, it was not a little disheartening to find a vessel come on our hand from which the cargo must be discharged at this rate, or a penalty of (often) Rs. 1,000 a day entailed on Government. From others we were bound to take "as much as they liked to discharge on Sundays or week days, by night or by day."

*2nd.*—Cargoes of 2½-maund bags, which the coolies would not—indeed could not—lift. The East Indian Railway landed these for me at their jetties by the steam cranes.

*3rd.*—Our greatest infliction was the state of the bags from Madras. My establishments were taken up day after day repairing and rebagging these. Our platforms, our landing-places, our godowns, were all covered with them in a burst and torn state, and the annoyance caused by them when we had such heavy work on hand was inexpressible.

Godowns employed.

16. Long before our despatches ceased, the pressure upon us from the great number of ships arriving forced us to commence storing, and at various times we had the following quantities in the following places:—

| | | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Calcutta Side.* | | |
| 1. | Opium Godowns ... ... | 5,333 | These were landed at different ghâts, and conveyed thence by carts. |
| 2. | Bonded Warehouse ... ... | 6,285 | |
| 3. | Pittooria Ghât ... ... | 4,493 | |
| 4. | No. 6, Clive Row ... ... | 2,083 | Landed at the jetties, rebagged there, and conveyed thence by carts. |
| 5. | Sealdah station ... ... | 8,237 | Landed at Chitpore and conveyed thence by rail. |
| 6. | Ditto old shed ... ... | 2,000 | |
| 7. | Chitpore railway godowns . ... | 2,775 | Landed at Chitpore and carried by carts. |
| 8. | Chitpore new sheds ... ... | 8,828 | Filled from the Sealdah terminus, the Chitpore godowns, and the Sealdah old shed, when they had to be vacated. |
| | *Howrah side.* | | |
| 9. | Engine-sheds ... ... | 9,291 | Landed at Howrah and carried by coolies and trucks. |
| 10. | Portico, Howrah station ... | 988 | By boats and carts from Messrs. Robert and Chatriol's godowns at Sulkeah. |

| | *Howrah Side*—contd. | *Tons.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Salt Golahs .. ... | 1,324 | By carts from Sulkeah. |
| 12. | Calcutta Docking Company's old shed | 1,625 | Ditto. |
| 13. | Ditto. ditto new sheds | 8,175 | Ditto. |
| 14. | Sulkeah railway sheds ... | 14,904 | Ditto, with the exception of the few sheds on the river bank, which were filled by the coolies only. |
| 15. | Ditto temporary loading platforms | | |
| 16. | No. 141, Sulkea Road ... ... | 2,045 | Filled from Messrs. Robert and Charriol's godowns by carts. |
| 17. | Moody Cotton Press ... ... | 2,068 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 80,454 | |

Despatches.

17. Of the despatches I have already said so much in my remarks about landings that I need only here add that for weeks together we were loading and sending off from 50 to 60,000 bags daily. The East Indian Railway Company kept up for this work an extra staff of above 100 clerks.

Casualties.

18. During all this period I am happy to say that our only casualties were one coolie, who had a sunstroke and died in a few minutes at Chitpore, and another who got his leg broken by a bag of rice falling on him in the engine-sheds.

Messrs. Bird and Company, Landing Contractors.

Mr. Broughton, District Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway.

19. I cannot close this report without briefly bringing to the notice of Government how admirably the work of landing was carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of despatching by Mr Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway.

The former had an unlimited supply of boats. Their working partner, Mr. S. Bird, superintending their enormous landings, never failed by his presence and arrangements to overcome every difficulty.

Of Mr. Broughton I will only say, that on all occasions and at all times he gave me the most ready and willing assistance, often at great inconvenience to himself. As to the work they effected, the details above given speak for themselves.

Had it not been for the manner in which they worked most cordially with Mr. Toynbee, the despatching officer, and myself, the work would have been much more difficult; and it was no little gain to have had such able and willing hands to assist in the arrangements for landing above 11½ millions and despatching above 10 millions of maunds.

Losses.

*P. S.*—I had hoped to have been able to furnish with this report a memorandum showing the very small loss which Government has incurred from having rice damaged either on board-ships or when in my charge here. I am preparing it in communication with the Assistant Comptroller General, and will furnish it hereafter.

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Letter from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty,—No. 2505. dated 11th September 1874.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter No. 1772, dated 1st ultimo, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and despatch up-country of the rice purchased in Calcutta or ordered from beyond sea for the supply of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal.

2. It appears from your report that between the 14th November and the 31st July last 294 cargoes of Government rice were brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of sloops and river steamers, the whole aggregating 62,49,874 bags, or 1,16,12,509 maunds of about 82 lbs. each. This amount was of course exclusive of the Government purchases in Calcutta, which, however, were comparatively inconsiderable. The despatches during the same period from Calcutta were 1,01,90,132 maunds, of which 82,99,826 maunds were carried away by the East Indian Railway—the largest despatch in one day being 88,478 maunds—on the 16th April. The bulk of the whole quantity was

taken from on board-ship and delivered over to the railway authorities by the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, who were entrusted with the entire contract in view to avoid, as far as possible, competition in the labor market and disturbance of the ordinary rates of coolies and boats. Their total deliveries amounted to 93,87,481 maunds, their largest monthly delivery being 22,85,126 maunds, or 84,012 tons, giving a daily average during the month of 76,160 maunds, or 2,800 tons. There were of course many difficulties in arranging at the same time for such large receipts from so many different quarters and for despatches from only two railway stations, and these difficulties were aggravated, on the one hand, by the rate of discharge required by some of the charter parties and by the state in which some of the cargoes were received, and, on the other, by the limited river frontage and accommodation afforded by the railways and by the requirements of private trade with which special instructions had been issued not to interfere. These difficulties, however, appear to have been overcome by multiplying the points of receipt, reserve, and despatch, by your constant personal supervision, by the efficiency of the Government contractors, and by the cordial co-operation of the Railway Companies.

3. The whole arrangements have been exceedingly well managed throughout, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the successful conduct, without hindrance or delay, of such a large operation at a very important stage when there were many elements of failure, and failure would have been serious, is highly creditable to you, and you have well earned the thanks of Government. You bring to notice the services of the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of Mr. Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, as well as the liberal arrangements made by the Company for the accommodation of the rice previous to its despatch by their line. When the operations have been brought to a close a suitable opportunity will be taken of acknowledging these services.

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Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 2070, dated 4th February 1875.

I have now the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the last rice godowns have been emptied.

2. I beg to annex a statement showing in detail the disposal of all the rice (86,96,548, eight millions six hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight maunds, about 319,465 tons) which was received by me.

From the statement it will be seen that—

238,884 tons were despatched by the East Indian Railway,
49,464 by the Eastern Bengal Railway,
9,632 by river steamers, &c.,
73 made over to the civil authorities in Calcutta,
84 lost by the landing contractors, of which the price has been recovered from them, and
6 lost by damage in godown. The remainder (21,320 tons) was sold.

3. In my letter No. 1976* of the 16th November last, I reported the care I had taken and was taking in recovering all sweepings from ships, boats, platforms, &c., and I beg to report that the quantity collected in this way (712½ tons) has been sold for Rs. 29,095-8.

* Proceedings for December 1874, No. 16.

4. The total amount realised by the sales was Rs. 8,09,283-5-6, which has been duly received and credited to Government.

5. I have been informed by different members of the mercantile community that the rice brought much higher prices than they expected. I know many European merchants came to the sales to buy, and could not give the prices given by natives. The very high rates of freight prevailing during the last three months were greatly against the sales.

These rates, which were thirty shillings a ton when the first sale took place, had, I understand, risen to sixty when the last auction was held.

6. The average price which the whole sales brought was Re. 1-6-6 per maund net, about Rs. 38-4-6 (or say £ 3-16-6) per ton.

7. The rice sold in Calcutta has been shipped to England, France, Ceylon, Singapore, the Maldives, Aden, Jedda, and to Bombay for the Persian Gulf; a considerable quantity has been retailed on the spot, and a good deal sent through the neighbouring districts by country boats.

8. Much of the rice was rebagged and weighed at the sheds before removal, and the loss was ascertained (according to the statements of the purchasers) to be about 6 per cent.

9. The rebagging was particularly necessary as regards the Madras rice, which was found in some stacks almost in bulk, the bags from their own rottenness and the attacks of birds and rats having become entirely useless.

10. The rice all through the season suffered more from birds than any kind of vermin, and it was only latterly when the most of it was removed and that the rats concentrated their forces on the small quantity remaining that the stacks suffered much. There was little or no loss however, as off the floors and from the ground under them I collected hundreds of maunds.

11. The Docking Company's premises, after having been put in order by the Department of Public Works, were made over, on the 15th ultimo, by the Executive Engineer and myself to the Superintendent of that Company, who expressed himself fully satisfied in every way. I have made over the sheds on the East Indian Railway Company's premises at Sulkea to the Department of Public Works. The last lot of rice was removed from them yesterday.

12. All the unserviceable tarpaulins, gunny bags, scales, weights, &c., were sold by auction on the 25th ultimo, as sanctioned in your letter† No. 2805, dated 29th December 1874. I have not as yet received the account sales from Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Company, but the amount will be duly realised by me and credited to Government.

† Proceedings for December 1874, No. 15.

13. Every establishment has been discharged and every account paid. I know of nothing unsettled or unadjusted with the exception mentioned in last paragraph.

14. I have asked the Comptroller General if there is any objection to my closing this office either as regards his own accounts or my accounts with him, and he has replied that there is none.

15. I have now therefore only to solicit the permission of Government to close my office, and orders regarding the disposal of its records.

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*Rice sales statement showing the quantities and descriptions of rice sold, the amounts realised, and the average prices obtained per maund net.*

| Description. | Quantities sold. | | Amounts realised. | | | | Price per maund net, after deduction of loss. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bags. | Maunds, net. | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Burma ... ... ... ... | 2,46,915 | 4,40,074 | 5,97,644 | 9 | 6 | | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 69,650 | 1,33,035 | 2,08,601 | 14 | 0 | | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Saigon ... ... ... ... | 1,034 | 2,055 | 2,976 | 14 | 0 | | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Orissa ... ... ... ... | 12 | 23 | 60 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| | 3,17,611 | 5,75,187 | 8,09,283 | 5 | 6 | | 1 | 6 | 6 |

Gross quantity sold 5,99,776 maunds.

Average loss allowed at the sales 4¼ per cent.

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th February* 1875.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
*On special duty.*

*Dr.* *Major James Graham (On special duty), in account current with the Government of India.* *Cr.*

| | Bags. | Maunds. | | Bags. | Maunds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Burma, rice received ... ... | 32,58,084 | 62,25,125 163/288 | By quantities made over to the Government of Bengal and despatched by— | | |
| „ Saigon „ ... ... | 7,93,170 | 11,02,590 | East Indian Railway ... ... | 35,30,497 | 65,02,964 118/288 |
| „ Madras „ ... ... | 4,27,493 | 8,54,986 | Eastern Bengal Railway ... ... | 7,62,676 | 13,46,520 |
| „ Chittagong „ ... ... | 1,46,781 | 2,93,562 | River Steamers and Flats ... ... | 1,33,887 | 2,62,207 216/288 |
| „ Orissa „ ... ... | 1,00,876 | 2,00,285 | „ Collector of Howrah ... ... | 400 | 800 |
| „ Ranee of Bobilly, rice received ... | 10,000 | 20,000 | „ „ 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 600 | 1,200 |
| „ Collected from sweepings, &c. ... | 10,507 | 19,397 | „ Alipore Jail (Dr. McKenzie) ... | 1 | 2 |
| | | | „ Sales ... ... ... | 3,17,611 | 5,99,776 |
| | | | „ damaged rice ex S. S. *Asia:* value recovered from Messrs. Bird and Company. | 350 | 700 |
| | | | „ damaged and short delivered rice ex S. S. *Socotra:* value recovered from Messrs. Bird and Company. | 713 | 1,426 |
| | | | „ damaged rice ex S. S. *Bræmer Castle:* value recovered from India General Steam Navigation Company. | 79 | 158 |
| | | | „ short delivered ex S. S. *Bræmer Castle:* value recovered from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. | 8 | 16 |
| | | | „ losses sanctioned and written off accounts... | 89 | 175 117/288 |
| TOTAL ... | 47,46,911 | 87,15,945 163/288 | TOTAL ... | 47,46,911 | 87,15,945 163/288 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th February* 1875.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
*On special duty.*

Letter from C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. GRAHAM, on Special Duty, No. 75, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2070, dated the 4th instant, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and disposal of the rice, amounting to 8,696,548 maunds, with the charge of which you have been entrusted.

2. I am to repeat the thanks of the Government of India for the very satisfactory manner in which you have performed the arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon you from the end of February 1874 to the close of the relief operations and the disposal of the rice remaining on hand.

3. I am to request that you will convey to Messrs. Bird and Company and especially to Mr. S. Bird, the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which their work was performed.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has already conveyed his thanks to Mr. Toynbee, who has managed exceedingly well the business of receiving the grain from you and despatching it by train.

4. Your office may now be closed, and the records handed over to the Office of the Comptroller General.

5. I am to add that this letter, together with your letter of the 1st August last, and the reply thereto of the 11th September 1874, No. 2505, will be published for general information.

6. A separate letter has been sent to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, thanking the Agency and Mr. Broughton for their co-operation in facilitating the transport of rice.

*Statement showing the Quantity of Rice (distinguishing Table and other kinds), Paddy, Wheat, Gram, and other Food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months, from 1st October to 30th September of the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Whither Exported. | In the 12 months from 1st October to 30th September. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872-73. | | | | | | | | | 1873 74. | | | | | | | | |
| | Rice. | | Paddy. | Total of Rice and Paddy. | Other Food-grains. | | | | Grand Total of all Food-grains. | Rice. | | Paddy. | Total of Rice and Paddy. | Other Food-grains. | | | | Grand Total of all Food-grains. |
| | Table | Other kinds. | | | Wheat. | Gram. | Other kinds. | Total. | | Table. | Other kinds. | | | Wheat. | Gram. | Other kinds. | Total. | |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| To Ceylon ... ... ... | 104 | 64,479 | 2,194 | 66,777 | 29 | 1,730 | 1,154 | 2,913 | 69,690 | 28 | 37,037 | 1,806 | 38,871 | ... | 842 | 1,459 | 2,301 | 41,172 |
| „ Mauritius, Bourbon and W. I. Islands ... ... | 1,728 | 109,146 | ... | 110,874 | 2,636 | 6,122 | 5,344 | 14,102 | 124,976 | 1,643 | 80,551 | ... | 82,194 | 4,623 | 5,455 | 6,708 | 16,786 | 98,980 |
| „ Other Foreign Countries ... | 24,240 | 88,939 | 31 | 113,210 | 11,818 | 353 | 221 | 12,392 | 125,602 | 26,599 | 33,923 | 9 | 60,531 | 19,102 | 577 | 304 | 19,983 | 80,514 |
| Total to Foreign Countries .. | 26,072 | 262,564 | 2,225 | 290,861 | 14,483 | 8,205 | 6,719 | 29,407 | 320,268 | 28,270 | 151,511 | 1,815 | 181,596 | 23,725 | 6,874 | 8,471 | 39,070 | 220,666 |
| To other Presidencies beyond Bengal | 40,760 | 70,238 | 8,853 | 119,851 | 1,455 | 4,034 | 8,094 | 13,583 | 133,434 | 3,369 | 25,879 | 6,511 | 35,759 | 713 | 1,289 | 6,029 | 8,031 | 43,790 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 66,832 | 332,802 | 11,078 | 410,712 | 15,938 | 12,239 | 14,813 | 42,990 | 453,702 | 31,639 | 177,390 | 8,326 | 217,355 | 24,438 | 8,163 | 14,500 | 47,101 | 264,456 |

Note.—The figures for table-rice represent those for the Port of Calcutta only, as these for the minor ports cannot be distinguished; but it is believed that the exports of table-rice from the latter ports are unimportant.

*2nd December* 1874.

E. F. HARRISON.

*Printed and published for the* Govt. of India *at the Office of* Supdt. of Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875.
Native Soldiers' Rights and Liabilities Act.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Loan Act, 1875.
Burma Fisheries Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Madras Salt Bill.
Report of Select Committee and Amended Presidency Police Magistrate's Bill, 1875.
The Burma Land and Revenue Bill, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT, No. 9.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

*Fort William, the 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 57.—Mr. W. Synnott, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th March next, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

### SURVEYS.

*The 24th February* 1875.

*No.* 139.—Captain F. W. Major, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 5th January 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 305.—With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to declare, under Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

*No.* 306.—With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to extend, under Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg the Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, No. I of 1873 (an Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants).

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 169.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Crawfurd, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, or until further orders.

*No.* 176.—Mr. C. F. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, has obtained twenty months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant.

*No.* 178.—An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. G. Graham, of the Bengal Civil Service.

*The 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 179.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 31st December 1874, is published for general information :—

| No. | Names. | Substantive Appointment. | Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave. | Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | HON'BLE F. A. B. GLOVER (a) | Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ... | April 15, 1874 | April 14, 1875 |
| 2 | A. M. MONTEATH ... | Director General of the Post Office of India ... | Mar. 10, 1873 | Mar. 9, 1875 |
| 3 | D. M. BARBOUR ... | Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. | Oct. 19, 1874 | Dec. 18, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | |
| 4 | F. C. DAUKES ... | Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department ... | Nov. 9, 1874 | May 8, 1875 |
| | | **LOWER PROVINCES.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | S. WAUCHOPE ... | Judge of Dinagepore ... | Oct. 28, 1873 | Oct. 27, 1875 |
| 2 | A. HOPE ... | Judge of Chittagong ... | April 7, 1873 | April 6, 1875 |
| 3 | J. A. CRAWFORD ... | Collector of Customs, Calcutta ... | April 13, 1874 | April 12, 1876 |
| 4 | H. A. COCKERELL ... | Commissioner of Chittagong ... | June 12, 1874 | Dec. 11, 1875 |
| 5 | H. HANKEY ... | Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad ... | April 13, 1874 | Oct. 12, 1875 |
| 6 | F. M. HALLIDAY ... | Magistrate and Collector, Tirhoot ... | Mar. 1874 | Oct. 1875 |
| 7 | H. BELL ... | Supdt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ... | Aug. 12, 1873 | Aug. 11, 1875 |
| 8 | F. G. MILLETT (b) ... | Out of employ ... | Mar. 14, 1873 | Mar. 13, 1875 |
| 9 | A. B. FALCON ... | Magistrate and Collector, Bogra ... | Feb. 13, 1874 | Feb. 12, 1876 |
| 10 | H. F. J. KEAN ... | Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun ... | Aug. 11, 1874 | Aug. 10, 1876 |
| 11 | G. S. PARK (b) ... | Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora ... | Jan. 31, 1874 | Jan. 30, 1875 |
| 12 | G. GRAHAM (b) ... | Out of employ ... | Sept. 11, 1872 | Mar. 10, 1875 |
| 13 | R. H. WILSON ... | 1st Inspector of Registration Offices ... | Oct. 27, 1873 | Oct. 26, 1875 |
| 14 | A. MACKENZIE ... | Junior Secretary, Government of Bengal ... | May 20, 1874 | Nov. 19, 1875 |
| 15 | E. H. RUDDOCK ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Nov. 1, 1874 | Oct. 31, 1876 |
| 16 | J. R. HALLETT ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Aug. 11, 1874 | Aug. 10, 1876 |
| 17 | H. W. GORDON ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | May 6, 1874 | Dec. 19, 1875 |
| 18 | G. J. S. HODGKINSON ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | J. G. CHARLES ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | May 20, 1874 | Nov. 19, 1875 |
| 20 | J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | R. M. WALLER ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | May 11, 1874 | Jan. 10, 1876 |
| 22 | J. WHITMORE ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Feb. 2, 1873 | May 1, 1875 |
| 23 | H. G. COOKE ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Oct. 26, 1872 | April 25, 1875 |
| 24 | D. W. MARSDEN ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack ... | Feb. 16, 1871 | Feb. 15, 1875 |
| 25 | F. F. HANDLEY (b) ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 13, 1874 | April 12, 1875 |
| 26 | J. MCCARTHY ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 24, 1874 | April 23, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | |
| 1 | R. J. RICHARDSON ... | Judge, Tirhoot ... | July 17, 1874 | Jan. 16, 1875 |
| 2 | J. GEOGHEGAN (a) ... | Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom ... | Sep. 19, 1874 | Mar. 18, 1875 |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 28<br>Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 244<br>Percentage of absentees ... 11·4 | | |
| | | **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | W. A. FORBES (b) ... | Commissioner of Revenue ... | April 14, 1873 | Oct. 13, 1874 |
| 2 | R. M. EDWARDS (c) ... | Commissioner of Jhansi ... | Dec. 1, 1873 | Nov. 30, 1874 |
| 3 | W. R. BENSON (d) ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | Nov. 17, 1873 | Nov. 16, 1874 |
| 4 | W. C. PLOWDEN ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | Nov. 17, 1873 | Nov. 16, 1875 |
| 5 | H. D. WILLOCK ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | Nov. 23, 1874 | Nov. 10, 1876 |
| 6 | D. C. HALKETT ... | Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ... | May 11, 1874 | Nov. 10, 1875 |
| 7 | P. WIGRAM (e) ... | None ... | April 27, 1874 | Oct. 26, 1874 |
| 8 | A. COLVIN ... | Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces ... | Jan. 12, 1874 | Jan. 11, 1876 |
| 9 | F. E. ELLIOT (f) ... | Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ... | Oct. 1874 | Oct. 1876 |
| 10 | T. B. TRACY ... | Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ... | Mar. 16, 1874 | Mar. 15, 1875 |
| 11 | G. E. WARD ... | Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ... | Mar. 13, 1874 | Nov. 12, 1875 |
| 12 | G. ADAMS ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 1, 1874 | Oct. 31, 1875 |
| 13 | A. C. TUPP ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 6, 1874 | Dec. 5, 1875 |
| 14 | W. E. NEALE ... | Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ... | April 27, 1874 | Feb. 26, 1876 |
| 15 | H. M. ROGERS ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | June 20, 1874 | June 19, 1875 |
| 16 | G. BUTT ... | Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ... | April 20, 1874 | Oct. 19, 1875 |
| 17 | G. E. LOW ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Nov. 30, 1874 | Sep. 29, 1876 |
| 18 | W. T. MARTIN ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Oct. 5, 1874 | Oct. 4, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE.<br>*Nil.* | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 18<br>Total of Civil Servants employed in the N. W. Provinces ... 187<br>Percentage of absentees ... 9·6 | | |

(a) Since returned.
(b) Granted 6 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(c) Granted 24 days' extension by the Secretary of State.
(d) Granted 11 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(e) Granted 3 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(f) Date of departure not known.

| No. | Names. | Substantive Appointment. | Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave. | Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **PUNJAB.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | J. S. CAMPBELL ... | Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ... | Jan. 19, 1874 | Jan. 18, 1875 |
| 2 | D. C. MACNABB ... | Commissioner and Superintendent ... | April 1874 | April 1876 |
| 3 | J. B. LYALL (a) ... | Settlement Commissioner ... | April 16, 1874 | Dec. 29, 1874 |
| 4 | LEPEL H. GRIFFIN ... | Under Secretary to Government, Punjab ... | April 7, 1873 | April 6, 1875 |
| 5 | B. H. BADEN-POWELL ... | Conservator of Forests, Punjab ... | May 1, 1874 | April 30, 1876 |
| 6 | G. M. OGILVIE ... | Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ... | April 2, 1874 | April 1, 1876 |
| 7 | A. H. BENTON ... | Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ... | May 1874 | Aug. 1875 |
| 8 | F. D'OLBERT BULLOCK ... | Judge, Small Cause Court, 1st Class ... | Mar. 1, 1874 | Feb. 29, 1876 |
| 9 | J. W. GARDINER ... | Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ... | Mar. 30, 1874 | Nov. 29, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 9 | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 84 | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 10·71 | | |
| | | **OUDH.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | J. WOODBURN ... | Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ... | Nov. 3, 1873 | Nov. 2, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 1 | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh ... 26 | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 3·84 | | |
| | | **CENTRAL PROVINCES.** | | |
| | | FURLOUGH. | | |
| 1 | C. GRANT (b) ... | Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, furlough for 20 months. | | |
| 2 | J. H. FISHER ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces. | April 24, 1874 | Dec. 23, 1875 |
| 3 | J. W. TAWNEY ... | Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ... | June 5, 1874 | June 4, 1875 |
| 4 | T. E. ELLISON ... | Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ... | Mar. 31, 1873 | Mar. 30, 1875 |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 4 | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 27 | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 14·8 | | |
| | | **BRITISH BURMAH.** | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | **MYSORE AND COORG.** | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | **HYDERABAD** | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | **ASSAM.** | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | |
| | | NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... ... 64 | | |
| | | Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... ... 630 | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... ... 10·15 | | |

(a) Since returned. Granted subsidiary leave from 30th December 1874 to 29th January 1875.
(b) On subsidiary leave from March 9, 1874. Date of departure not reported.

*No.* 180.—APPOINTMENT.—Major M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 12th January last.

*No.* 182.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Prince, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 6th instant, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Burton, or until further orders.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 184.—Mr. J. Crawfurd, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, received charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department from Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

*No.* 186.—APPOINTMENTS.—Baron John Bentinck and Mr. Lewis Gordon, Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, in the Punjab, to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade in British Burma.

*No.* 189.—The services of Colonel G. G. Moxon, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st instant.

*No.* 192.—The appointments made by Home Department Notification No. 74, dated the 26th ultimo, in the Central Provinces Police, will take effect from the 1st instant, instead of the 15th ultimo.

*No.* 194.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. B. Walton, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the dis-

posal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th instant.

*No.* 197.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. R. Redfern, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer for the Kheri District, with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the office.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 62.—The services of the Revd. A. N. W. Spens, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 64.—The services of the Revd. Edgar Jacob, domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

*No.* 66.—The Revd. W. H. Bray, whose services have been placed by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of the Home Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with effect from the 14th instant.

MEDICAL.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 114.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Doorga Doss Sein are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 122.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. Crombie, M. D., to be Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon.

This cancels Notification No. 88, dated the 5th instant.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 672*P*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. John Ogilvy Hay as Consul General for Denmark at Akyab.

*No.* 673*P*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. R. F. Denso as Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee.

*The 24th February* 1875.

*No.* 709*P*.—In recognition of the meritorious services rendered to Government by Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, of the Commissariat Department at Mhow, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

*The 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 734*P*.—Mr. J. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, is appointed to be Secretary to the Commission of Enquiry into the charges against His Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar of Baroda, with effect from the 17th instant.

GENERAL.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 359*G*.—LEAVE.—Captain F. Elton, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, had leave of absence on medical certificate from the 8th June to the 22nd October 1874, both dates inclusive.

*No.* 360*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to the above Notification, Mr. F. Holmwood, 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, acted as 1st Assistant to the Political Agent during Captain Elton's absence.

*No.* 363*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain P. W. Smith, Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer from 18th January 1875, *vice* Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood.

*No.* 364*G*.—Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted to Rajpootana to officiate as Political Agent of the Eastern States.

Captain A. W. Roberts, Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted to Central India as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Morar.

Captain H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Supernumerary Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar and to the 3rd Class of Political Assistants.

Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 9th Regiment, N. I.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 382*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd in Command of that Regiment *vice* Captain Bannerman, who reverts to his substantive appointment of 2nd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

*No.* 384*G*.—Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in addition to his own duties from the 12th November 1874 to the 7th February 1875, both days inclusive, during the absence on duty of the Officiating Political Agent in Bhopal.

*No.* 385*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. P. Napier, of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars, whose services were placed at the disposal of this Department on 15th current, to officiate on probation as 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the above date.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.—LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*Fort William, the 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 1348.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following note under rule 4 under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code :—

*"This rule applies to Military Officers in Civil employ."*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 188 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency:—

Captain Thomas Ormsby Underwood, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 189 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Thomas James Quin, of the General List, Infantry, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 190 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Moore Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, Assam,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 159 of the 15th February 1875.

*No.* 191 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1211, dated 23rd December 1874, and in modification of G. G. O. No. 96 of 29th January 1874, the following table of rates of pay admissible in India to Pay Master Sergeants and Orderly Room Sergeants of Her Majesty's British Forces, is published for information.

2. Orderly Room Sergeants of Field Brigades of Artillery, who may have been appointed to the service prior to the 16th February 1874, will continue to receive the rates of pay now in force.

| RANK. | FOR A MONTH OF | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28 days. Gross Pay. | 29 days. Gross Pay. | 30 days. Gross Pay. | 31 days. Gross Pay. |
| *Royal Horse Artillery.* | | | | |
| Regimental Orderly Room Sergeant ... ... ... | 43 8 11 | 45 1 9 | 46 10 8 | 48 3 7 |
| After 3 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 51 0 4 | 52 13 6 | 54 10 8 | 56 7 10 |
| After 5 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 53 8 2 | 55 6 9 | 57 5 4 | 59 3 11 |
| *Field and Garrison Artillery.* | | | | |
| Regimental Orderly Room Sergeant ... ... ... | 41 1 1 | 42 8 6 | 44 0 0 | 45 7 6 |
| After 3 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 48 8 6 | 50 4 3 | 52 0 0 | 53 11 9 |
| After 5 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 51 0 4 | 52 13 6 | 54 10 8 | 56 7 10 |
| *Cavalry.* | | | | |
| Pay Master Sergeant and Regimental Orderly Room Sergeant ... | 33 9 7 | 34 12 10 | 36 0 0 | 37 3 2 |
| After 3 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 41 1 1 | 42 8 6 | 44 0 0 | 45 7 6 |
| After 5 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 43 8 11 | 45 1 9 | 46 10 8 | 48 3 7 |
| *Infantry.* | | | | |
| Pay Master Sergeant and Regimental Orderly Room Sergeant ... | 28 9 11 | 29 10 4 | 30 10 8 | 31 11 0 |
| After 3 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 36 1 5 | 37 6 1 | 38 10 8 | 39 15 3 |
| After 5 years' uninterrupted service in the rank... ... ... | 38 9 3 | 39 15 3 | 41 5 4 | 42 11 5 |

NOTE.—The new rates will be subject to the prescribed grocery and hospital stoppages to prevent any possible misapprehension.

*No.* 192 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon Robert Moodie, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note II).

*No.* 193 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Richard Graham Birch, of the late 1st European Bengal Light Cavalry,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Ellison Bates, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 194 *of* 1875.—The following Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

| NAMES. | Date of Rank. | Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test. |
|---|---|---|
| *2nd Class Hospital Assistants.* | | |
| Gunga Sehai ... | Oct. 1, 1863 | Oct. 1, 1874. |
| Abdool Hakeem ... | April 15, 1865 | Dec. 5, 1874. |
| *3rd Class Hospital Assistant.* | | |
| Chunder Bhan ... | May 1, 1873 | Nov. 1, 1874. |

*No.* 195 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. P. Baillie, of Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Wild, of Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1875.

Major M. M. Procter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Oudh,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th December 1874. (Date of departure on furlough, 4th April 1872.)

Captain W. J. W. Muir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Rajpootana Agency,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1875.

*No.* 196 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Major R. D. Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1874,—*Tanjore*, 15th February 1875, from Bombay.

Captain J. E. W. Howey, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1231 of 1874,—*Columbo*, 9th February 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain W. H. Beckett, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 141 of 1875,—*Asia*, 18th February 1875, from Bombay.

*No.* 197 *of* 1875.—The following native medical pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

| General Number. | Names. | Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test. |
|---|---|---|
| 826 | Shaikh Mahomed Buksh ... | Nov. 4, 1874. |
| 673 | Chutter Singh ... ... | Dec. 10, 1874. |
| 675 | Nund Lal ... ... | Feb. 10, 1875. |

*No.* 198 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Andrew Harry Spencer Neill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 24th February* 1875.

*No.* 199 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Lionel Dixon Spencer, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, Political Agency, Bhurtpore,—for nineteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 200 *of* 1875.—Surgeon Major John Bowmer Collison, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from the 5th April 1875.

*No.* 201 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

Lieutenants H. W. Smith and J. C L. Campbell,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1875.

*No.* 202 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*1st Punjab Infantry.*

Captain H. W. Pitcher, v. c., 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major F. J. Keen, or until further orders.

Captain A. Vallings, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer *vice* Captain H. W. Pitcher, v. c.

Captain H. Howell, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain T. Higginson, or until further orders.

Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain H. Howell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to continue to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain A. Vallings, or until further orders.

*No.* 203 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Major B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th January 1875. (Date of departure on furlough, 8th May 1872).

*No.* 204 *of* 1875.—Major B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair, is allowed an extension of leave from the 8th to the 20th January 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 498 of 1872.

*No.* 205 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, of the 70th Foot, on probation, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant T. J. Bailey, resigned, and to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern during the period Captain W. B Aislabie may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

*The 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 206 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 72 of 19th January 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the shoeing allowance referred to in para. 5 will be twelve annas per mensem for each horse, and that rupees five per mensem will be granted for fuel, &c., for carriage work. These allowances will be paid to the Farrier Sergeants of Batteries.

2. The following rules for the supply and repair of harness, saddlery, and line gear for batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery will take effect from the 1st April 1875.

3. The equipments of the Royal Artillery in India, and materials of all kinds for keeping them in serviceable condition, will be supplied at the expense of the State. Each battery of artillery will indent on the Arsenal on which it is dependent for the supplies necessary to complete its authorized proportion of Ordnance Stores and materials for repair.

4. Indents from batteries in the Bengal Presidency to complete equipment will be prepared in the form and on the dates laid down in G. O. No. 358 of 1870, and those for materials for repair in the form and on the dates given in this order, and from batteries in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay in the forms and on the dates to be determined on by the Governments of those Presidencies.

5. In the Bengal Presidency all indents, other than emergent, will be forwarded for sanction to the Ordnance Office, Fort William, addressed to the Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, whence they will be sent for compliance to the Arsenal on which the battery is dependent.

6. The rules for emergent indents in Bengal are fully detailed in paras. 2834 to 2840, Revised Army Regulations.

7. Such stores as are authorized by this order to be obtained in the local market, will be purchased by officers commanding batteries, and contingent bills for the cost incurred, supported by the station price current of materials and labor, under the signature of the officer in charge of the principal sudder bazar, will be forwarded to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, for adjustment.

8. Officers commanding batteries will account, in the half-yearly returns submitted to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, for all stores thus obtained either on indent or by local purchase.

9. All stores in use, the property of officers commanding batteries, which have been obtained by them on payment from Arsenals or the local market, on their present contract allowances, will be taken over by Government at a valuation to be decided on by a Committee of Officers.

10. Special Committees will be convened on an early date at each station to report on the condition of the entire equipment of Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries. These Committees will be assembled in Bengal under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and in Madras and Bombay by direction of the Governments of those Presidencies. All deficiencies of component parts are to be brought to notice, and any and every article of equipment not in serviceable condition, or that requires repair, should be carefully noted and reported on.

11. The periods during which the various articles of equipment have been in use will be taken into consideration, and the Committee will record their opinion whether they will last the full time of service, or not. In the latter case, the Committee will state the reasons, whether from use or otherwise, which, as far as can be ascertained, will lead to their earlier condemnation. Articles of line gear must be of a suitable description and in serviceable condition.

12. Materials for repair, and surplus stores of a suitable description which are in hand, the property of officers commanding batteries, will be carefully examined, weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the Committee. The value of the articles will be noted, and to enable the Committee to arrive at a just valuation, a certificate will be furnished signed by the officer commanding the battery, showing the actual cost incurred for all such materials obtained by him locally.

13. Stores supplied by the Ordnance Department will be rated by the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts—the actual payments made by officers being refunded for all stores thus obtained which are reported to be serviceable.

14. Bills supported by the proceedings of such Committees will be forwarded to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, for adjustment.

15. Materials for the repair of saddle-trees, and repair and preservation of harness and saddlery, will be issued in the following proportions:—

REPAIR OF SADDLE-TREES.

| | | Annual supply for repair of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 12 | 20 | 50 |
| | | Saddle-trees. | Saddle-trees. | Saddle-trees. | Saddle-trees. |
| For Universal Saddle-trees. | | | | | |
| Arches, wood - - - Front - - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Arches, wood - - - Hind - - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Bars, wood, side - - - Near - - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Bars, wood, side - - - Off - - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Bars, iron, with rivet and roller - - - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Glue, common - - - - | ozs. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| Oil, linseed, raw - - - - | pints | $\frac{1}{32}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Paper, glass - - - - | sheets | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

## REPAIR OF SADDLE-TREES —*continued.*

| | | | Annual Supply for Repair of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 8 Saddle-trees. | 12 Saddle-trees. | 20 Saddle-trees. | 50 Saddle-trees. |
| **For Universal Saddle-trees —*continued.*** | | | | | | |
| Plates, iron | Fan | Near | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Off | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Front | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Gullet | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Top and ring | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Screws, iron, middling | 1¾ inch | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 1¼ " | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | ¾ " | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Staples, iron | Cloak and plate | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | Crupper | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Front | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Girth | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | Holster or cloak | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Tongues, wood | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Wedges, wood | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Wire, iron, for rivets No. 7, W. G. | | ozs. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 |

| | | | Annual Supply for Repair of | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 8 Saddle-trees. | | 12 Saddle-trees. | | 20 Saddle-trees. | | 50 Saddle-trees. | |
| | | | Lug-gage. | Drivers. | Lug-gage. | Drivers. | Lug-gage. | Drivers. | Lug-gage. | Drivers. |
| **For Luggage and Driving Saddle-trees.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arches, wood | Front | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Hind | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Bars, wood, side | Near | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Off | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Plates, iron | Crupper | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Front | Inside | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Outside | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Gullet | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Top | | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| | Top and hook | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Rings | With bolts | | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | With staples | | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Screws, iron, middling. | 1¾ inch | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | 1¼ " | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | ¾ " | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Staples, iron | Crupper | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | Flank | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| | Front | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | Girth | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| | Wallet | Inside | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| | | Outside | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| Tongues, wood | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Troughs, iron, back band | | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Wedges, wood | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Wire, iron, for rivets No 7 W. G. | | oz. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 |

Materials for the repair of saddle-trees for six months are carried in the store limber wagon.

## MATERIALS FOR REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

| | Annual Supply of Material for repair of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 50 | |
| | Sets of Saddlery. | | | | | |
| **For Universal Saddlery.** | | | | | | |
| Basils - Black - - | ¼ | ½ | ½ | 1 | 2 | |
| Basils - Brown Strained - - | ½ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 3 | |
| Bits, Bridoon - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Bosses, brass - Bit - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Bosses, brass - Breast-plate and crupper - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller. Barred - 1¼ inch - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller. Barred - ⅞ " - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller. Barred - 1 " - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller. Single - 1¼ " - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller. Stirrup leather, 1¼ inch - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Buckles, iron, tinned, inlet ¾ inch - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | For Numnahs. |
| Chains, curb - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Dubbing - - - lbs. | 6 | 9 | 13½ | 23 | 56 | |
| Hair, horse - - - " | 1½ | 2¼ | 3½ | 6 | 14 | |
| Hides, buffaloe - - " | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 20 | Pieces of new or part worn leather are issuable in lieu of hides, weight for weight. |
| Hides, cow - - - " | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Hooks, curb - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Ink for marking - - pints | ⅛ | ¼ | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Linen, brown, for lining - - yds. | ⅛ | ¼ | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Nails, iron tacks, Flemish black, No. 83, lbs. | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅜ | ½ | 1¼ | |
| Numnah - Cuttings - " | 1 | 1¼ | 2 | 3 | 7 | Both cuttings and felt not supplied. |
| Numnah - or Felt - - yds. | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅜ | ½ | 1¼ | |
| Rings, iron, 1¾ inch - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Saddle fittings - Burr's iron, galvanized - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 18 | |
| Saddle fittings - Flaps - - pairs. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Saddle fittings - Girths, leather, O. P. - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Saddle fittings - Rivets, Copper Long - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | |
| Saddle fittings - Rivets, Copper Short - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 18 | |
| Saddle fittings - Screws for flaps, ⅝ inch - | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 36 | |
| Saddle fittings - Seats - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Saddle fittings - Tabs - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Saddle fittings - Thongs, lacing - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Serge, milled, 40-inch - - yds. | 1 | 1¼ | 2 | 3 | 8 | |
| Soap, soft - - - - | 45 | 72 | 108 | 180 | 450 | ¾ lb. monthly per set of saddlery, or ⅓ lb. of hard soap. |
| Squares, head-collar, iron - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Studs, brass, wallets or head-stall - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | |
| Thread - Black - - lbs. | 1/16 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ¼ | ½ | |
| Thread - Flax - - " | ¼ | 5/16 | ½ | ¾ | 2 | |
| Thread - Whited brown - " | 1/16 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ¼ | ½ | |
| Twine, quilting - - " | ⅛ | 3/16 | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Wax - Bees - - " | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | ⅛ | ¼ | |
| Wax - Black - - " | ⅛ | 3/16 | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Web - Diaper, 2-inch - yds. | ¾ | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 6 | |
| Web - Straining, 3-inch - " | ½ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 3 | |
| | Double sets of Harness. | | | | | |
| Basils, brown, unstrained - - | 5 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 48 | |
| Bits, T, bridoon - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | |
| Bosses, brass bit - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - ¾ inch - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - ⅞ " - | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 24 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - 1 " - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - 1¼ " - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - 1½ " - | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 24 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Barred - 2¼ " back and belly band - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Single - ⅝ inch - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Single - 1¼ " - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Single - 2 " - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Buckles, iron, roller - Stirrup leather, 1¼ inch - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |

MATERIALS FOR REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF HARNESS, &c.—*continued.*

| | | Annual Supply of Materials for Repair of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 50 | |
| | | Double sets of Harness N. P. | | | | | |
| Buckles, iron, tinned, inlet ¾ inch | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Chains - Curb | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | |
| Chains - Trace, single - Lead | - | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | |
| Chains - Trace, single - Wheel | - | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | |
| Cord-whip | lbs. | ¾ | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 6 | |
| Cordage, white, for traces, 3-inch | fathoms | 1¾ | 2¾ | 4 | 6½ | 16 | |
| Couples for traces | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | |
| Dubbing | lbs. | 3 | 4½ | 6¾ | 11¼ | 28 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Burrs, iron, galvanized | - | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 36 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Cases, cloak | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Flaps, pair - Drivers | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Flaps, pair - Luggage | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Rivets, Copper - Long | - | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 36 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Rivets, Copper - Short | - | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 48 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Screws for flaps, ⅝ inch | - | 10 | 16 | 24 | 39 | 96 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Seats, saddle - Drivers | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Fittings for Saddle-trees - Seats, saddle - Luggage | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Hair, horse | lbs. | 3 | 4½ | 7 | 12 | 28 | |
| Hides - Buffalo | „ | 50 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 350 | |
| Hides - Cow | No. | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 6 | |
| Hides - „ white | „ | 1/16 | 1/16 | ⅛ | ¼ | ¾ | |
| Hooks - Curb | „ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Hooks - Trace | - | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Ink for marking | pints | 1/16 | ⅛ | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Nails, iron, tacks, Flemish black, No. 82 | lbs. | ¼ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 2¾ | |
| Numnah - Cuttings, or | „ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 14 | Both cuttings and felt not supplied. |
| Numnah - Felt | yds. | ¼ | ½ | ¾ | 1 | 2½ | |
| Oil, sweet | gallons | 1¾ | 2¾ | 4 | 6½ | 16 | |
| Paint, prepared - Black, lamp | lbs. | 1/16 | ⅛ | ¼ | ½ | 1 | |
| Paint, prepared - Zinc, white | „ | 1/16 | 1/16 | ⅛ | ¼ | ½ | |
| Pans, tin, for oil | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Rings, iron - 1 inch | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Rings, iron - 1¾ „ | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Serge, milled, 40-inch | yds. | 2 | 2½ | 4 | 6½ | 16 | |
| Soap, soft | lbs. | 90 | 144 | 216 | 360 | 900 | ¾ lb. monthly per single set of harness, or ½ lb. of hard soap. |
| Squares, head collar, iron | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | |
| Studs, brass, wallet or head collar | - | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 24 | |
| Thread - Black, 3-cord | lbs. | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅜ | ½ | 1 | |
| Thread - Collar | „ | ⅜ | 9/16 | ¾ | 1¼ | 3 | |
| Thread - Flax - Coarse | „ | ½ | ⅞ | 1¼ | 2⅛ | 5 | |
| Thread - Flax - Fine | „ | ½ | ⅞ | 1¼ | 2⅛ | 5 | |
| Thread - Whited brown | „ | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅜ | ½ | 1 | |
| Twine, quilting | „ | ⅜ | 9/16 | ¾ | 1¼ | 3 | |
| Wax - Bees | „ | ⅛ | 3/16 | ¼ | 7/16 | 1 | |
| Wax - Black | „ | ½ | 1 | ¼ | 2 | 5 | |
| Web - Diaper, 2-inch | yds. | 1¼ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | |
| Web - Straining, 3-inch | „ | ¾ | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 6 | |

16. Materials for the repair and preservation of harness and saddlery sufficient for six months' supply are to be carried in the store wagon.

17. In addition to the materials already detailed, the following will be kept as a reserve to be brought into use only should a sudden emergency arise. The officer commanding the battery will be held responsible that this reserve is always maintained, and that the articles are in good and serviceable condition.

18. With this view, stores should not be allowed to remain in reserve from year to year, as they would in course of time deteriorate; but on receipt of new articles, those longest in possession should be brought into use, and the new stores transferred to the reserve.

| | | | | | Quantity. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Field Battery. | R. H. A. Battery. |
| Ghynee or cow hides specially prepared for lining collars | | | | - | 3 | 3 |
| Buckles, iron, roller | Barred | ¾ inch | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | ⅞ " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | 1 " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | 1¼ " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | 1½ " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | 2¼ " | back band | - | 2 | 2 |
| | | 2½ " | belly band | - | 2 | 2 |
| | Single | ⅝ " | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| | | 1¼ " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| | | 2 " | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| Chains, curb | | | | - | 3 | 4 |
| Cord, whip | | | | lbs. | ½ | ¾ |
| Hair, horse, or wool | | | | " | 2 | 3 |
| Hides | Buffalo, heavy | | | - | ½ | ½ |
| | Ditto, light | | | - | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Hooks, curb | | | | - | 3 | 4 |
| Numnahs, old for repairs | | | | - | 2 | 3 |
| Rings, iron | 1 inch | | | - | 4 | 6 |
| | 1¾ " | | | - | 4 | 6 |
| Rope, white, for traces, 3-inch | | | | fathoms | 3 | 3 |
| Saddle fittings | Bars, iron, galvanized | | | - | 6 | 9 |
| | Flaps | Pairs, Cavalry | | pairs | ... | 1 |
| | | Luggage | | " | 1 | 1 |
| | | Driver | | " | 1 | 1 |
| | Girths, leather | | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | Rivets, copper | Long | | - | 4 | 8 |
| | | Short | | - | 6 | 12 |
| | Screws for flaps | | | - | 12 | 24 |
| | Seats | Saddle | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | Luggage | | - | 1 | 1 |
| Serge | | | | yds. | 6 | 9 |
| Squares, iron, for head collar | | | | - | 2 | 3 |
| Thread ... | Collar | | | lbs. | 1 | 1 |
| | Hemp | | | " | 3 | 4½ |
| | White | | | " | ¼ | ½ |
| Twine, quilting | | | | " | ½ | ½ |
| Wax | Bees | | | lbs. | ¼ | ½ |
| | Black | | | " | ½ | ¾ |
| Web, straining | | | | yds. | 2 | 3 |
| Arches, wood | Cavalry | Front | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | Hind | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | Harness, driving | Front | | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Hind | | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bars, Wood, Side | Cavalry | Near | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | Off | | - | 1 | 2 |
| | Harness, driving | Near | | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | Off | | - | 1 | 1 |
| Screws, iron, middling | | 1¾ inch | | - | 6 | 12 |
| | | 1¼ " | | - | 6 | 12 |
| | | ¾ " | | - | 6 | 12 |

19. Indents for materials for repair of saddlery, harness and saddle-trees are to be submitted on 1st February, and 1st August, in the following form, in duplicate :—

INDENT FOR MATERIALS FOR THE REPAIR OF SADDLERY, HARNESS AND SADDLE-TREES REQUIRED BY THE

DATE.....

| | Established proportion (six months' supply.) | In store, last return. | Since received. | TOTAL. | EXPENDED | | Remaining in Store, 1st | Now indented for. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | For making new Articles. | For repairs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

I certify that the whole of the articles shewn in the column as expended have been used in making repairs to harness and saddlery, the property of the public; and further, that all articles made from these materials have been duly brought on the returns of the battery.

*Commanding.*

20. These materials are issued solely for the repair of harness and saddlery, and not for the manufacture of new component portions.

21. Components can be obtained only on indents supported by proceedings of a Special Committee, which should state that repairs cannot be effected, and for what reasons.

22. Should the manufacture of any components be absolutely necessary, the work may be carried out, but a return of such articles made must accompany the half-yearly demand for materials, and the necessity for their manufacture be fully explained. In such cases the damaged articles will be sold by auction, or be returned into store, to the nearest arsenal, under instructions from the Ordnance Office.

23. All repairs to saddlery, harness and saddle-trees are to be carried out by the artificers attached to the battery.

24. The iron work of condemned harness and saddlery is invariably to be returned into store for utilization, as far as possible, in future manufacture, under instructions from the Inspector General of Ordnance.

25. The following stamps will be allowed for marking harness and saddlery :—

Stamps - { iron, for - { iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. / wood or leather, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. / copper inlaid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

26. The following are supplied of each of the above descriptions of stamp to every Royal Horse and Field Battery :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letter (according to distinguishing letter of the battery) | ... | ... | .. | 2 |
| Royal Horse Artillery or Royal Artillery ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Figures 0 to 8 ... ... ... | ... | ... | sets | 2 |

27. Leather work will be marked with $\frac{3}{16}''$ iron stamp, care being taken that the leather is not cut, but only bruised.

28. The iron work will be marked with $\frac{1}{8}''$ iron stamps, the Portsmouth bit in front of the foot, the bridoon bit on top of the mouth-piece, and the stirrup irons on the bottom.

29. The following is the list of materials for repair of carriages, wagons, carts, &c., issued with equipment, and such as are expended are to be replaced half-yearly by indent on the Ordnance Department :—

| | BATTERIES. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RIFLED | | | S. B. | | |
| | B. L. | | M. L. | | | |
| | 12-pr. | 9-pr. | 9-pr. | 9-pr. | 6-p. | |
| **ORDNANCE.** | | | | | | |
| Iron work spare for Carriage. | | | | | | |
| Bands, Axletree | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts, Carriage | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Wheel. Nave | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Wheel. Tire, with collars | 50 | 50 | 12 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Round or Boss headed. $\frac{7}{8}''$ dr. $7\frac{3}{4}''$ long | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Do. $\frac{7}{8}''$ „ $10\frac{5}{8}''$ „ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Hexagonal head. $\frac{3}{4}''$ „ $6\frac{3}{8}''$ „ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Hexagonal head. $\frac{5}{8}''$ „ $1\frac{3}{4}''$ „ | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Hexagonal head. $\frac{1}{2}''$ „ $4\frac{5}{8}''$ „ | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Hexagonal head. $\frac{3}{8}''$ „ $3\frac{1}{2}''$ „ | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | |
| Bolts with nuts. Carriages and Wagons. Flat Countersunk. $\frac{3}{8}''$ „ $4\frac{1}{2}''$ „ | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | |
| Capsquares | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Chains, Drag or Skid | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Drift Pin Steel | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| Eyes. Perch plate ammunition wagon. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Including skid chain loop and 2 bolts. |
| Eyes. Trail carriage | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Including skid chain loop shoe, handspike with pin and chain. |
| Handles trail | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Hooks limber with key and chain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Including 3 bolts. |
| Irons handspike | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Angle for trail. $2'' \times 2'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Flat. $2'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Flat. $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Flat. $1'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Plate. $\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$ wide | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Round. $\frac{7}{8}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Round. $\frac{3}{4}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). Round. $\frac{5}{8}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Iron 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long (pieces). T for Futchells $3'' \times 2'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Keys Capsquares with chains | 4 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Lever traversing with pawl | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| „ „ Screw | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nut-headed Screws | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Plates. Jack. Carriage | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Plates. Jack. Wagon or Limber | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Plates. Locking $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rivets. Flat Counter Sunk-head. $\frac{3}{8}''$ dr $2\frac{1}{2}''$ long | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Rivets. Iron $1\frac{1}{4}''$ | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | |
| Rivets. Round or Boss-headed. $\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | |
| Rivets. Round or Boss-headed. $\frac{7}{16}'' \times 2''$ | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | |
| Rivets. Round or Boss-headed. $\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1''$ | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Rivets | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws hexagonal head for limber screw | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Skid hooks | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| Sponge iron or shoe | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Staples. Lashing | 42 | 42 | 12 | 20 | 20 | |
| Staples. Round crowned. Large $\frac{3}{8}''$ | 9 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Staples. Round crowned. Small $\frac{1}{4}''$ | 12 | 12 | 6 | .. | ... | |
| Staples. With screws for Ammn. box. Double | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Staples. With screws for Ammn. box. Single | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | |
| Staples. With screws for Ammn. box. Treble | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Steel prepared pieces. Eyes Perch plate | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Steel prepared pieces. Limber hooks | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Trunnion Plates | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Yoke hooks or bands, with plates and nuts | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |

| | BATTERIES. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RIFLED | | | S. B. | | |
| | B. L. | | M. L. | | | |
| | 12-pr. | 9-pr. | 9-pr. | 9 pr. | 6-pr. | |
| **ORDNANCE —*continued.*** | | | | | | |
| Naves, metal, field, in 3 pieces - - | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Saddles, metal, carriage, travelling, Rifled B. L. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron, traversing, with nuts - - | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron, elevating, carriage, field, with nuts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Wheel, hand, for traversing screw - - | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | |
| Glue - - - - lbs | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Grease and tar mixed - - ,, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | For each pair of wheels. |
| Iron, wrought: Bolt or round $\frac{5}{8}''$ - ,, | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron, wrought: Flat - $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ ,, | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron, wrought: Flat - $1'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ ,, | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | .. | |
| Iron, wrought: Hoop $1\frac{1}{4}''$ 17 W. G. - | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron, wrought: Square - $1''$ ,, - | 56 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron, wrought: Square - $\frac{3}{8}''$ ,, - | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Copper, wrought, tack No. 236 $\cdot \frac{1}{2}''$ lbs. | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Brad, wrought ,, 123 $\cdot 1\frac{1}{4}''$ ,, | 2 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clasp, fine No. 35 $1\frac{1}{2}''$ ,, | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clasp, fine ,, 36 $2''$ ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: ,, ,, ,, 37 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ ,, | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: ,, strong ,, 41 $2\frac{1}{4}''$ ,, | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: ,, ,, ,, 44 $3\frac{1}{8}''$ ,, | 3 | 3 | ... | .. | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clout, strong - 65 $1\frac{1}{8}''$ ,, | 2 | 2 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clout, strong - 66 $1\frac{1}{8}''$ ,, | 6 | 6 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clout, strong - 70 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ ,, | 8 | 8 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Clout, strong - 72 $3\frac{3}{4}''$ ,, | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nails - Iron: Tacks, clout, Saddler No. 87 $\frac{3}{4}''$ ,, | .. | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | |
| Rivets, copper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch - - - | ... | | 24 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Fine - $1\frac{1}{4}$ Inch - | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Fine - 1 ,, - | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Middling 2 ,, - | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Middling $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,, - | 66 | 66 | 14 | 66 | 66 | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Middling 1 ,, - | 24 | 24 | 18 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Middling $\frac{3}{4}$ ,, - | 14 | 14 | 72 | .. | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Middling $\frac{5}{8}$ ,, - | 106 | 106 | 106 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,, - | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - 3 ,, - | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,, - | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - 2 ,, - | 68 | 68 | 6 | 68 | 68 | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,, - | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - 1 ,, - | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Strong - $\frac{3}{4}$ ,, - | 66 | 66 | 144 | 66 | 66 | |
| Screws, iron - Flat-head Nettle-folds. Round head, middling. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,, - | 74 | 74 | 24 | ... | ... | |
| Screws, brass - for locks 1 inch - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, brass - for locks $\frac{3}{4}$ ,, - | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Screws, brass - $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inch - - - | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | |
| Steel, Blister, flat $2'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ - lbs. | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Timber, half-wrought: Nave - - | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Timber, half-wrought: Felloes for wheels - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Timber, half-wrought: Spokes for ,, - | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |

30. Indents for materials for repair of carriages, wagons, carts, &c., are to be submitted on 1st April of each year in the usual form.

31. Materials for petty repairs can be purchased locally, contingent bills, supported by a copy of the order authorizing the purchase, and a station price current, being submitted to the Examiner Ordnance Accounts for audit.

32. Plank, however, for extensive repair, such as that of ammunition boxes, framings, &c., is to be obtained when necessary by indent on the Ordnance Department, commanding officers being allowed a discretionary power to purchase material on the spot if urgently required, and when it cannot be obtained from the public stores in sufficient time.

33. When two or more batteries are stationed together the senior officer of artillery will cause their artificers to unite for the purpose of executing any heavy work that may be required, such as setting up wheels, repairing axles, limber hooks, &c.

34. The sums expended in repairs, extra labor, or other contingencies not already provided for, will be charged in monthly contingent bills, duly attested on honor, which, after being countersigned by the officer commanding the Artillery Division, will be forwarded for audit to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

35. Articles of line gear and materials for their repair will be supplied by the Ordnance Department in the following proportions :—

| Names of Articles. | Proportion. | | Required per | | | | | | Period of duration of each article. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Horse Artillery Battery. | | | Field Artillery Battery. | | | | |
| | No. | Per | Total. | As percentage, spare. | Grand Total. | Total. | As percentage, spare. | Grand Total. | | |
| Head stalls - - | 1 | Horse - | 178 | 9 | 187 | 110 | 5 | 115 | 3 years. | |
| Bridles, watering - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 9 | 187 | 110 | 5 | 115 | Rein 1 year. Bit till worn out. | |
| Ropes. head with loop and hook (length 7′ exclusive of loop). | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 18 | 196 | 110 | 11 | 121 | 4 months. | |
| Ropes. heel (length 15′ exclusive of loop). | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 18 | 196 | 110 | 11 | 121 | 4 months. | |
| Loops, heel rope, of leather. | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 18 | 196 | 110 | 11 | 121 | 9 months. | |
| Rollers with pad (the latter made of leather). | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 9 | 187 | 110 | 5 | 115 | 2 years. | |
| Combs Curry, country-made. | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 9 | 187 | 110 | 5 | 115 | 5 years "tentative." | |
| Blankets - - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | ... | 178 | 110 | ... | 110 | 2 years - | Or 2 per horse according to climate, if deemed necessary by the Officer Commanding the brigade, district or division of the army. These will be in addition to the blankets now authorized for horses without stables, and for Waler remounts that have not been a year in the country. |
| Buckets, wooden, water, small. | 6 | Sub-Division H. A. | 36 | ... | 36 | 24 | ... | 24 | 2 years. | |
| | 4 | Sub-Division F. A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | To be supplied repaired and renewed locally. | |
| Brushes, country-made - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | 9 | 187 | 110 | 5 | 115 | 1 year. | |
| Bags, Nose. Canvas - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | ... | 178 | 110 | ... | 110 | To be repaired or replaced as required. | |
| Bags, Nose. Leather - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | ... | 178 | 110 | ... | 110 | 3 years. | |
| Fringes, Eye - - | 1 | Ditto - | 178 | ... | 178 | 110 | ... | 110 | 2 years "tentative." | |
| Dusters - - | 2 | Ditto - | 356 | ... | 356 | 220 | ... | 220 | 6 months. | |
| Bags, gunny. for head stalls, head ropes, eye fringes, and watering bridles. | 2 | Sub-Division. | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 4 years. | |
| Bags, gunny. for heel ropes and loops. | 2 | Ditto - | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 4 years. | |
| Bags, gunny. for gram - | 1 | Ditto - | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 4 years. | |
| Bags, gunny. for leather nose bags | 1 | Ditto - | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 4 years. | |
| Bags, gunny. for pegs and mallets | 1 | Ditto - | 6 | . | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 4 years. | |
| Pegs wooden (babool) - | 3 | Horse - | 534 | ... | 534 | 330 | ... | 330 | To be repaired or renewed as required. | |
| Mallets for driving pegs - | 4 | Sub-Division. | 24 | ... | 24 | 24 | ... | 24 | Ditto. | |
| Ropes, picketing, of 2″ English tarred rope, each 25 yards long. | 3 | Ditto - | 18 | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 3 years. | |
| Ditto ditto ditto - | 2 | Ditto - | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 3 years. | |

| NAMES OF ARTICLES. | PROPORTION. | | REQUIRED PER | | | | | | Period of duration of each article. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | HORSE ARTILLERY BATTERY. | | | FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY. | | | | |
| | No. | Per | Total. | As Percentage. spare. | Grand Total. | Total. | As Percentage spare. | Grand Total. | | |
| Posts, picketing, wooden, 2′ 6″, iron shod, of Home pattern. | 6 | Sub-Division. | 36 | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | To be repaired or renewed locally as required. | |
| Ditto ditto ditto - | 4 | Ditto - | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 25 | | |
| MATERIALS FOR REPAIR. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hides - - | As required, to be obtained locally. | | | | | | | | | |
| Thread - - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cloth, Canvas - Yards | 8 | Horse Artillery Battery. | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | | | |
| Ditto - „ | 6 | Field do. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | | |
| Cloth, Gunny, double „ | 10* | Battery- | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | * Or equivalent to 30 superficial feet. |

36. The repairs necessary to line gear are to be effected by officers commanding batteries such materials as may be absolutely needed being obtained locally, and their cost recovered by quarterly contingent bills* submitted to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, supported by the necessary vouchers.

* 1st April. | 1st October.
„ July. | „ January.

37. Well ropes and water-bags will be provided locally by officers commanding batteries, and their cost recovered in contingent bills, repairs being effected under the rules which apply to articles of line gear.

38. Instructions for the supply of mountain battery ipments and of materials for their repair, will be notified hereafter; in the interim any actual ex ture necessarily incurred can be met by contingent bills.

39. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 207 *of* 1875 —The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and men of the Nepal Escort having been declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pensions noted opposite to their respective names, with effect from the date they were struck off the strength of the corps:—

| Rank. | Names. | In what rank pensioned. | Amount of Pension. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naick ... ... | Pryag Singh ... ... ... | Naick ... ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Sepoy ... ... | Ramjus Singh ... ... | Sepoy ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ... ... | Ramsooburn Singh ... .. | Ditto ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ... ... | Mygul Singh ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ... ... | Judu Nath Singh ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ... ... | Issur Singh ... ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |

*No.* 208 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*18th Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaidar Sahib Zummah Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jehan Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," invalided.

Jemadar Futteh Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sahib Zummah Khan, promoted.

Duffadar Allayar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Futteh Khan, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 11th November 1874.

*No.* 209 *of* 1875.—Wuzeerun, widow of Jemadar Hossein Buccus, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the third class order of merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the 29th May 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 210 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Lieutenant Alfred Allen Stokes, to be Captain, *vice* Captain Walter Bourne, resigned.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 211 *of* 1875.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 22nd January 1875, pages 251 and 252, is published for general information:—

*Page* 251.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
*22nd January* 1875.

*Brevet.*

* *

Honorary Captain F. W. Dunn, Superintendent of Army Schools in Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary John Blair, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 11th September 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Major-Generals.*

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel David Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Anstruther Angus, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, Bart., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Stubbs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Elwyn, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Andrews, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Frederick Browne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Prevost Baibage, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Edward Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Dawson MacDonald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Roderick Donald Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Seymour Dunbar, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Innis Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Young Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Murray, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Neil Edmondstone Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh Lowman Pester, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

*Page* 252.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick Nepean Smith, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John George Palmer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Powell Stuart Smyth, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Herbert Cuming, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Graves, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Clerk, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Dillon Gustavus Pollard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Robert Fraser, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Daniel, Madras Staff Corps Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hoseason, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C. B., K. C. S. I., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Taylor, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Augustus Saunders, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Rhodes Morgan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Napper Pace, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Richard Baugh, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Samuel Jones, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Daniel Williams, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Edmonstone Macleod, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James John Combe, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Pirie, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir William Henry Rodes Green, C. B., K. C. S. I., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George McBain Barnes Farquharson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Guillum Scott, Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Hope Smith Bowdich, Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Edward Francis, Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

*To be Lieutenant Colonels.*

Major Alfred Blunt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Major John Hobart Tyler, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

*To be Deputy Surgeon-General.*

Surgeon-Major Joseph Fayrer, C. S. I., Bengal Army. Dated 23rd January 1875.

*No.* 212 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 344G, dated the 18th February 1875, the services of Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Bruce, of the Madras Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the 18th February 1875.

*No.* 213 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major J. Irving, M. D., of the Medical Department, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General, to be a Deputy Surgeon General with permanent rank from the 13th December 1874, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Buckle, C. B., deceased.

*No.* 214 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Colpoys Haughton, C. S. I.,—15th February 1875.

*No.* 215 *of* 1875.—Short-service Sowar Lehna Singh, of the Deolee Irregular Force, is, as a special case, granted a pension of Rs. 1-12-0 per mensem.

*No.* 216 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Barter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major Ferdinand Odevaine, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Bowen, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon James Cleghorn, M. D., of the Medical Department, Joint Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Allahabad,—for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 217 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following Royal Warrant issued as Clause 1, Army Circulars, dated 1st January 1875, is made applicable to India:—

*Finance.*

Royal Warrant—Relative Rank of Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools.

Victoria R.

Clause 1.—Whereas by the 112th Article of our Warrant of the 27th December 1870, we did prescribe the Relative Army Rank to be held

by Officers of our Staff and Departments of our Army.

Our will and pleasure now is that the Relative Army Rank of a Sub-Inspector of Army Schools shall be that of Lieutenant, and we do hereby direct that this addition be made to the Article of our said Warrant above quoted.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 5th day of December 1874, in the 38th year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

GATHORNE HARDY.

*No.* 218 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgeon Major J. Browne, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 41st (the Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian medical service, consequent on Surgeon Major E. McKellar, M. D., proceeding on furlough, and during the period Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D., may be employed under the orders of the Government of Bengal, or until further orders.

*No.* 219 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

| NAMES. | Date of appointment to a permanent post. | Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sobha Ram ... ... ... | 6th May 1874. | | |
| Ram Churn ... ... | 25th June 1874 ... | 18th August 1869. | |
| Syud Abdool Rohman ... ... | 27th October 1874. | | |
| Deen Mohomed ... ... | 26th Nov. 1874. | | |
| Abdool Kurreem ... ... | Ditto. | | |
| Girdharee ... ... .. | Ditto. | | |
| Nawab Shah ... ... | 1st December 1874. | | |
| Abdool Rohim ... ... | 2nd " " | | |
| Roop Sing Rana ... ... | 5th " " ... | 7th July 1871. | |

*No.* 220 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 221 *of* 1875.—The G. G. O. No. 84 of the 22nd January 1875, granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Captain J. Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, 3rd Grade Assistant Commissioner, Assam, is cancelled at his request.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 26th February* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 13th to 26th February 1875 :—

| Corps | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Staff Corps .. | Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe | 2nd February 1875 ... | Naga Hills. | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from* 13*th to* 26*th February* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Goodeve Barlow (a) | Major | Bengal Infantay. | Dec. 16, 1874 | Intestate | 196 0 7 | . | Apl. 26, 1875. |

(a) Widow—Mrs. Georgiana Barlow; Children—Henry Goodeve Barlow; John Goodeve Barlow; Isabella Goodeve Barlow Margaret Goodeve Barlow.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 76.—T. T. Durmalingum, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burma, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th January 1875.

*No.* 77.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Officiating Examiner, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, respectively, made over and assumed charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1874. Mr. Williams reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Controller with effect from that date.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 79.—Captain C. A. Sim, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted subsidiary leave from the 14th to the 25th October 1874, both days inclusive.

*No.* 80.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Europe on the furlough granted to him.

*No.* 81.—Major. E. T. Thackeray, V. C., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted twenty-one days' subsidiary leave from the 8th February 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it, in connection with the furlough granted to him on the 16th January 1875.

*No.* 83.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B. A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for two months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notifications noted on the margin.

No. 144 of 28th Feb. 1873.
„ 100 of 17th „ 1874.
„ 501 of 5th Sept. „

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 84.—Luximon Vishun Mehendulay, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Central India, is confirmed in his appointment.

*No.* 85.—The services of Mr. A. C. Galbreath, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are dispensed with, with effect from the 21st December 1874.

*No.* 86.—Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, Officiating Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Punjab.

*No.* 87.—Mr. J. L. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, on furlough, is transferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

*The 24th February* 1875.

*No.* 88.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 46 of the 24th January 1875, Colonel A. Cadell, R. E., made over charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India to Captain E. Swetenham on the forenoon of the 9th February 1875. Captain Swetenham officiated in the appointment until 13th February 1875, afternoon, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis.

*The 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 89.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, returned to duty on the 15th February 1875 from the six months' medical leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 663, dated the 15th December 1874.

Mr. Wood is granted subsidiary leave under Section 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from the 10th to the 14th February 1875.

*No.* 91.—Corporal J. Crampton, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Rajpootana to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*No.* 92.—Sergeant J. Rogers, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*No.* 93.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 66, dated 16th February, confirming Lieutenant Bisset in the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, omit the word "Calcutta."

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 94.—Mr. D'. A. W. Jopp, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, availed himself on the 29th May 1873 of the subsidiary leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 353 of the 19th May 1873.

*No.* 95.—R. Narrainsawmy Naidoo, temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is confirmed in his appointment.

*No.* 96.—The under-mentioned officers are transferred from the establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Tonghoo Railway Survey:—

Mr. J. H. Cochrane, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Enginer, 2nd Grade.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 78.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act VIII of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st April 1875, the substitution of the following rules in place of Rules II, III, XVI and XXV of the Inland Telegraph Rules and Rates published in the *Gazette of India*, No. 51 of the 21st December 1872:—

Classification of offices.

*Rule II as revised*—Telegraph stations are divided into three classes: 1st, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2nd, those performing full day duty; 3rd, those performing limited day duty.

Office hours.

Stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. (local time).

Stations of the 3rd class are open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. (local time).

Hours of business on Sundays and holidays.

*Rule III as revised.*—All offices, except those of the 1st class, will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday.

Charges on service messages.

*Rule XVI as revised.*—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.

(*This rule will be relaxed in cases of great emergency. Whenever a State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must certify to its urgency and to the necessity for its immediate despatch without prepayment, and must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours.*)

Ceylon local rate.

*Rule XXV as revised.*—The local rate in Ceylon is one rupee for 20 words, inclusive of address, for any description of message between any two stations, with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 82.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 506 of the 2nd August 1874, granting subsidiary leave to Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E., Acting Director, Persian Telegraph, for "15 days" substitute "21 days."

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Deolee, the 13th February* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{459}{401}$ *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 25th Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry, appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, in Foreign Department's Notification No. 30G, dated 8th January 1875, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 6th February 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore Residency, Camp Punna, the 15th Feb.* 1875.

*No.* 102*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 40P, dated 29th December 1874, Part II, *Gazette of India,* Captain G. R. Peart, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Bhopal Battalion, rejoined on the 25th January 1875 from the privilege leave, twenty days, from 8th January 1875, therein granted.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 63.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Francis, M. S. C., received charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent Governor General for Central India, from Captain E. Swetenham on the afternoon of the 13th instant, in accordance with Government Notification No. 46, dated 29th ultimo.

*No.* 64.—Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, held charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent Governor General for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from 9th to 13th instant inclusive.

*No.* 65.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghoshall, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Bundlecund Road Division, has been granted by the Controller, Central India, three weeks' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

*No.* 66.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment in Central India, from the 4th January 1875, consequent on the grant of two years' leave to England on medical certificate to Mr. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, in this Administration Notification No. 55 of the 30th January 1875:—

Mr. Eknauth Ram Chunder, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. B. Daly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to be Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Serjeant J. Williams, Overseer, 1st Grade, to be Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.*

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 50.—Mr. B. C. Bailey, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed leave for six months on private affairs, from the 1st May 1875, under Section 5, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

*The 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 51.—Mr. J. Peake, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, availed himself on the 12th February 1875 of the one year's furlough granted to him in Notification No. 47 of the 29th January 1875.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th February* 1875.

Mr. R. Belchambers, Registrar, &c., of the High Court, Original Side, has this day taken charge of his offices, after the expiration of the privilege leave obtained by him from the 20th of November last.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 13th February* 1875.

*No.* 12.—Major D. Ward, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, and took charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, on forenoon of 27th January 1875, from Captain W. H. Beckett.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 7.—With reference to Inspector-General, Military Works, Notification No. 121, dated 20th October 1874, Mr. C. W Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his departure from Allahabad on the afternoon of 12th February 1875, in order to join the 1st Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### 8th Circle.

*18th February* 1875.

*No.* 200.—ERRATUM.—In Government Notification No. 1752, dated 12th October 1874, for "12th October," read "10th October."

*The* 14th/19th *February* 1875.

*No.* 212.—Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the 25th January, and was posted to the II Rawulpindee Division, which he joined on the 2nd instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Charlotte Smith, of the Town of Calcutta, a widow, died at Calcutta on the 12th January 1875.

Richard Henry Curran, a Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment, died at Rampore Beauleah, Rajshahye, on the 26th September 1874.

Donald Gow, Manager of Muttrapore Indigo Factory at Maldah, died at Rajmehal on the 15th November 1874.

Rowland Smith, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta on the 12th December 1874.

Richard George Segrave, a Surgeon in the British Medical Service, died at Saugor in Central India on the 17th November 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 20th Feb.* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 17th February* 1875.

*No.* 39.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is placed in charge of the Larkhana Division of that Railway during the absence of Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th February 1875.

*The 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 40.—The leave on urgent private affairs for six months granted to Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 189 of the 2nd April 1874, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 41.—Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, from Mr. J. L. Gallott, Officiating Superintending Engineer, on the afternoon of the 8th February 1875.

*No.* 42.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, Deputy Controller of Accounts, Office of the Director of State Railways, returned to duty on the 15th February, forenoon, from the privilege leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 120 of 26th December 1874.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Parbuttipore, the 16th February* 1875.

*No.* 26.—Mr. John Barron, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Mahanaddi Division, in addition to his own duties, from the 16th September 1874 till the afternoon of the 25th January 1875, when the accounts of the Division were closed.

*No.* 27.—With reference to Notification No. 96 of 30th November 1874, by the Director of State Railways, Mr. W. Hutton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to No. 1, Nâtor Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 27th January 1875.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 28.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, is granted one

month's privilege leave in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 34 of 17th November 1874.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No* 29.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from No. 4 Haldibari Division to No. 2 Jaipur Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that, to suit the alteration in the train service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the down mail train on this Railway will, on and after March 1st, leave Khundwa at 10-42 A. M. and arrive at Choral Chowkee at 3-32 P. M. No alteration will be made in the timing of the up mail.

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
*Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway.*

KHUNDWA,
*The 23rd February* 1875.

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 33, dated 3rd February 1875, notifying the extension of leave granted to Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the 9th December 1874.

*No.* 18.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 36, dated 9th February 1875, granting to Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, eight months' furlough on medical certificate, and also one month's subsidiary leave, this officer availed himself of the latter leave on the afternoon of 15th February 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 20th February* 1875.

*No.* 36.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2, dated 4th January 1875, for "1st February 1875" read "forenoon of the 10th February 1875."

*No.* 37.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. R. Gatwell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Ghatkee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran ... Presidency College.
Datta, Rámlál ... Ditto.
Mulraj .. Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Navinchandra ... Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

Ghosh, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan ... General Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.

THIRD CLASS.

Ghosh, Apurvakrishna ... Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD CLASS.

*In order of merit.*

De, Devsankar ... Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramáprasanna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath ... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

*In alphabetical order.*

Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan ... Hooghly College.
Ditto, Tarinidas ... Presidency College.
Das, Kshetramohan ... Sanskrit College.
Guha, Kaminikumar ... General Assembly's Institution.
Set, Gerischandra ... Benares College.

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 16th February* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 49 | B 34—86922 | 10 | Captain W. H. Hodges, M. S. C., Salem. |
| | B 38—41413 | 100 | |
| 305 | B 39—30637 | 5 | T. S. Narasinga Row, 2nd Master, Taluq School, Srirangam. |
| | B 41—29990 | 10 | |
| 318 | B 35—43548 wrongly joined | 20 | Mr. J. MacCarran, Catholic Chapel, Wellington. |
| | „ —43549 | | |
| 319 | B 39—13683 | 5 | E Ramasawmy Naidu, Clerk, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Adony. |
| | „ —13684 | 5 | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 15th February* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

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### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 159 | C 87—02244 | 1,000 | Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on account of the late Ranee of Soonth. |
| | „ —23932 | 1,000 | |
| | C 71—88358 | 1,000 | |
| | C 87—29133 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —09007 | 1,000 | |
| | C 86—34508 | 100 | |
| | „ —34509 | 100 | |
| | „ —34510 | 100 | |
| | „ —34511 | 100 | |
| | „ —34512 | 100 | |
| | „ —34513 | 100 | |
| | „ —34514 | 100 | |
| | „ —34515 | 100 | |
| | „ —34516 | 100 | |
| | „ —34517 | 100 | |
| | „ —34518 | 100 | |
| | „ —34519 | 100 | |
| | „ —34520 | 100 | |
| | C 78—91808 | 20 | |
| | „ —91809 | 20 | |
| | „ —91810 | 20 | |
| | „ —91811 | 20 | |
| | „ —91812 | 20 | |
| | „ —91818 | 20 | |
| | „ —91819 | 20 | |
| | „ —91821 | 20 | |
| | „ —91827 | 20 | |
| | „ —91831 | 20 | |
| | M 1—93442 | 5 | |
| | „ —93443 | 5 | |
| | „ —93444 | 5 | |
| | „ —93445 | 5 | |
| | „ —93446 | 5 | |
| | „ —93447 | 5 | |
| | „ —93448 | 5 | |
| | „ —93449 | 5 | |
| | „ —93450 | 5 | |
| | „ —93451 | 5 | |

NOTE.—All these Notes were stolen from a leather pouch at Lucknow on the 12th September last.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| A71 | M 2—47916 wrongly joined | 5 | Damother Chubaram, care of Bhaishunker Nanabhay, Agiary Lane, House No. 85. |
| | „ —47642 | | |
| A72 | C 84—39464 ditto | 20 | Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort Bombay. |
| | „ —39463 | | |
| A73 | C 89—46446 ditto | 10 | Jadawjee Chapsey Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay. |
| | „ —46447 | | |
| A74 | C 78—05484 ditto | 20 | Ardaseer Pestonjee, Shroff at Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., Bombay. |
| | „ —05480 | | |
| | C 96—24362 ditto | 10 | |
| | „ —24363 | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 16th February* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 306 | D 7—44366 | 100 | Mohumed Azim, Peshawur. |
| 308 | D 7—60948 | 100 | A. M. Zeller, Esq., Allahabad. |
| 312 | D 10—42754 | 5 | The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad. |
| 315 | D 7—66478 | 100 | Ghazie Allahabad. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 310 | D 5—68736 | 20 | Captain H. Campion, Allahabad. |
| | „ —68737 | 20 | |
| 311 | D 7—20807 | 100 | Baboo Shambhu Chandra Nag, 24-Parganas. |
| 314 | D 6—55215 | 10 | Seetul Pershaud Sookool Nagode. |
| | „ —55216 | 10 | |
| 316 | D 5—41225 wrongly joined. L 12—67413* | 20 | Mrs. E. Lucas, Nagpore. |

* Calcutta Circle.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 18th February* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | E 5—74293 | 20 | The Director General of Post Offices, Calcutta. |
| | „ —74294 | 20 | |
| | „ —74295 | 20 | |
| | „ —74296 | 20 | |
| | „ —74297 | [illegible] | |
| | „ —74298 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | E 5—64966 | 20 | Colonel T. Staples, Sealkote. |
| 32 | E 4—50043 | 50 | Janki Dâs, Cashier, Dugshai. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 20th February* 1875.

I. C. BOSE.
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up | | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | 16,06,087 | 7 | 9 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office | Rs. 1,52,90,124 11 5 | 3,39,85,602 | 6 | 0 |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches | 1,86,95,477 10 7 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | 2,70,52,703 | 13 | 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | 5,94,181 | 14 | 10 |
| Sundries | | 5,14,021 | 10 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 8,57,52,597 | 4 | 3 |

| ASSETS. | | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 1,78,03,642 | 0 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | | 77,53,050 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | | 32,54,117 | 4 | 8 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches | | 1,85,84,623 | 0 | 2 |
| Dead Stock | | 10,73,801 | 9 | 10 |
| Stamps | | 13,637 | 4 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | | 1,24,303 | 4 | 0 |
| Sundries | | 16,197 | 1 | 2 |
| Bullion | | 8,49,977 | 9 | 6 |
| | | 4,94,73,349 | 2 | 7 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | Rs. 1,28,56,289 8 7 | 3,62,79,248 | 1 | 8 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,34,22,958 9 1 | | | |
| TOTAL | | 8,57,52,597 | 4 | 3 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 25th February* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE.
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

## MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

*Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending* 31*st Dec.* 1874.

*Agents in Calcutta,*—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

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*N. B.*—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, *free of charge*, on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

| Description. | Size. | Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. Rs. | A. | Colored. Rs. | A. |
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| *Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.* | | | | | |
| Indian Atlas Quarter Sheets. | | | | | |
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| „ 64 S. W., Ladak, part of, ... ... ... | | | | | |
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| Western Bengal, Sheet No. 15 ... ... ... ... ... | Imperial .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
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| Bhaugulpoor, Do. 13, 14, 15, & 16 ... ... ... | Double Royal . | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| Nowgong, Do. 1 & 2 . ... ... ... | Ditto ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
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| Chota Nagpore, Sheet No. 5 ... ... ... | Ditto ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| *Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.* | | | | | |
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| Do. Do. Do. „ No. 1 South ... ... ... | Ditto .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Do. Do. Do. „ No. 2 North .. ... ... | Ditto ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS. | | | | | |
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| Chinsurah Cantonment & Environs .. ... ... ... | 2 Sheets of D. E. ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Calcutta,* 15*th January* 1875.

J. O. N. JAMES,
*Assistant Surveyor General.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the* 23*rd February* 1875.

*No.* 7288.—A camp post office for the use of the Governor General's camp will be opened at Delhi on the 13th March and closed on the 30th idem.

2. Covers intended for the Governor General's camp should be addressed to "Governor General's camp" without the addition of Delhi or any post town. If addressed to a post town they will be sent to it

E. R. DOUGLAS,
*Offg. Dy. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The* 26*th February* 1875.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will

be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on the 5th of March 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th March, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 15th, 1875 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,00,696 | 62,23,487 |
| „ 16th „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,988 | 61,23,487 |
| „ 17th „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,901 | 60,23,487 |
| „ 18th „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,562 | 59,23,487 |
| „ 19th „ ... | .. | ... | .. | 64,105 | 58,23,487 |
| „ 20th „ ... | 30,22,465 | ... | 30,22,465 | 70,228 | 57,23,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 22nd Feb.* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

## NOTICE.

### 50 Rupees Reward.

The under-mentioned Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle, belonging to Captain Harrison, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, were stolen from his servant at the Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, on the 9th February 1875. The above reward is offered for the recovery of the same :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C 7—62368 for Rs. | 100 | C 7—54869 for Rs. | 100 |
| „ —62845 „ | 100 | „ —59110 „ | 100 |
| „ —57724 „ | 100 | | |

J. H. O'BRIEN,
*Inspector,*
for *District Supdt. of Police.*

CAWNPORE,
10th *February* 1875.

## WANTED

A Draftsman. Salary Rs. 80. Apply to Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdura, *viâ* Lahore.

R. T. MALLET,
*Superintendent of Works.*

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Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

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**Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E.** O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**A Manual of Family Medicine for India.** By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

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Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, annas* 10 *extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

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Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

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*Just published.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

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Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 7 *annas.*

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Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

Lost in February 1874 a certain interest-warrant, No. 005589 for Rs. 1,125, dated 13th February 1874, granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, in favor of Nurayan Rao Khundkay, or order. Application for a duplicate of the same interest-warrant has been made to the Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
No. 65, BURTOLLAH ST.,
*The 23rd February* 1875.

SUDDASOOK,
WOODOYMULL,
SOBAGMULL.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{001129}{\text{ct. } 18227}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ram Rutton Bose, and last endorsed to Rudra Kanta Laherie, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to and other person. Payment of the above Note any the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RUDRA KANTA LAHERIE,
*Benares, Bangalitola.*

#### Lost or Stolen.

Government Promissory Note No. 013163 at 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 belonging to

HEERA LAUL MITTRA.

#### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1875.

### THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

3. Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.
4. Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.
5. Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.
   Assessor.
6. Communication to Court of grounds of charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.
7. Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.

SECTIONS.

8. Powers of special Court.
9. Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.
10. Powers of Court in making investigation.
11. Report by Court to Local Government.
12. Statement of decision in open Court.
13. Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.
14. Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.
15. Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.
16. Power to commit for trial.
    Power to bind over persons to give evidence.
    Depositions.
17. Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

18. Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—
    (*a*) after investigation under this Act,
    (*b*) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court,
    (*c*) after supersession,
    (*d*) after conviction of any offence.
19. Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.
20. Report to other Local Governments.
21. Report to Board of Trade.
22. Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.
    Power to grant new certificate.
23. Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.
    Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

24. Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.
25. Form and contents of agreement.
26. Provision where lascars are shipped.
27. Forms for British or Colonial ships.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

28. Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.
29. Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.
30. Amendment of sections 2, 15, 17 and 23, Act X of 1841.
31. Powers of Pilot Court.

---

*An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred, provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient in many cases that such investigations shall be made by persons more in number and of more varied qualifications:

And whereas it is also expedient to provide efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in such investigations and in trials under Act No. XII of 1859 *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*:

And whereas it is expedient to repeal Act No. XV of 1863 (*to amend Act I of* 1859) and to re-enact certain of its provisions with the amendments hereinafter appearing:

And whereas it is provided by Act No. X of 1841, sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three, that the persons guilty of the offences therein respectively mentioned shall be liable upon conviction by information by the Advocate General to the penalties therein respectively provided:

And whereas it is expedient to render the said penalties recoverable otherwise than on information by the Advocate General;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875;"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Sections one hundred, one hundred and one and one hundred and two of Act I of 1859 and the whole of Act XV of 1863, are hereby repealed.

But every enquiry now pending, which has been commenced under any enactment so repealed, shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.

3. In any of the cases following (namely):—

(*a*) whenever any ship is lost, abandoned or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

(*b*) whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

(*c*) whenever by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

(*d*) whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any port or place in India, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under Act X of 1841;

the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or, in cases under clause (*b*) of this section, of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, damage or casualty, or, where any ship above referred to arrives in British India, the person then in charge of her, shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, if he arrive at any port, then to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

The Magistrate or officer receiving such notice shall without delay communicate the same to the Local Government.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

4. If in any such case a formal investigation appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs. The other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.

5. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, at the instance of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf, to investigate charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of

any master, mate or engineer of any ship, who holds a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships.

Assessor.

Every such Court may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Such person shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

Communication to Court of grounds for charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.

6. If the Local Government has reason to think that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade with incompetency or misconduct, it shall transmit a statement of such grounds to the Court making the investigation.

Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.

7. If the investigation involves a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person holding such certificate as aforesaid, the Court shall, if practicable, before commencing the investigation cause the holder of such certificate to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government as aforesaid.

Powers of special Court.

8. For the purpose of the investigation the special Court, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have the same powers as if such investigation were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which the said Magistrate has power to convict.

Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.

9. If, in the course of an investigation under this Act by any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, it appears that there are grounds for charging with incompetency or misconduct any holder of such certificate as aforesaid not so charged by the Local Government, the Court may cause a statement of such grounds to be furnished to such holder, and may then commence an investigation into such charge of incompetency or misconduct.

Powers of Court in making investigation.

10. For the purpose of such investigation such Court may summon the master, mate or engineer to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise,

and may summon and examine witnesses.

Report by Court to Local Government.

11. The Court shall in all cases transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived.

Statement of decision in open Court.

12. If the Court decide that any such certificate as aforesaid shall be cancelled or suspended, it shall so state in open Court, at the conclusion of the case or as soon afterwards as possible.

Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.

13. When the Court decides to cancel or suspend a certificate, it shall send a full report upon the case with the evidence, and the suspended or cancelled certificate through the Local Government to the Board of Trade.

Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.

14. Provided that no certificate shall be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) unless the person holding the certificate has before the commencement of the investigation been furnished with a copy of the statement of the case upon which the investigation has been ordered;

(*b*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, unless the report be confirmed by the Local Government;

(*c*) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, attended by an Assessor, unless the Assessor expresses his concurrence in the report.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

15. If any Court making an investigation under this Act thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject nevertheless to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Any officer so authorized to enter a vessel may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section one hundred and eighty-six.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial.

16. Whenever in course of any investigation under this Act, it appears that any person has committed an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court;

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may for the purposes of this section exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Justice of the Peace:

Depositions.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making investigations under this Act shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

Chapter II applied to charges against holders of certificates from Local Government.

17. All the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, except such as require reports to and communications with the Board of Trade, or relate to the actual cancellation or suspension of certificates, shall be applicable also to charges of incompetency or misconduct against any Master, Mate or Engineer who holds a certificate granted by any Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates granted by Local Governments.*

Local Government may suspend or cancel certificates—

18. The Local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted by such Local Government, or by any other Local Government, to any master, mate or engineer, in the following cases; (that is to say)—

(a) after investigation under this Act.

(a) If upon any investigation made under this Act, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or the master, mate or engineer is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(b) after enquiry under Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by Naval Court.

(b) If upon any enquiry made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, or upon any enquiry made by a Naval Court constituted as is provided by any law for the time being in force, or upon any enquiry made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized in any British possession to enquire into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the Master, Mate or Engineer; or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

(c) after supersession.

(c) If he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force.

(d) after conviction of any offence.

(d) If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony.

Provided that no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (a) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate had before, or within a reasonable time after, the commencement of the investigation notice of the nature of the charge made and established against him.

The Local Government may, if it thinks the justice of the case requires it, re-issue and return any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended under this section, or shorten the time for which it has been suspended, or grant a new certificate of the same or any lower grade in place of any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended.

Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.

19. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under this Chapter, shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report to other Local Governments.

20. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

21. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under this Chapter the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Whenever it is reported to the Local Government that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship has been caused by the wrongful act or default of a Master, Mate or Engineer holding a certificate from the said Board, or that such Master, Mate or Engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, the Local Government, if it concur in such report, shall send a copy of the same to the Board of Trade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

22. Any Local Government may at any subsequent time revoke any order of cancelment or suspension which it may have made under this Act, or grant to any person whose certificate it has cancelled under this Act, a new certificate of the same or of any other grade.

Notice of every revocation and of every grant under this section shall, as soon as may be practicable, be reported to the Board of Trade.

Saving of powers conferred on certain Admiralty Courts.

23. Nothing in this Act affects the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of the said Act I of 1859, on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Exercise of such powers by chief criminal Courts in Indian Ports.

The said powers may be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at any port in India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, if the Master, Mate or Engineer has received his certificate from any Local Government.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

24. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any port in India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof; (that is to say)—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Provision where Lascars are shipped.

26. When it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section seventeen, contain stipulations for providing for him fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION:—In this section the word 'seaman' includes also a Native of India carried to sea from any port in India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

27. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman in any port in India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

Sections 3 to 27 to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

28. Sections three to twenty-seven (both inclusive) shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. I of 1859.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

29. Sections nine to sixteen (both inclusive) of the said Act No. I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under the said Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

30. In the said sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted (namely):—"on conviction before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate of the first class."

Powers of Pilot Court.

31. The Court conducting a trial under the said Act No. XII of 1859, shall have the same powers to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as are conferred by this Act on Courts making investigations under section four.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1875.

*An Act to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognized by the orders and customs of the service.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1875.

*An Act to secure the repayment of a Loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.*

Preamble. Patent of Baronetcy.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty dated the sixth day of August, 1858, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased, the dignity of Baronet, to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body :

Trustees under Act XX of 1860.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislative Council of India numbered XX of 1860, and entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of Rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Mazagon Castle,' in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," certain officers therein mentioned were constituted Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of such Act :

Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one lákh vested in Trustees.

And it was thereby enacted that, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees should be transferred into the names of the said Trustees upon trust, amongst other things, from time to time to pay and apply the annual income of the said securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the person who, as heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, should, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same dignity of Baronet might descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns :

Trusts of the income.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

And it was by the said Act further enacted that, subject as therein mentioned, so long as the said dignity of Baronet should endure, and until there should be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said dignity might descend, neither the said present Baronet nor any of the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet in whose favour trusts were thereinbefore declared of the annual income of the said securities, should convey, charge, or encumber the said securities, or any part thereof, or the annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate or interest than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," nor should have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts were declared by the said Act of the annual income of the said securities, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to the same; nor should the same be held to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any assurance contrary to the intention of the said Act was thereby declared to be void :

And whereas, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees were transferred into the names of the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid :

And whereas, since the said transfer, part of the said promissory notes, producing an annual income of five thousand rupees, has been paid off by the Government of India; and the annual income of the promissory notes vested in the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid was thereby reduced to ninety-five thousand rupees :

And whereas the said present Baronet has three sons only (namely), Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee who is a minor :

Agreement for loan.

And whereas the said present Baronet recently applied to the Government of India to advance and lend to him the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees, to be applied to purposes beneficial to himself and his said sons, which the Government of India agreed to do upon having the repayment thereof with interest secured in manner hereinafter mentioned :

Advance of loan.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement, the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees has been advanced and lent to the said present Baronet :

Concurrence of present Baronet's sons.

And whereas the said Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by themselves, and the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by his guardian, have agreed to the arrangement intended to be effected by this Act ;—

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Withholding interest on notes in discharge of loan.

1. In consideration of the premises, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Government of India shall withhold out of said sum of ninety-five thousand rupees, being the interest on the said promissory notes now vested in the said trustees, the annual sum of forty thousand rupees during the term of seventeen years from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the said sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum has been sooner discharged.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. VII OF 1875.

*An Act to regulate Fisheries in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the exclusive right of fishing in British Burma in such fisheries as are hereinafter mentioned belongs by the custom of the country to the Government:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of this right, and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the public or to individuals gratuitously, or in consideration of fees or rent, and subject to suitable restrictions and conditions;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into operation on the first day of April 1875.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Fish."

"Fish" includes also shell-fish:

"Fishery."

"Fishery" means any collection of water, running or still, tidal or non-tidal, which is itself of a permanent nature, or is connected with some waters of a permanent nature, and in which fish or turtle may be found. It includes the sea:

"To fish."

"To fish" includes to catch turtle or collect their eggs; and

"Fixed engine."

"Fixed engine" means any fixed implement or engine for catching or for facilitating the catching of fish, and includes a net secured by anchors, or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil.

### *II.—Rights of Fishery.*

Right of fishery.

3. No right to fish in any fishery shall be deemed to have been acquired by the public or by any person, either previously to the passing of this Act or subsequently thereto, except in one of the modes hereinafter described:

Proviso.

But nothing herein contained shall be held, nor shall the giving of any grant, lease, license or permission under this Act be held, to prevent the public from angling with a rod and line only in any fishery:

provided that such angling may, in any case, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be forbidden by a proclamation issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate, for such time as may be fixed by such proclamation:

And nothing herein contained shall prejudice or derogate from any express grant of a right to fish heretofore made by the British Government.

Disposal of right of fishery.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of any District may, subject to such rules, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, dispose of the right of fishing in any fishery situate within his District, or specially placed under his charge by the Chief Commissioner, in any one of the following modes, that is to say,

(*a*) he may declare such fishery open to the public, or to the inhabitants of any town or village, or to any other class of persons:

(*b*) he may lease the exclusive right of fishing in such fishery to any person; or

(*c*) he may, where he has not disposed of the right of fishing in any of the foregoing modes, grant licenses to any number of persons to use nets, traps and other implements for fishing in such fishery,

and (subject as aforesaid) he may declare that any fishery shall cease to be a fishery for the purposes of this Act.

All such declarations, leases and licenses made and granted by the British Government before this Act comes into operation and then in force shall be deemed to have been respectively made and granted under this section.

Recovery of fees, rents, &c.

5. All fees, rents and other moneys due to Government in respect of any lease, license or permission granted under this Act, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

### *III.—Erection of Weirs.*

Weirs not to be erected without sanction of Deputy Commissioner.

6. No weir or other fixed obstruction, and no fixed engine tending to hinder the movements of fish, or to interfere with the flow of the water, or to impede navigation, shall be erected, placed, maintained, or used in any fishery, or in waters connected with any fishery, by a grantee or lessee, or by any other person whomsoever, without a special permission in that behalf under the hand of the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate.

### *IV.—Penalties.*

Penalties.

7. Any person who commits any of the following offences, (namely)—

(*a*) fishes in any fishery not having a right to fish therein,

(*b*) erects, places, maintains or uses any fixed obstruction or fixed engine in a fishery, or in waters connected therewith, without being specially permitted to do so under section six,

(*c*) puts or knowingly permits to be put, or causes or knowingly permits to flow, into any fishery, any solid or liquid matter to such an extent as to poison or kill, or to cause the water to poison or kill, fish,

(*d*) interferes with, or makes any demand in consideration of, the lawful use of the water of any fishery for purposes unconnected with the taking of fish,

shall be punished, for a first offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both;

and, for a second offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both:

And any obstruction or engine erected, placed, maintained or used in contravention of section six, and any fish taken by means of such engine or obstruction, or otherwise in contravention of this Act, or of any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, shall be forfeited:

And such obstruction or engine may be removed or taken possession of by the Deputy Commissioner or such person as he empowers in this behalf:

And the expense (if any) of such removal may be recovered from the person erecting, placing, maintaining or using the obstruction or engine so removed, as if it was an arrear of revenue.

*V.—Subsidiary Rules.*

Power to make rules.

**8.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for all or any of the following purposes:—

(*a*) for the survey and demarcation of the limits of fisheries;

(*b*) for determining in which of the modes mentioned in section four, the right to fish in each fishery shall be disposed of;

(*c*) for regulating the conditions on which, and the procedure by which, fisheries may be opened to the public or granted or let on lease to individuals;

(*d*) for fixing the rates at which, and the conditions on which, licenses to use implements for fishing may be granted;

(*e*) for settling the terms and conditions on which permission to erect, place, maintain or use fixed obstructions and engines in fisheries or waters connected therewith may be granted;

(*f*) for making and maintaining free gaps in weirs;

and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

**9.** The Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

**10.** All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1875.

*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Partial repeal of Act XXIV of 1869.

2. The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 *(to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay)* are hereby repealed, namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two.

Power to impose duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Madras Government.

3. The Governor General in Council may from time to time impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas; and the Local Government shall for every such maund sold by or on behalf of Government from time to time fix, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, such additional sum as it may deem sufficient to cover, in each district or group of districts, the average cost for the time being of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt.

When any such additional sum has been fixed for any district or group of districts, it shall not be altered for such district or group until after the expiration of at least three years from the date of such notification.

Price of salt sold by Madras Government.

4. The price to be paid in each district to the Local Government for salt so sold shall, for every such maund, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum so imposed and fixed as aforesaid.

The price at present so paid in each district shall be taken to be the price to be paid under this section until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such district.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Madras Presidency the salt-revenue is almost wholly raised by means of a Government monopoly. Government is the exclusive purchaser, at fixed rates, of all the salt of proper quality made by the persons engaged in the local manufacture, and the salt is then retailed throughout the Presidency at the price of two rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas, which price is fixed by Act XXIV of 1869, section two.

The average cost to Government on the East Coast of the salt so purchased, including all expenses properly appertaining to manufacture and storing, is three annas per Indian maund; and as the salt is sold by Government at two rupees per maund, it follows that the full Government duty of Re. 1-13-0 is secured on every maund of salt sold on the Eastern Coast.

On the Western Coast the systematic manufacture of salt is carried on to a very limited extent in the northern part of South Canara only, and the bulk of the supply required in that district, and the whole of the supply required in Malabar, in order to meet the demands of the local population and for carriage inland, mainly to Mysore, are obtained from Goa and Bombay through contractors.

The manufactured salt of Canara costs about four annas, and the imported salt of Malabar and part of Canara averages over seven annas per maund, and as both are sold by Government at the rate of two rupees per maund, the Government loses one anna on the former and more than four annas on the latter for every maund sold; and the people of these districts, though undoubtedly quite as well able to pay the salt-tax as their brethren on the East Coast, are favoured to the like extent.

The object of this Bill is to enable Government to realize the full duty of Re. 1-13-0 on salt throughout the Madras Presidency, as it does now in all the districts of the Eastern Coast. It empowers the Governor General in Council to impose a duty on salt manufactured or sold under the orders of the Local Government not exceeding Re. 1-13-0 per maund, and it requires the Local Government to fix from time to time such additional sum as may cover in each district the average cost of the manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage of salt. The price per maund will be equal to the duty so imposed plus the additional sum so fixed.

B. H. ELLIS.

*The 30th January* 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1875:—

From Government of Madras, dated 24th April 1874.
" Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 845, dated 7th July 1874.
" Government of Madras, No. 1187, dated 2nd July 1874.
" " " No. 1416, dated 1st August 1874.
Memorial from British Indian Association, dated 24th November 1874.
From Government of Bengal, No. 4651, dated 7th December 1874.
Note by Mr. P. Dickens, dated 30th December 1874.
" by Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, dated 27th January 1875.
From Government of Bombay, No. 755, dated 8th February 1875.
" " " No. 790, dated 9th February 1875, and enclosure.
Notes by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Judge of Hooghly, dated 12th February 1875.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have altered the local extent of the proposed Act so as to make it include the ports of the Presidency Towns.

3. We propose to confer on the Police Magistrates and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay the powers of Magistrates of the first class, and to give an appeal from their decisions to the High Court where the sentence involves imprisonment for more than a year or fine of more than Rs. 500. We have declared that cases tried under the proposed Act may be tried summarily, and we have embodied by reference the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. We have carefully revised the first schedule and made some additions to the second.

5. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. A. DALYELL.

*The 16th February* 1875.

*A Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and whereas it is also expedient to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Police Magistrates Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and within the limits of the Ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Presidency Police Courts.

3. The parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1872 as amended by Act No. XI of 1874) mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall apply (so far as they are applicable and subject to the modifications shewn in the second column of the same schedule) to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

'Magistrate of District' to include 'Magistrate of Police.'

4. In the parts of the said Code so applied, the expressions 'Magistrate,' 'Magistrate of a District,' 'Magistrate of a Division of a District,' 'Magistrate of the first class,' 'a competent Magistrate,' 'Magistrate having jurisdiction,' and every other expression applicable to a Magistrate of the District, shall be deemed to include a Magistrate of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and 'District' shall be deemed to mean a Presidency Town as defined in section 4 of the said Code.

'District.'

Powers of Magistrates of Police.

5. The said Magistrates of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay shall have the powers of Magistrates of the first class under the said Code, or with which such Magistrates may be invested, except powers under the following sections, (namely) Sections 44 to 47 (both inclusive), 110, 135, 222, 226, 295, 296, 328, 415, 416, 417 and 530.

Appeal.

6. Any person convicted on a trial held by one of the said Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this section shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Cases may be tried summarily.

7. All cases tried under this Act by Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may be tried summarily.

Reference to schedule IV to Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. Whether a warrant or summons shall issue in the first instance,

whether an offence is bailable or not, and

the Court by which the offence is triable under this Act,

shall be deemed to be indicated respectively by the fourth, fifth and seventh columns of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and by the explanatory notes prefixed to such schedule.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*(See section 3.)*

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter I, sections 3 (*Pending cases*) and 4 (*Definitions*): | |
| Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*), the first sentence of section 63 and the Explanation thereto, and sections 65 to 70, both inclusive: | |
| Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*), section 122, except so far as it relates to section 346: | |
| Chapter XI (*Of Complaints to a Magistrate*): | *Omit* clause (*a*) of section 140. *Omit* the penultimate clause of section 141.<br>In section 143, *for* 'Court of Session,' *read* 'High Court.'<br>*Omit* the second clause of section 144, and the whole of section 146:<br>In section 148, in the last line of clause one, *after* the words "such Magistrate," *insert* the words "as may then be there." |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*): | In section 152, *omit* the words "in duplicate." In section 154, *for* the words "one of the copies," *read* "the original," and *for* the words "the other copy," *read* "a copy." |
| Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*), sections 159 to 174, both inclusive: | Except so far as they relate to the issue of warrants to persons other than Police officers. |
| Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*): | |
| Chapter XV (*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*): | *Omit*, in section 189, the words 'Court of Session or' |
| | To the second clause of section 193, *add* the words 'or false answers.' |
| | In section 195, *omit* the words "Court of Session or", and *for* "Chapter XVI, XVII or XVIII," *read* 'Chapter XVI.' |
| | *Omit* section 197 and the last sentence of the first clause of section 198, and *for* the last three clauses of section 198, *substitute* the following clause (namely) "Such instrument, the record of the original inquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the High Court." |
| | In section 199, *omit* the words 'or translation.' |
| | *Omit* section 201, the second clause of section 202 and, in the first clause of the same section, the words "Court of Session or," in each of the places where they occur. |
| Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*): | To be applicable to all cases (whether summons cases or warrant cases) tried and disposed of by the Courts of the Magistrates of Police, or the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay. |
| | In section 203, *for* the words '(coming under this chapter),' *read* 'which the Magistrate is competent to try and.' |
| | *Omit*, in section 206, the last fourteen words. |
| | *Omit*, in section 212, the second clause. |
| Chapter XX (*Appeals*), sections 272, 275 to 286: | *Omit*, in section 276, the words "and in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury," and in section 279, the words "if the appeal be to the Session or High Court." |
| Chapter XXIII (*Execution*), sections 303, 307 to 318 (both inclusive): | In section 315, *for* "Court of Session," *read* "High Court," and *omit* the proviso. |
| Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*): | In the last paragraph of section 330, *for* the words after "such Magistrate," *read* "may issue a Commission in the manner hereinbefore provided." |
| Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*), sections 331, 340, 342 to 345 (both inclusive), 347 and 349: | *Add* to section 343 the words 'or false answers.' |
| Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*): | *Omit* the last nineteen words of section 357. |
| | *Omit*, in section 361, the second and third paragraphs. |
| | *Omit* the last sentence of the second paragraph of section 362. |
| | *Omit* sections 363 and 364. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

| Parts of the Code applied. | Modifications. |
|---|---|
| Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*): | *Omit* section 379 to section 387 (both inclusive). |
| Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*): | *Omit* section 390, and the last two paragraphs of section 398. |
| Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*), sections 418, 421 and 422: | |
| Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*): | *Omit* the second clause of section 424. |
| Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*): | *Omit* the third clause of section 436. |
| | *Omit* section 438. |
| Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*): | *Omit* section 451. |
| Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*), section 461: | |
| Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*): | *Omit* sections 472, 474, 475, 476 and 477. |
| Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*): | *Omit* the two last clauses of section 489. |
| Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*): | *Omit* the last two clauses of section 504. In sections 506, 507, 508, 509 and 512, *for* "Court of Session," *read* 'High Court.' |
| | *Omit* the third paragraph of section 515. |
| | *Omit* section 517. |
| Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*): | |
| Chapter XL (*Possession*), section 534: | |
| Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*): | |
| Chapter XLII (*Miscellaneous*), section 539. | |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2.)*

*Acts.*

| No. and year. | Title or Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1856 ... | Presidency Towns Police ... ... | Sections twenty-six to thirty-one, (both inclusive), thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, one hundred, and one hundred and eleven. |
| XLVIII of 1860 | Amending Act XIII of 1856 ... ... | Sections four, six and ten. |
| XXI of 1864 ... | An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta. | Sections two and three. |
| Madras Act VIII of 1867. | Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates ... | Sections thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-one, sixty-one, sixty-two, seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-four. |
| Bengal Act IV of 1866. | The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 ... ... | Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, eighty-five, eighty-six, ninety-six, ninety-seven and ninety-eight. |
| Bengal Act VIII of 1866. | Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866 ... ... | The whole. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 3 OF 1875.

# THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE BILL, 1875.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

4. Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.
(a) Reserved forests.
(b) Fisheries.
(c) Public roads, &c.
(d) Towns.
(e) Dwelling-places of villages.
(f) Cantonments.
(g) Civil stations.
(h) Endowment-lands.
Power to exclude other land.
5. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.
6. Rights which may be acquired over land.
7. Status of landholder how acquired.
8. Landholders' rights defined.
9. Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.
10. Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from Act coming into force.
11. Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.
12. Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,
13. and to recover possession within twelve years.
14. Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the landholder.
15. Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.
16. Amendment or cancellation of such declarations and records.
Fresh declarations.
17. Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by Civil Courts.

SECTION.

18. Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.
19. Temporary occupation of available land.
20. Allotment of grazing grounds.
21. Allotments to Toungya cutters.
22. Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

PART III.

OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

*A.—Of Land Revenue.*

23. Land liable to land-revenue assessment.
24. Mode and amount of assessment.
25. Rates may be altered.
26. Right to a settlement.
27. Nature of settlement.
28. Rights conferred by settlement.
29. Term of settlement.
30. Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

31. A five per cent. cess to be levied.
32. How to be applied.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

33. Toungya tax.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*

34. Capitation-tax.
35. Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
36. Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.

*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

37. Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
38. Personal liability for tax on families.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

39. Power to make rules for—
licensing salt-manufacture;
imposing salt-duty;
composition with licensees.
Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.
40. Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of Cutch, beeswax, &c.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

41. Year of assessment.
42. When increase of rates takes effect.

PART IV.

OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

43. Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.
44. "Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.
45. Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.
46. Proceedings against the land.

SECTION.

47. Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.
48. Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.
49. Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.
50. Effect of proclamation published under section 49.
51. Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.
52. Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.
53. Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Erection and repair of boundary-marks.
55. Appeals.
56. Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
57. Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.
58. Additional power to make rules.
59. Penalty for breach of rules.
60. Publication of rules.
Force of rules.
61. Consolidation and republication of rules.

SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

*A Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, by a notification in the local official *Gazette*, direct.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all Regulations and rules (if any) relating to the several matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

"Land in the possession" of any person includes also—

(*a.*) land in the occupation of his servant, agent, tenant, or mortgagee, or of any other person holding under him;

(*b.*) land on which he or some person holding under him has paid the revenue which fell due during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

(*c.*) land left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry if when last cultivated it was cultivated by him or by some person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer.

"Revenue officer."

"Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office to do—

(*a.*) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(*b.*) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act.

"Notification."

"Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this part shall apply to the following:—

*Reserved forests.*

(*a.*) *Land included in any Government forest reserved under the law for the time being in force:*

Fisheries.

(*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

*Towns.*

(*d.*) *Land included within the limits of any town:*

*Dwelling-places of villages.*

(*e.*) *Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any village:*

Cantonments.

(*f.*) Land included in any cantonment:

Civil stations.

(*g.*) Land included in any civil station:

Endowment-lands.

(*h.*) Land pertaining at the time when this Act comes into force to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school.

Power to exclude other land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded from the operation of this Part under section four need definition for the purposes of that section and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, pending their definition, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description has been or shall be acquired by any person over any land except the following :—

(*a*) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government ;

(*b*) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871 ;

(*c*) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified ;

(*d*.) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land :

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

*Explanation* 1.—When any person succeeds immediately to the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the person so succeeding may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of his predecessor to his own.

*Explanation* 2.—When any revenue has been paid by any person holding under the person in possession, it shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person in possession.

Landholders' rights defined.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy subject only—

(*a*) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed under any law for the time being in force ;

(*b*) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines of metal and coal, of all gold washings and other valuable mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when this Act comes into force.

9. Any person who having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, does not within two years of the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from this Act coming into force.

10. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land within the two years next following the date on which this Act comes into force, and does not, before the expiry of the said two years, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

12. When after the date on which this Act comes into force any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he may think fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to the status of a landholder, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall eject any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land :

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the applicant's demand for possession, he has in any way prepared for cultivation, until he has gathered his crop :

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of his improvements at the date of ejectment as estimated by the revenue officer.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner by whom such land was made over to the revenue officer, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer either to proceed on such application under

section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, or to postpone proceeding until the applicant has obtained a declaration of title in a civil suit.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

**15.** Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer if it appears to him, after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as he may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

**16.** If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

Fresh declarations.

While any declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

**17.** Whenever a question arises before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen and is still uncancelled, the Court, unless it sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration, shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises and the Court sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration or it appears that no such declaration has been made,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder having been acquired has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to prefer an appeal from the decision of the revenue officer to whom the question was referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, subject to any conditions as to the furnishing of security or to such other conditions as it deems fit to impose, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

**18.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land,

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions may be made,

(*c*) the total or partial exemption of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives,

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant as if it were an arrear of revenue due on the land by the grantee, his legal representatives, or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

**19.** The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person taking possession of such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

**20.** The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time as occasion requires, make rules for the allotment from such land of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood standing in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of the grazing grounds so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

**21.** The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time as occasion requires—

for the allotment from such land, for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of those to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

**22.** No person shall acquire, by length of occupancy or otherwise, any right over lands allotted under section twenty or section twenty-one beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

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## PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

### *A.—Of Land-revenue.*

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

**23.** All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, at the time this Act comes into force, belongs to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three.

Mode and amount of assessment.

**24.** The assessment shall be either—

(a) by annual rates on each acre or part of an acre of cultivation and fallow or on each square foot rendered unculturable in the manner specified in section twenty-three, or

(b) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner shall make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of the assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

**25.** Except as provided in sections twenty-eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

**26.** Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to treat with him or not.

Nature of settlement.

**27.** The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual acreage rates on cultivation and fallow respectively.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situated within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate, he shall not be required to pay any revenue or any revenue in excess of certain rates.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rule determine the cases in which each description of settlement shall be offered and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules the nature and conditions of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

**28.** When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

**29.** The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one if the person in possession of such land and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement—

(a) at any time before the close of such year voluntarily relinquishes possession of such land, or

(b) not less than months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind such settlement.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

**30.** If the term for which any settlement of land has been made elapses before a new settlement is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him, shall be entitled to the benefit of, and be bound by, the conditions of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said conditions shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid if the person in possession, not less than months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

A five per cent cess to be levied.

**31.** On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, has been extended.

How to be applied.

**32.** The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any for the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

Toungya tax.

**33.** The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years or on each family of persons, cultivating such land.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On each male cultivator, two rupees.

On each family of cultivators, two rupees.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*

Capitation-tax.

**34.** A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years at

such rates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time by notification, direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On married men, five rupees a year.

On men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year.

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land rate under section thirty-five.

Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

**35.** In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied instead of the capitation-tax an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

On land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot.

On land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable, shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

*Explanation.*—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.

**36.** The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands or any class of lands throughout the province or in any part thereof from land rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

**37.** The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year, shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them.

Personal liability for tax on families.

**38.** When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year being then above the age of 18 years took any part in the cultivation of such land.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

Power to make rules for—

licensing salt-manufacture;

**39.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licences.

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.

Any person who without a license for the time being in force,—

(*a*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*b*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*c*) stores salt;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. , and to a further fine of Rs. for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

**40.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamums and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

Year of assessment.

**41.** The year of assessment of any revenue cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

**42.** Notwithstanding anything contained in this part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

## PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

**43.** Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

**44.** When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

**45.** An arrear of revenue may be realized as if it was the amount of a decree passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or office on this behalf.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

Proceedings with a view to its realization may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office on this behalf, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice, and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed, such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing, fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

**46.** Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered thereunto by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess or land rate in lieu of capitation tax [illegible] against the land on which arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings against the land.

**47.** If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient for the realization of the arrear.

When there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

**48.** The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale as it existed at its inception free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.

**49.** If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

**50.** When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been from the date of such proclamation vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

**51.** All costs of any proceeding for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

**52.** If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

**53.** Any person who has become liable for any amount as security for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**54.** A revenue officer may, by [illegible] in writing [illegible] any person liable for the revenue of any land or entitled to hold such land free of revenue to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing, and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

**55.** Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act in such cases to such officers and subject to such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Appeals.

Provided that the following matters shall not be made determinable in the last resort by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a division:

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive,

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same,

(*c*) questions as towhether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate,

(*d*) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed,

(*e*) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered,

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force,

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight,

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear,

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five,

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or of a proclamation under section forty-eight:

Provided also that there shall in all cases be reserved to the Chief Commissioner a power to call for the proceedings if he thinks fit to do so and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he may deem fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

**56.** No civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:

(*a*) matters mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration or to any emolument appertaining to such office or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

**57.** The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or by office with any of the following powers in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases:

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate revenue officer;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred.

Additional power to make rules.

**58.** In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules,

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

**59.** The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

**60.** All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Consolidation and re-publication of rules.

**61.** The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules still in force to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules shall cease to be in force.

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SCHEDULE.

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.—(*See sections* 34 *and* 35.)

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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The law relating to interests in land and that relating to the assessment and collection of revenue in British Burma, at this moment exist in the shape of rules which derive their force to a considerable extent from long usage and general acceptance. The object of the present Bill is to state those rules in clear and definite terms, and to place them on a more secure legal basis. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain amendments of the law, but those amendments are confined to matters of detail, the main object being to supply an accurate and authoritative declaration of the existing law.

2. Whatever theories may prevail as to the ownership of land elsewhere in India, it has been established by recent enquiries, in the course of which the principal local officers, both European and Native, were consulted, that in British Burma the State is acknowledged to be the proprietor, the cultivators of such portions of the soil as have already been brought under the plough having an interest which, though little short of that of a proprietor, is nevertheless regarded as being of a subordinate nature.

3. The persons possessing this peculiar interest in the land are in the Bill termed "landholders," and the second part of the Bill is devoted chiefly to defining the nature of their rights and the mode in which those rights may be acquired and lost. The sections of the Bill relating to these points speak for themselves, and it is enough to observe, here, that the status of a landholder in respect of any land can be acquired by occupying such land continuously for twelve years; that when acquired, it confers all the powers of a proprietor, subject only to the payment of revenue at varying rates assessed from time to time and to the reservation in favour of the Government of minerals and buried treasure; and that it is lost by abandoning possession of the land unless certain simple formalities are observed.

4. It is believed that it is on this last point only that any change worth noticing is proposed. At present it is understood to be the right of a landholder who has abandoned his land to demand possession of it from any one he may find in occupation at any time within twelve years from the date on which he abandoned it. This right it is not proposed to withhold; but inasmuch as it has been found, in its present unconditional form, to offer a formidable obstacle to the cultivation and improvement of land, and to lead to perplexing disputes between persons in occupation of land and old landholders returning after a long absence to claim the same, it has been thought necessary to make it a condition of the landholder's right to get back his land on his return, that he should have, when leaving, made it over to a revenue-officer to be farmed out to others; further, that he should on his return compensate the person in occupation for certain improvements (if any) made by the latter in his absence.

5. From what has been said as to the tenure of land in British Burma, it will be seen that any settlement of the land-revenue in that province must be in the strictest sense ryotwári. The provisions of the Bill regarding settlements are in consequence comparatively simple, and the only point calling for notice is, that while the Government is bound by a settlement for the full period for which it may be concluded, the landholder may withdraw from it whenever he pleases and require his land to be re-assessed.

The unusual concession thus made has been thought necessary in order to encourage the landholders to enter into settlements, which they at present are, and probably for some time will continue to be, reluctant to do.

6. In explanation of the provisions regarding Toungya taxation in section 33, it may be stated that, in certain portions of the Hills of British Burma as in some other parts of India, there prevails a primitive system of tillage known (in Burma) as Toungya cultivation. A patch of forest is selected and cleared; the undergrowth of timber is burned on the land, and a crop is sown in the ashes. When this crop is cut, the land is abandoned and is not again taken up until, in the lapse of years, the jungle has attained a sufficient growth to admit of the operation being repeated. It is clear that no ordinary principles of assessment would apply here, and it has therefore been determined to retain the tax per head or family of cultivators, which has been long established and which is in accordance with the ideas of the Toungya-cutters themselves.

7. The remaining taxes provided for by the Bill are at present collected, are found to answer well, and seem to call for no remark.

8. The law for the recovery of arrears, as laid down in Part IV, is based on existing practice. It resembles that in force in the older provinces, but owing to the simple nature of the land-tenure in Burma, it is much less complicated. It is, moreover, considerably less stringent. Arrears of revenue are almost unknown in British Burma, and severe measures are in consequence not called for.

9. The provisions regarding the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts are in part new. They are based on the similar enactments recently passed for the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and have yet to be considered by the local authorities.

10. It will be observed that large powers for making rules on matters of detail are conferred on the Chief Commissioner, but from section 60 it will be seen that the sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained to all such rules before they are put in force.

A. EDEN.

*The 19th February 1875.*

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875. { Register No. 75.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 5716, dated Calcutta, 23rd December 1874.

*From*—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*
*To*—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPT.

I proceed to submit the annual report on the administration of the Post Office of India for the year 1873-74.

2. In the internal administration of the department, the most important events have been—(1) the introduction of the new Post Office Manual described in the report for 1871-72; (2) a radical alteration in the system of accounts; and (3) the application of the revision of inland postage rates and conditions, both as respects official and private correspondence, explained in the report for 1872-73. Changes of so extensive and important a character, affecting the work of the department in almost every detail of its various branches, necessarily entail close application both on the part of those charged with the practical execution of the alterations and on the supervising staff. The year under review has thus been one of real hard work throughout the department.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

3. A new mail packet service, plying once in four weeks, has been established between Singapore and Brisbane by way of the Torres Straits: the contract was arranged by the Government of Queensland, and all correspondence for that colony, instead of travelling by Point de Galle and Melbourne, is now conveyed by the newly opened route. The rates of postage on all letters for the Australian Colonies were also reduced from 8 annas 8 pie to 6 annas per half ounce, the rule of compulsory prepayment being still retained.

4. The route to countries in Foreign Europe through Italy and France was abandoned and another route substituted *viâ* Bombay, per French packet, through the Mediterranean and thence through France; and coupled with this alteration a reduction in the rates of letter postage was effected.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

5. In anticipation of the new contract, the provisions of which were described in my last annual report, the British India Steam Navigation Company consented to establish the two following lines both deemed important for postal ends, *viz.*:—

(1) Direct weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with effect from October 1873.

(2) Communication twice a week (instead of once a week only) between Bombay and Kurrachee, with effect from June 1873.

6. This last-mentioned line was temporarily discontinued in January 1874, so as to release a steamer required for relief purposes in connection with the famine; and steam communication with Kurrachee for the time being reverted to single trips in the week.

Thus the lines worked under contract with this Company stood on the 31st March last as follows, *viz.*—

(1) Direct weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with an extension to the Straits once every four weeks: fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *viâ* Akyab: fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Akyab *viâ* Chittagong.

(2) Communication once a week between Bombay and Kurrachee, with a continuation once a fortnight to the Persian Gulf.

(3) Four-weekly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the East Coast.

(4) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta, Bombay and intermediate ports on the East and West Coasts.

(5) Monthly communication between Calcutta, Port Blair and Camorta.

(6) Fortnightly communication between Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, with a four-weekly extension, except in the monsoon, to Sandoway.

7. A yearly subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 is paid for the maintenance of all these lines except the Port Blair and Camorta line, for which special contract arrangements exist in respect to the transmission of Government stores.

8. Turning now to steam services performed by companies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company, the only change on record is one under which fortnightly communication has been substituted for monthly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, the contract having been given for three years on a subsidy of Rs. 18,000 per annum. I append a list of these additional services, and would explain that the first two are managed by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, the third by this department, and the last by Her Majesty's Government, though paid for out of the Indian revenues.

(1) By the Irawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

(2) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, for fortnightly communication with Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, on a yearly subsidy of Rs. 18,000.

(3) By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).

(4) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, for fortnightly communication between Busreh and Bagdad, the subsidy being Rs 4,000 per mensem.

9. The "Ethiopia," a contract packet belonging to the fleet of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was wrecked on reef, Cape Negrais, in August 1873, during her voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon, and a large portion of the mail on board lost.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

10. One of the gravest evils with which the Indian Post Office has to contend consists in the deep-rooted native habit of using for purposes of the post the flimsiest of paper and of folding it so minutely as to leave no room for the direction: these directions, which generally contain much superfluous matter, are often spread over the whole space available on both sides of the cover, and the confusion is enhanced by the post marks which, for want of space, have to be impressed on the address itself. It was hoped that the enlargement in 1869 of the unit of letter weight from one quarter to one half of a tola would work good; but the measure was not followed by any marked improvement in the description of paper or size of envelope used by the native public. As a remedy therefore envelopes embossed with half-anna and with one-anna stamps were offered for sale at the value of the stamps they bore, no charge being made for the paper. This change commenced from July 1873 and at once became very popular. The demand for embossed envelopes far exceeded the most sanguine estimate, so much so, that in four months the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta exhausted a supply which would otherwise have lasted over a quarter of a century. Since then Messrs. De la Rue and Company have been busy in making envelopes for India, and though for many months they have been turning out this class of stationery at the rate of 57 reams a day, the required quantities have not yet been stored in the several local stamp depôts. It is encouraging to find that the demand for these envelopes springs largely from the principal up-country centres of native commerce, a fact which tends to shew that the envelopes are being used by the class for whose benefit this concession was introduced.

REVISION OF RULES FOR SALE, &c., OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

11. Coupled with the above, the rules for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamp labels were revised, the principal features of change consisting in the abolition of discount previously granted to the public on the larger purchases of postage stamps made from the Treasury, and in the case of Post Masters and other retail vendors, a reduction from one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent., to half an anna in the rupee, or 3⅛ per cent.

LOSS OF POSTAGE STAMPS EX WRECK "DHOOLIA."

12. In September 1873 the "Dhoolia," a canal steamer, was wrecked in the Red Sea near Suez. She had on board several cases containing Indian postage stamps and embossed envelopes bearing a gross representative value of nearly £ 2,000, together with Indian one-anna receipt stamps, aggregating in representative value about £ 5,000. Some of these stamps recovered from the wreck fell into the hands of Arab hawkers who retailed them at largely depreciated rates to Indian passengers and other persons. In communication with Government, the British Consulate Authorities in Egypt were telegraphed to, the Custom House Officers in Bombay authorised to recover at cost price purchases made by the public

and no efforts spared to lessen the effect of the mischief wrought. The extent of loss to which the Indian revenues were subjected by this unfortunate accident can never accurately be learnt, but I do not think that it could have been great. So far as I have been able to learn, none of the receipt stamps have been offered for sale, and of the postage stamps some were so injured by exposure to sea water that they never could have been used, and many were either recovered in Egypt or obtained by the exertions of the Government of Bombay.

NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR ASSAM.

13. Experience having shown the Bengal Postal Circle to be so unwieldly in size that its more remote limits were with difficulty supervised from distant Calcutta, the sanction of Government was obtained to the creation of a separate postal jurisdiction for the province of Assam; the adjoining States of Cooch Behar with the districts of Sylhet and Cachar were added to this charge, and the whole constituted into a new postal circle under the control of one Chief Inspector. This measure, while providing a superior postal administration for the states thus detached, has relieved the Post Master General of Bengal of an extensive tract of country beyond the reach of his personal control.

REMOVAL OF POST MASTER GENERAL'S HEAD-QUARTERS TO ALLAHABAD.

14. The head-quarters of the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces were transferred from Agra to Allahabad, the seat of the Government of those provinces.

CAMP POST OFFICES.

15. Postal services were organised in connection with the temporary camps of exercise established at Bangalore, Chinchwud (near Poona) and Roorkee; and this work was discharged to the full satisfaction of the military authorities for whom the arrangements were made. In Madras the Post Master General introduced a novel measure, having for its object the extension of postal facilities to pilgrims. This class assemble in large masses at fairs and holy places in various parts of Southern India, and Major Bourke has arranged for the attendance at such localities of a special agency whose duty it is, not only to collect and deliver correspondence, to provide and sell postage stamps, but also to furnish cheap stationery and writing materials, for which a trifling additional fee is levied sufficient to cover the cost of original outlay. A correspondence was thus created which Major Bourke thinks will soon develop into large proportions.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

16. Arrangements were concluded for the extension to Canada of the means of exchanging money orders with India. Under the orders of Government the overland money order business has been transferred from the management of the Post Office to that of the Civil Account Department, to whom the Indian Inland Money Order Offices are subordinate.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

17. A statement shewing the number of post offices and letter-boxes opened during the years 1872-73, 1873-74, and the total number existing at the close of those official years, will be found in Appendix I: the marginal abstract contrasts the newly established postal receptacles of the year under report with those of the preceding year. Bengal and Madras exhibit the largest extensions, those being the only postal circles where the transfer of the district post to the Post Master General's management is still in progress: in Bengal however some of the new post offices were only started as temporary establishments to meet the exigencies of famine operations. On the 31st March last the number of postal receptacles in India stood at 6,805, as compared with 6,305 on the corresponding date of the previous year, giving a net increase of 500. During the year under report 189 rural messengers were newly entertained and 69 dispensed with, the total number of servants under this class retained on the 31st March 1874 being 1,253.

| | Opened in 1872-73. | Opened in 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|
| Post Offices ... ... ... | 200 | 234 |
| Letter-boxes ... ... ... | 300 | 514 |
| TOTAL .... | 500 | 748 |

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

18. Appendix II is a statement shewing the distance over which the mails were carried in each circle by the various methods of conveyance during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74: the general results are given in an abstract form on the margin. The increase under the head "railway" and the decrease under "runners and boats" are mainly due to extensions on the Oudh and Rohilcund and the Rajputana State Railways. The large increase under the head "sea" is attributable to extensions of the local steam services under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company which have already formed the subject of comment.

| YEAR. | Railway. | Mail cart Horse and Camel dak. | Runners and boats. | Sea. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| 1872-73 ... | 5,368¾ | 3,915 | 33,406 | 6,367 | 49,056¾ |
| 1873-74 .. | 5,738¾ | 4,003 | 32,947 | 11,928 | 54,616¾ |
| Increase ... | 370 | 88 | .. | 5,561 | 5,560 |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | 459 | ... | ... |

## SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

19. A recent alteration in the method of preparing the statistical returns of the department and in the headings under which this information is classified, has necessarily interfered with the usual detailed contrast of the correspondence in 1873-74 with that of the previous year: the entries in Appendix III have thus been confined to the figures of the year under report. A comparison has however been exhibited on the margin in an abstract form. The most striking features are (1) the unusually large expansion of letters and (2) the fall under the head of books and patterns (now called packets), a class of correspondence which for many years has been steadily augmenting. Although the increase in the estimated number of letters received for delivery is largely attributable to natural growth of correspondence, it can also to a great extent be explained by the operation of the new official correspondence rules which practically caused the transmission by letter post of all service covers not exceeding ten tolas in weight and their consequent transfer from the head of banghy post to that of letter post. The decline in the number of packets is entirely due to this cause. Notwithstanding the accession of overland parcels and the reduction in the rate of charge on inland parcels, the number of parcels transmitted through the post still continues, as in past years, to fall. Signs of a reaction are however already apparent, and I think it probable that the next annual report will shew a substantial expansion in this class of business.

| Year. | Letters. | News-papers. | Parcels. | Books, patterns and packets. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872-73 ... ... | 83,127,098 | 7,928,092 | 653,401 | 1,448,723 | 93,157,314 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 98,531,628 | 8,762,200 | 605,312 | 1,336,363 | 109,235,503 |
| Increase ... | 15,404,530 | 834,108 | ... | .. | 16,078,189 |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | 48,089 | 112,360 | ... |
| Increase percentage ... | 18·5 | 1·05 | ... | ... | 17·2 |
| Decrease percentage ... | ... | ... | 7·3 | 7·7 | ... |

20. Last year I alluded to the commencement with effect from the 1st March 1874 of the *overland parcel post*, a system under which parcels can be exchanged between Great Britain and India through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the one side and the Indian Post Office on the other. The British Post Office have no concern with the arrangement. The extent of business done during the year under review is shewn on the margin. The number of parcels received by each mail have averaged 256 against 165 despatched, India having thus sent about two parcels for every three received. The revenue derived by the Indian Post Office from this source has averaged Rs. 3,609 per mensem.

| | Total number of parcels despatched in the year. | Average weight of each parcel. | Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs duty, and sums due to the P. and O Company. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | lbs. oz. | Rs. A. P. |
| To India ... | 13,334 | 5 8·8 | 32,946 7 4 |
| From India .. | 8,589 | 2 5·8 | 10,366 13 0 |
| Total ... | 21,923 | 7 14·6 | 43,313 4 4 |

21. A more detailed analysis of the letter returns is given on the margin, and it is satisfactory to find that the ratio of increase of paid letters is greater than that of unpaid: this view will further be confirmed by the appendices which yet remain to be dealt with. It will be found that the sales of ordinary postage stamps have increased in value by 4·27 per cent., while the cash collections have only progressed to the extent of 1·02 per cent.

| | Paid and service. | Unpaid. | Registered. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872-73 ... | 52,080,653 | 29,205,293 | 1,841,152 | 83,127,098 |
| 1873-74 ... | 66,337,551 | 29,963,258 | 2,230,819 | 98,531,628 |
| Increase ... | 14,256,898 | 757,965 | 389,667 | 15,404,530 |
| Increase percentage ... | 27·3 | 2·5 | 21·1 | 18·5 |

22. On the 31st March 1873, the number of registered newspapers existing in India amounted to 478: during the year under review 131 fresh papers were registered, 59 discontinued, and eight publications included in last years list have been omitted this year as not being newspapers, thus leaving on the 31st March 1874 a net total of 542, the distribution of which among the several postal circles is given below, *viz.*:—

| Postal Circle. | English. | | Vernacular. | | English and Vernacular. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On 31st March 1873. | On 31st March 1874. | On 31st March 1873. | On 31st March 1874. | On 31st March 1873. | On 31st March 1874. | On 31st March 1873. | On 31st March 1874. |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... | 35 | 49 | 59 | 89 | 5 | 14 | 99 | 152 |
| Madras ... ... | 36 | 32 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 84 | 90 |
| Bombay .. ... | 34 | 36 | 62 | 66 | 22 | 20 | 118 | 122 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 10 | 13 | 58 | 58 | 5 | 7 | 73 | 78 |
| Punjab ... ... | 10 | 7 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 39 |
| Central Provinces... ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| British Burma ... ... | 14 | 14 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 19 | 16 |
| Sind ... ... | 9 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| Oude ... ... | 5 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 19 | 21 |
| Rajputana ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 156 | 165 | 255 | 294 | 67 | 83 | 478 | 542 |

23. The correspondence received was disposed of as detailed in the following abstract :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Given to post office peons or delivered from the window ... | 85,230,483 |
| Sent for delivery to branch post offices ... ... ... | 17,065,864 |
| Ditto ditto the district post ... ... ... | 3,651,176 |
| Given for delivery to rural messengers ... ... ... | 3,287,980 |
| TOTAL ... | 109,235,503 |

24. The following statement shews the estimated number of letters and newspapers sent to and received from the United Kingdom both by the Southampton and Brindisi routes : it includes not merely correspondence with England itself, but also transit correspondence, *i. e.*, the correspondence between India and other countries the route for which lies through England :—

| | DETAIL OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Route. | Estimated aggregate number of letters. | Estimated aggregate number of newspapers. |
| Despatched from India to the United Kingdom ... | *Viâ* Southampton | 508,240 | 78 868 |
| | *Viâ* Brindisi ... | 1,495,176 | 295,740 |
| Received in India from the United Kingdom ... | *Viâ* Southampton | 419,634 | 508,292 |
| | *Viâ* Brindisi ... | 1,196,082 | 1,102,120 |
| TOTAL ... | 1873-74 ... | 3,619,132 | 1,985,020 |
| | 1872-73 ... | 3,458,056 | 1,974,830 |

As compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of letters to the extent of 3·1 per cent., together with a small increase of half per cent. under the head of newspapers. Great Britain sent 69 per cent. of its Indian letters and newspapers *viâ* Brindisi, while India forwarded three-fourths of these classes of correspondence by that route.

| | Sent and received in India. |
|---|---|
| By British packet. Letters exchanged *viâ* Italy ... ... | 115,110 |
| Letters exchanged *viâ* France ... ... | 76,162 |
| Letters exchanged *viâ* Trieste ... ... | 19,604 |
| Letters exchanged with Gibraltar, Malta, and Ports east of Suez ... . ... | 365,517 |
| Letters exchanged by French packets of the Indo-China Line ... ... ... ... | 12,896 |
| TOTAL ... | 589,289 |

25. An abstract is given on the margin containing the total number of letters during the year under report which travelled by each of the main routes employed in exchanging foreign mails with India. The ports described as "east of Suez" include Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Japan, Shanghai, Australia, New-Zealand, and other places in the East.

26. A statement shewing the sales of the various classes of postage stamps will be found in Appendix V, from which the following comparative abstract has been compiled, *viz.* :—

| | 8-pie labels. | ½-anna labels. | 1-anna labels. | 2-anna labels. | 4-anna labels. | 8-anna labels. | ½-anna envelopes. | 1-anna envelopes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Decrease per cent. | Increase per cent. | Decrease per cent. | Decrease per cent. | Increase per cent. | Increase per cent. | Decrease per cent. | Decrease per cent. |
| 1871-72 as compared with 1870-71 ... | 14·21 | 13·58 | 19 64 | 6·92 | 2·78 | 14·35 | 11·59 | 35 36 |
| 1872-73 as compared with 1871-72 ... | 17·78 | 12·86 | 24·83 | 3·07 | 0·22 | 5·34 | 7·04 | 18·47 |
| | Increase | | | | | | Increase. | Increase. |
| 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73 ... | 2 62 | 1·31 | 3·50 | 3·36 | 2·78 | 4·79 | 2529·2 | 487·72 |

The gross value of stamps sold in 1873-74 has increased by 4·27 per cent. as compared with a corresponding increase of 2·82 per cent. in the previous year. I have already explained the cause of the enormous sales of embossed envelopes, and it is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding these sales, the disposal of half-anna labels still exhibits some advancement.

27. Appendix VI contains the sales of service postage stamps which have fallen from Rs. 10,63,847 in 1872-73 to Rs. 10,54,294 in 1873-74. This loss is explained by the operation of the new official correspondence rules, a subject which will, in its financial aspect, be treated at greater length hereafter.

28. Dead letter offices exist at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Nagpur, Kurrachee, and Lucknow. Owing to change of system and alteration in the method of classifying the statistical returns, introduced with effect from the 1st April 1873, the results in this branch cannot be properly contrasted with the returns of previous years. The former classification, in many respects faulty, has now been improved, but this reform, as already stated,

renders any fair comparison of results quite impossible. Appendix No. IV has therefore been confined to the figures of the year under report: the general results are given in the following abstract, *viz.* :—

| | Number. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| Covers received in the several dead letter offices during the year 1873-74 ... | 2,472,216 | |
| Covers transferred by one dead letter office to another ... ... | 459,308 | |
| Balance ... ... ... ... ... .. ... | 2,012,908 | |
| Disposed of by redirection to addressees and by issue for return to senders ... | 977,459 | 48·56 |
| Deduct covers returned to the dead letter office as undeliverable ... | 103,304 | 10·56 |
| Balance actually disposed of ... ... ... .. ... | 874,155 | 43·42 |
| Undisposable ... ... ... ... ... | 1,035,449 | 51·44 |

29. After the money spent and pains bestowed on this branch of postal work, it is the reverse of encouraging to find that more than half of the covers which reach the dead letter office have to be destroyed. In India, however, the difficulties which beset dead letter office work are exceedingly great, if not almost insurmountable. Not only have we a European population constantly on the move, but an enormous native population speaking many languages, writing divers characters and for the most part ill-educated. Many native letters bear no signature at all, others are only initialled: the town of origin is frequently omitted, and the more detailed particulars of the writer's address are but rarely given. The similarity of native names is another serious obstacle to the disposal of a dead cover. For instance the name "Chuni Lall," written in Shikast Urdu, might also be read as "Jhunee Lall" or as "Jainee Lall," as "Jaintee Lall" or as "Jaithee Lall." Again the attempt to trace a "Verasamy" in Bangalore or a "Mahomed Bux" in Delhi would be almost a hopeless task. Add to this that India does not, like European countries, possess a post office directory or other similar work of reference by which the addresses of the bulk of the native population can be learnt, and some notion may be formed of the difficulties with which the dead letter office in this country has to contend. Yet this work is of such moment to the public that neither expense nor trouble ought to be spared towards its proper performance: these are the views which I have endeavoured to impress on those charged with the working of the department, but it is right that the Government should know how hard it is to obtain the desired efficiency.

## SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

30. As explained in previous reports, the district post consists of lines of communication connecting the head-quarters of each district with the revenue and police stations in the interior and is maintained principally for the conveyance of official correspondence. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oude, it is worked entirely by officers of this department, acting under the orders of the local Government. In Madras and Bengal the management is gradually being transferred to the Post Master General. During the year under report a great deal of attention has been bestowed on the district post by the Post Master General of Madras, where rural delivery arrangements are extremely backward: the management of four additional districts has been taken over, a personal visit has been made by Major Bourke to each district under his control, and in communication with the local officials a thorough re-organisation has in each instance been effected. Credit is due to Major Bourke for the labor bestowed on this important branch of postal work. The Post Master General of Madras now manages the district dâk in ten districts out of a total of twenty-one. In Bengal the zemindari dâk of three more districts has during the year passed into the hands of the Post Master General, who now controls this branch of the post office in 30 out of 42 districts.

31. The general results of district post operations, so far as concerns correspondence sent to or received from the imperial post, are given in Appendix VII, from which the following abstract has been prepared, *viz.* :—

| Letters and Newspapers. | Number. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Sent to district post for delivery ... ... | 3,803,869 | Being 3·54 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery. |
| Portion of the above received back ... | 321,484 | Being 8·45 per cent. on the number sent to district post. |
| Received from district post .. ... | 2,905,877 | Being 2·70 per cent. on the total number received by the General Post Office for delivery. |

The proportion of covers received back undelivered continues to improve.

## SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

32. I give below the receipts and charges of the *pro formâ* account kept under the new rules introduced with effect from the 1st April 1873, for taking security from post office servants. Out of some 9,500 subscribers there have been but five defaulters : and the sums decreed against a subscription income amounting to Rs 19,334 have aggregated only Rs. 302-5-3. Should the fund continue thus to prosper, a reduction in the rate of subscription for non-pensionable grades will soon have to be made, but the experience of one year only would not warrant an immediate change:—

| Receipts. | Number of employees. | | Amount of subscription. | | | Charges. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First half-year. | Second half-year. | First half-year. | Second half-year. | Total. | | |
| *A.—Pensionable.* | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Imperial ... | 4,659 | 4,772 | 4,659 0 0 | 4,772 0 0 | 9,431 0 0 | Sums decreed against the fund | 302 5 3 |
| District .. | 192 | 175 | 192 0 0 | 175 0 0 | 367 0 0 | Establishment ... | 1,746 0 0 |
| Total ... | 4,851 | 4,947 | 4,851 0 0 | 4,947 0 0 | 9,798 0 0 | Total ... | 2,048 5 3 |
| *B.-Non-Pensionable.* | | | | | | Balance at credit | 17,285 10 9 |
| Imperial ... | 7,271 | 7,290 | 3,635 8 0 | 3,645 0 0 | 7,280 8 0 | | |
| District ... | 2,313 | 2,198 | 1,156 8 0 | 1,099 0 0 | 2,255 8 0 | | |
| Total ... | 9,584 | 9,488 | 4,792 0 0 | 4,744 0 0 | 9,536 0 0 | | |
| Grand Total ... | 14,435 | 14,435 | 9,643 0 0 | 9,691 0 0 | 19,334 0 0 | Grand Total .. | 19,334 0 0 |

33. Under the head of complaints from the public the principal point for remark consists in an increase from 989 to 1,318 in the number of well-grounded complaints against the department; this increase has for the most part occurred in the mofussil of Madras and Bengal, those being the two postal circles in which postal expansion has mainly taken place. As the department extends, irregularities will occur, and the encouragement of complaints from the public, by courteous notice and prompt attention, is an important duty on the part of the supervising officers of the post office. An increase in the number of such complaints is not to my mind a bad sign, the more so when, as in the year under notice, they have originated in those very localities where new post offices were called into existence.

| Postal Circles. | 1872-73. | | | 1873-74. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. | British Territory. | Foreign Territory | Total. |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Rajputana ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 32 |

34. The number of highway robberies of the mail, which last year fell from 36 to 25, has, as will be seen from the marginal abstract, again risen in the year under review to 32, the increase being restricted to British territory. Twelve of these cases were punished by convictions; the mails were wholly recovered on fourteen occasions, and partially recovered nine times.

The following statement indicates the localities in which the robberies took place, *viz.* :—

| Names of Postal Circles. | British Territory. | | | Foreign Territory. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Names of Districts. | Number of Robberies. | Number of attacks. | Names of Native States. | Number of Robberies. | Number of attacks. |
| Bengal ... ... | Chumparun ... | 2 | 1 | Nepal ... | 1 | |
| | Midnapore ... | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Sarun ... | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Hazaribagh ... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Madras ... ... | Nellore ... | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Coconada ... | ... | 1 | | | |
| | Palamcottah ... | ... | 1 | | | |
| | Cuddalore .. | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Carried over ... | 6 | 5 | Carried over ... | 1 | |

| Names of Postal Circles. | British Territory. | | | Foreign Territory. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Names of Districts. | Number of Robberies. | Number of attacks. | Names of Native States. | Number of Robberies. | Number of attacks. |
| | Brought forward | 6 | 5 | Brought forward... | 1 | |
| Bombay ... ... | ... | ... | ... | Joonaghur ... | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | Nowanuggur ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Buntwa ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Pahlunpore ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Porebunder ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | Chamardee ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | 4 | 6 |
| North-Western Provinces | Jhansi ... | 3 | | Holkar's ... | 1 | 1 |
| | Benares ... | 2 | | | | |
| | Etah ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Shajahanpore ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Azamgarh ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Meerut ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Muttra ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Budaun ... | 1 | | | | |
| | Agra ... | 1 | | | | |
| | | 13 | | | | |
| Punjab ... ... | Dera Ismail Khan | 1 | | Shahzadpore ... | 1 | |
| | Hissár ... | 1 | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | |
| Central Provinces ... | ..... | ... | ... | Nizam's Territory | 2 | |
| Rajputana ... ... | ..... | ... | ... | Jeypore ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Serohi ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Laharoo ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | Marwar ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Total ... | ..... | 21 | 5 | | 11 | 10 |

Grand Total 32, besides 15 attacks.

| Officials. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|
| Inspectors ... ... ... | 154 | 153 |
| Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters ... ... ... | 2,376 | 2,784 |
| Clerks ... ... | 2,069 | 2,258 |
| Peons, &c. ... ... .. | 6,220 | 6,329 |
| Road Establishment ... ... | 14,401 | 13,822 |
| Total ... | 25,220 | 25,346 |

35. There are 25,362 persons permanently employed in the post office: the marginal abstract includes all those of a grade below that of Post Master General.

## SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

36. Four Bullock Train Offices have been closed during the year under report, thus reducing the total number from 52 to 48. The lines remain the same as those mentioned last year, *viz.*:—

A main line from Calcutta to Peshawar with branches to Jubbulpore, Futtehgurh, Gwalior, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bhawalpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot, and Murree.

37. No alteration has been made in the Punjab Military Van Dâk, the lines of which remain as before, *viz.*:—

Meean Meer to Peshawar.
Wazeerabad to Sialkot.
Rawal Pindi to Murree (during the summer months only).
Umritsur to Pathankote (during the summer months only).

38. Owing to railway extension the passenger service ceased to work between Khandwa and Mortucca; travellers are however still conveyed by the post office between Indore and Mortucca; they are also conveyed between Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, Caragola and Silligoree on the Darjeeling line, Moradabad and Kaladoongee on the Naini Tal line, and between Mooltan and Bhawalpur.

## SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

39. The new rules for the treatment of official correspondence, which came into force on the 1st April 1873, comprised two principal features of change, *viz.*, (1) an extensive

reduction in the letter post rates, and (2) a total abolition of franking, the secretariat and large military offices who previously enjoyed this privilege being required to prepay their covers by means of service stamps. Thus the correspondence of the largest offices in the country, which under the recent system were never charged at all, now appear again in the accounts, and the revenue thus obtained has proved nearly sufficient to counterbalance the large reduction in the rates of letter postage explained in the report for last year. Instead therefore of the enormous fall in official postage which otherwise would have resulted, a loss of only Rs. 9,792 has to be reported.

40. I will now deal with the revenue derived from private correspondence which exhibits an increase of Rs. 72,102. In truth, however, the improvement is nearly double that amount. For under the new system of accounts commencing from the 1st April 1873, transfer entries were discontinued, actual receipts and payments alone being dealt with: thus items composing fines and savings, instead of being shewn as assets, have, during the year under report, been deducted from the bills and never appeared at all in the account. Had the former system of account prevailed, the decrease of Rs. 20,000 now observable under the head miscellaneous would not have been found. For a proper comparison therefore the income of last year should be reduced to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Again, the postage credited by the British Post-Office shews a decrease of no less than Rs. 50,468. It should, however, be explained that the entries under the head of steam postage relate no longer to amounts due by the London Post Office, but are confined to accounts that have actually been adjusted, the object of the change being to bring the accounts of the post office in harmony with the figures produced by the Comptroller General. Therefore, for the purposes of comparison, the amount due by the London Post Office in the year 1873-74 (Rs. 2,28,298) should be compared with the corresponding item of the previous year (Rs. 2,44,747), and the receipts of the year under report will thus be enhanced by about Rs. 50,000. If this addition be made and the income of the year 1872-73 diminished by Rs. 20,000, as explained above, the net improvement in the revenue derived from private correspondence will be, not Rs. 72,102 only but Rs. 1,42,000.

41. Turning now to expenditure it will be seen that the charges of the department have increased to the extent of Rs. 1,88,562. More than half a lakh of this increase was caused by ordinary departmental extension, nearly half a lakh was spent in revising the dead letter offices and other large establishments, while the remainder consists for the most part of contingent expenses. This was to be expected: indeed had not much of the work required been postponed to the following year, the contingent expenditure would have been far greater. With the year under review came into operation a radical revision of the entire system of post office work, requiring the printing of new sets of books and forms, the cutting of fresh stamps and seals, and the introduction of improved mail bags. An extensive measure of this kind requiring the re-equipment of more than 3,000 offices in an enormous department must cost money, and the fact that this is the first general revision of the kind attempted since the reduction of postage in the year 1854, is a sufficient explanation of the need for such an expenditure.

42. The following abstract exhibits the financial results in an abstract form, *viz.*:—

*Review of financial results.*

| | 1872-73. | | | 1873-74. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| **Purely Postal Service.** | | | | | | |
| Receipts including sale of service postage stamps ... | 55,16,110 | 7 | 4 | 55,78,658 | 5 | 2 |
| Do. excluding do. do. ... | 44,52,262 | 13 | 4 | 45,24,364 | 0 | 8 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... | 52,32,689 | 3 | 1 | 54,21,251 | 11 | 1 |
| Net revenue including sale of service postage stamps ... | 2,83,421 | 4 | 3 | 1,57,406 | 10 | 1 |
| Net deficit if service postage stamps be excluded ... | 7,80,426 | 5 | 9 | 8,96,887 | 10 | 5 |
| **Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | | | |
| Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 8,11,149 | 3 | 3 | 7,62,519 | 5 | 9 |
| Disbursements* ... ... ... ... | 7,83,406 | 7 | 5 | 6,78,017 | 11 | 4 |
| | surplus 27,742 | 11 | 10 | surplus 84,501 | 10 | 5 |
| *Punjab Military Van Dâk.* | | | | | | |
| Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 3,16,817 | 3 | 3 | 3,08,587 | 0 | 8 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... | 2,50,751 | 1 | 4 | 2,67,651 | 14 | 10 |
| | surplus 66,066 | 1 | 11 | surplus 40,935 | 1 | 10 |
| *Passenger Service on mail cart lines.* | | | | | | |
| Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 1,26,393 | 4 | 10 | 1,16,687 | 11 | 11† |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... | 1,26,393 | 4 | 10 | 1,16,687 | 11 | 11† |
| *Contract subsidies to local Steamers engaged primarily for Non-Postal Branches.* | | | | | | |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... | 6,48,686 | 9 | 10 | 7,69,963 | 10 | 9 |

| | 1872-73. Rs. | A. | P. | 1873-74. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Purely Bullock Train ... ... ... | 7,16,198 | 6 | 4 | 6,25,512 | 0 | 6 |
| Road Steamer charges debited to Bullock Train ... | 40,867 | 15 | 4 | 51,143 | 7 | 3 |
| Postal ditto ditto ditto ... | 25,503 | 13 | 8 | 1,362 | 3 | 7 |
| Camp of exercise ditto ditto ... | 836 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 7,83,406 | 7 | 5 | 6,78,017 | 11 | 4 |

† NOTE.—The "Passenger Service on Mail Cart lines" shows neither loss nor gain, the fact being, as explained in previous reports, that it is impossible to divide the expenses into those incurred for passengers and those incurred for the mails; and that the passenger receipts are consequently treated as a set off against the cost of the mail service, only the net cost being debited to the Postal Department, and the remainder with the corresponding receipts being shown under the head of Non-Postal Brnches.

Briefly stated, these results shew—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| (1).—A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ... | 1,57,406 | If sale of service postage stamps be included. |
| (2).—A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ... | 8,96,887 | If the sale of service postage stamps be excluded. |
| (3).—A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ... | 84,501 | Including charges not purely Bullock Train. |
| (4).—A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of ... | 40,935 | |

43. The non-postal branches of the department have worked very well indeed. What is called the Bullock Train has yielded a monthly profit of more than Rs. 7,000 and the Punjab Military Van Dâk has been earning on the average about Rs. 3,400 per mensem.

44. As respects contract subsidies to local steamers, it should be explained that the increase is only nominal, as the disbursements include arrear payments due for the latter months of the previous year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Railway free service (estimated value) ... ... | 2,00,000 |
| English stores (estimate) ... ... ... | 31,325 |
| Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government press ... ... ... | 57,716 |
| Rent of Government buildings occupied by post office (estimate) ... ... ... ... | 1,74,041 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,63,082 |

45. According to custom I give on the margin in an abstract form certain items which are not included in the regular accounts.

## SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

*Progress of correspondence since* 1854.

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under report, as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

| | |
|---|---|
| A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation ... ... ... | 19,082,676=100 |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... ... | 83,032,957=435 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... | 83,868,397=439 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... | 87,476,768=458 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... | 91,055,190=477 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 107,293,828=509 |

46. Appendix XII shews the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery year by year since the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854: it has been abstracted on the margin.

47. Appendix XIII represents the growth of purely postal revenue since the year 1853-54: the abstract on the margin indicates the progress of income derived from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 (the first complete year after the reduction of postage rates in 1854) being represented by 100 and the revenue of the last seven years in like proportion. The fall in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

| Year. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|
| 1853-54, last complete year of former rates ... | 128 |
| 1855-56, first complete year ... ... ... | 100 |
| 1867-68, thirteenth ditto ... ... ... | 237 |
| 1868-69, fourteenth ditto ... ... ... | 258 |
| 1869-70, fifteenth ditto ... ... ... | 246 |
| 1870-71, sixteenth ditto ... ... ... | 235 |
| 1871-72, seventeenth ditto ... ... ... | 272 |
| 1872-73, eighteenth ditto ... ... ... | 279 |
| 1873-74, nineteenth ditto ... ... ... | 284 |

## SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

48. For about three months in the year the post office was administered by Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Battye: during the remainder of the year I officiated as Director General of the Post Office.

49. My thanks are due to many officers of the department, and specially to those in charge of postal circles for their cordial and efficient co-operation. I would particularly mention Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, for pains bestowed in elaborating a system of test letters, the description of which will fall for notice in next year's report, and Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General of Madras, for industry and patient attention to detail in connection with district dâk operations. The names of the following officers have also been brought prominently to my notice by the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors, *viz.*, Mr. Alpin and Baboo Durga Narayan Banerjee in Bengal; Messrs. Kistnama Charloo and Combes in Madras; Messrs. Stuart and Hynes in Bombay; Rai Salig Ram Bahadoor and Mr. Goss in the North-Western Provinces; Messrs. Faichnie, Sullen and Le Breton in the Punjab—Mr. Sullen specially distinguished himself in bringing to justice the perpetrator of a daring parcel robbery; Lalla Gunput Lall in Oudh; Lalla Mithun Lall in the Travelling Post Office.

50. In conclusion, I would advert briefly to the death in November 1873 of Rai Dina Bandhu Mitter, Bahadoor, Inspector in Bengal. During a connection with the department of some eighteen years, this valuable officer won the confidence of his superiors and commanded the esteem of those with whom he was brought into official contact.

## APPENDIX No. I.

*Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, and the total number that stood at the end of those official years.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | Opened in 1872-73. | | Existing on the 31st March 1873. | | Opened in 1873-74. | | Total of 1873-74. | | Closed or Discontinued. | | Balance on the 31st March 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 25 | 103 | 777 | 1,838‖ | 61 | 219 | 838 | 2,057 | 11 | 147 | 827 | 1,910 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 16 | 17 | 372 | 167‡ | 55¶ | 66 | 427 | 233 | 5 | .. | 422 | 233 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 21 | 74* | 445 | 545† | 42 | 42 | 487 | 587 | 15 | 27§ | 472 | 560 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 22 | 12 | 451 | 136** | 22 | 27 | 473 | 163 | 4 | ... | 469 | 163 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 95 | 6 | 526 | 273 | 28 | 48 | 554 | 321 | 16 | ... | 538 | 321 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | 22 | 9 | ... | ... | 22 | 9 | ... | ... | 22 | 9 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 14 | 11 | 193 | 180 | 22 | 60 | 215 | 240 | 10 | 6 | 205 | 234 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 73 | 33 | ... | 1 | 73 | 34 | ... | ... | 73 | 34 |
| Oude ... ... ... | ... | 65 | 82 | 113 | 2 | 47 | 84 | 160 | ... | 6 | 84 | 154 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 65 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 67 | 9 | 1 | ... | 66 | 9 |
| Total ... | 200 | 300 | 3,006 | 3,299 | 234 | 514 | 3,240 | 3,813 | 62 | 186 | 3,178 | 3,627 |

* 32 District Letter Boxes, erroneously included in the Statement of 1872-73, have been deducted in this Statement.
† 331 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ 13 Letter Boxes less shown in previous year's Statement.
** 38 Ditto excess shown in ditto ditto.

§ Including 2 transferred to Madras.
¶ Including 2 Offices transferred from Bombay.
‖ 1,467 Letter Boxes served with no cost omitted from previous Return.

### ABSTRACT.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1872-73 ... ... ... | 500 |
| Ditto ditto existing on the 31st March 1873 ... ... ... | 6,305 |
| Ditto ditto opened in 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... | 748 |
| Ditto ditto closed in 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... | 248 |
| Gross number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes existing on the 31st March 1874 ... ... | 6,805 |

## APPENDIX No. II.

*Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners, Steamers and Boats during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | Railway. | | Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Dak, &c. | | Runners, or Boat lines. | | Sea. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... ... ... | 957 | 928 | 228 | 244 | 7,106* | 7,372 | 2,837 | 2,900 | 11,128 | 11,444 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,021¾ | 1,043¾ | 166 | 166 | 6,263 | 6,286 | .. | 3,064 | 7,450¾ | 10,559¾ |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,639 | 1,216 | 791 | 815 | 5,311 | 5,307 | 567 | 1,524 | 8,308 | 8,862 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... ... | 594 | 773 | 391 | 360 | 4,069 | 3,750 | ... | ... | 5,054 | 4,883 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... ... | 567 | 618 | 1,026 | 1,130 | 2,878 | 2,851 | ... | ... | 4,471 | 4,599 |
| British Burma ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,804 | 1,596 | 1,078 | 2,293 | 2,882 | 3,889 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... ... | 240 | 731 | 98 | 150 | 2,773† | 2,575 | ... | ... | 3,111 | 3,456 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... | 105 | 105 | 892 | 892 | 802‡ | 896 | 1,885 | 2,147 | 3,684 | 4,040 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... ... ... | 245 | 292 | 54 | 54 | 873 | 742 | ... | ... | 1,172 | 1,088 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 32 | 269 | 192 | 1,527 | 1,572 | ... | ... | 1,796 | 1,796 |
| Total ... | 5,368¾ | 5,738¾ | 3,915 | 4,003 | 33,406 | 32,947 | 6,367 | 11,928 | 49,056¾ | 54,616¾ |

* Erroneously shown as 9,399 in the Statement for 1872-73.
† 122 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73.
‡ 44 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73

## APPENDIX

*Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Provinces, Sind, Oude, and Rajputana*

| Names of Postal Circles. | | Bengal (including Assam). | | Madras. | | Bombay. | | N.-W. Provinces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detail of Covers. | | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. |
| To Post Office Peons and from the Window ... | Letters Paid ... ... | 11,792,838 | 84,210 | 8,489,847 | 183,360 | 8,632,432 | 91,197 | 6,934,556 | 109,969 |
| | Unpaid ... ... | 5,909,818 | 618,571 | 1,773,117 | 328,317 | 2,483,433 | 335,226 | 4,417,621 | 457,580 |
| | Service Privileged ... | 1,729,944 | 2,034 | 696,863 | 4,172 | 690,554 | 4,223 | 1,122,088 | 9,985 |
| | Registered ... ... | 684,400 | 7,352 | 262,044 | 7,118 | 163,702 | 5,318 | 256,517 | 3,889 |
| | Papers ... ... ... | 1,9, 5742 | 33,789 | 1,116,247 | 22,134 | 1,095,573 | 19,397 | 1,185,701 | 32,354 |
| | Packets ... ... ... | 232,845 | 1,356 | 188,392 | 2,477 | 172,749 | 1,485 | 175,930 | 2,503 |
| | Parcels ... ... ... | 150,433 | 1,122 | 78,162 | 1,512 | 66,482 | 966 | 104,233 | 1,225 |
| To Branch Post Offices ... | Letters Paid ... ... | 1,663,644 | 20,545 | 1,737,321 | 42,471 | 2,431,917 | 35,561 | 441,415 | 14,547 |
| | Unpaid ... ... | 1,909,471 | 235,789 | 492,072 | 85,800 | 1,629,907 | 179,631 | 910,284 | 131,635 |
| | Service Privileged ... | 172,411 | 5,162 | 66,534 | 756 | 76,649 | 52 | 191,755 | 3,181 |
| | Registered ... ... | 145,870 | 1,200 | 58,453 | 3,180 | 99,540 | 3,259 | 28,052 | 704 |
| | Papers ... ... ... | 208,544 | 2,842 | 234,226 | 7,144 | 277,269 | 7,196 | 49,302 | 834 |
| | Packets ... ... ... | 15,668 | 156 | 33,189 | 808 | 29,539 | 365 | 7,117 | 52 |
| | Parcels ... ... ... | 13,192 | 208 | 15,069 | 182 | 10,767 | 182 | 9,386 | 78 |
| To District Post Offices ... | Letters Paid ... ... | 286,810 | 5,240 | 568,225 | 12,957 | 61,632 | 731 | 208,388 | 6,935 |
| | Unpaid ... ... | 537,985 | 72,088 | 282,510 | 37,725 | 75,320 | 5,319 | 424,416 | 67,159 |
| | Service Privileged ... | 76,206 | 130 | 17,936 | 78 | 573 | ... | 116,878 | 860 |
| | Registered ... ... | 18,198 | 208 | 21,665 | 834 | 2,242 | 182 | 13,974 | 339 |
| | Papers ... ... ... | 46,355 | 678 | 108,561 | 1,356 | 5,709 | 104 | 26,853 | 548 |
| | Packets ... ... ... | 3,232 | ... | 12,123 | 26 | 1,695 | ... | 4,380 | 208 |
| | Parcels ... ... ... | 2,138 | 52 | 2,083 | ... | 130 | ... | 2,320 | 52 |
| To Rural Messengers ... | Letters Paid ... ... | 428,039 | 4,509 | 196,918 | 2,868 | 316,976 | 3,545 | 80,508 | 1,173 |
| | Unpaid ... ... | 599,592 | 55,689 | 129,132 | 12,227 | 439,408 | 39,237 | 178,825 | 20,127 |
| | Service Privileged ... | 12,540 | 104 | 808 | ... | 1,174 | ... | 7,117 | 182 |
| | Registered ... ... | 35,978 | 234 | 5,548 | 182 | 12,123 | 887 | 4,484 | 130 |
| | Papers ... ... ... | 47,503 | 364 | 26,643 | 130 | 31,103 | 417 | 11,810 | 26 |
| | Packets ... ... ... | 2,998 | ... | 1,043 | ... | 2,868 | 26 | 600 | ... |
| | Parcels ... ... ... | 2,530 | ... | 470 | ... | 782 | 26 | 859 | ... |
| | Total ... | 28,634,924 | 1,153,632 | 16,615,201 | 757,814 | 18,812,248 | 734,532 | 16,915,369 | 866,275 |

No. III.

*Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Postal Circles during the year* 1873-74.

| Punjab. | | British Burma. | | Central Provinces. | | Sind. | | Oude. | | Rajputana. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. | Number given out for delivery. | Number returned undelivered. |
| 6,297,186 | 75,347 | 521,794 | 20,987 | 2,184,056 | 36,630 | 2,159,027 | 61,581 | 863,068 | 11,627 | 915,680 | 17,936 | 48,790,434 | 692,844 |
| 2,284,744 | 199,917 | 421,679 | 131,947 | 977,339 | 146,495 | 426,372 | 121,440 | 563,690 | 72,582 | 625,896 | 60,929 | 19,883,709 | 2,473,004 |
| 886,090 | 7,769 | 25,268 | 104 | 235,581 | 365 | 80,978 | 52 | 198,820 | 52 | 110,047 | 469 | 5,776,228 | 29,225 |
| 160,783 | 3,103 | 20,779 | 1,356 | 54,176 | 913 | 33,893 | 678 | 34,180 | 364 | 24,794 | 339 | 1,695,268 | 30,430 |
| 986,073 | 24,168 | 287,019 | 9,412 | 301,411 | 3,363 | 243,950 | 11,184 | 207,763 | 3,884 | 103,321 | 1,669 | 7,432,800 | 161,354 |
| 219,730 | 1,407 | 30,582 | 156 | 60,303 | 573 | 35,457 | 313 | 36,161 | 130 | 12,879 | 52 | 1,165,028 | 10,452 |
| 59,260 | 704 | 9,151 | 104 | 20,023 | 130 | 11,628 | 130 | 10,532 | 104 | 16,764 | 208 | 526,668 | 6,205 |
| 923,137 | 23,491 | 17,598 | ... | 345,185 | 5,813 | 60,876 | 52 | 178,589 | 4,432 | 129,575 | 1,434 | 7,929,257 | 148,346 |
| 948,427 | 121,050 | 2,997 | ... | 323,858 | 53,211 | 16,060 | 1,486 | 383,745 | 48,675 | 100,322 | 11,653 | 6,717,143 | 868,930 |
| 222,441 | 2,764 | 521 | ... | 55,376 | 756 | 2,164 | ... | 62,597 | 260 | 3,624 | 26 | 854,072 | 12,957 |
| 18,798 | 521 | 391 | ... | 13,687 | 390 | 1,017 | ... | 21,118 | 1,122 | 1,564 | ... | 388,490 | 10,376 |
| 123,787 | 4,197 | 260 | .. | 36,004 | 130 | 8,055 | ... | 21,978 | 913 | 2,007 | 26 | 961,432 | 23,282 |
| 31,259 | 260 | 156 | .. | 11,262 | ... | 807 | ... | 4,902 | 26 | 469 | ... | 134,368 | 1,667 |
| 6,518 | 78 | 26 | ... | 2,008 | 26 | 260 | ... | 4,478 | 104 | 1,956 | ... | 63,660 | 858 |
| 40,176 | 1,460 | ... | ... | 62,597 | 1,042 | 86,896 | 729 | 42,732 | 2,424 | 30,086 | 1,564 | 1,387,542 | 33,082 |
| 43,096 | 4,484 | ... | ... | 52,716 | 8,734 | 21,795 | 2,660 | 166,284 | 29,017 | 44,425 | 6,387 | 1,648,547 | 233,573 |
| 23,803 | 364 | ... | ... | 14,990 | ... | 1,251 | ... | 21,639 | 104 | 7,195 | 104 | 280,471 | 1,640 |
| 521 | 52 | ... | ... | 1,694 | 78 | 2,321 | 52 | 8,708 | 365 | 808 | ... | 70,131 | 2,110 |
| 5,892 | 104 | ... | . | 7,951 | 26 | 11,967 | 52 | 5,736 | 156 | 1,825 | 52 | 220,849 | 3,076 |
| 808 | ... | ... | ... | 2,086 | ... | 573 | 26 | 1,981 | 26 | 235 | ... | 27,113 | 286 |
| 104 | ... | ... | ... | 156 | ... | 182 | ... | 1,539 | 26 | 208 | ... | 8,860 | 130 |
| 56,601 | 2,037 | 130 | ... | 85,357 | 2,477 | 56,496 | 1,017 | 13,765 | 234 | 52,612 | 2,660 | 1,287,402 | 20,520 |
| 111,977 | 8,838 | 52 | .. | 78,475 | 8,186 | 54,541 | 4,536 | 62,519 | 8,317 | 59,338 | 10,324 | 1,713,859 | 167,481 |
| 4,432 | 521 | . . | ... | 3,649 | ... | 156 | ... | 2,217 | ... | 52 | ... | 32,145 | 807 |
| 1,982 | 26 | 52 | ... | 4,640 | 78 | 6,100 | 156 | 4,667 | 156 | 1,356 | ... | 76,930 | 1,849 |
| 5,579 | 26 | 234 | . . | 7,717 | ... | 12,723 | 261 | 1,877 | ... | 1,930 | 78 | 147,119 | 1,302 |
| 704 | ... | 26 | ... | 886 | ... | 469 | ... | 78 | ... | 182 | ... | 9,854 | 26 |
| 182 | ... | ... | ... | 182 | ... | 78 | ... | 651 | ... | 390 | ... | 6,124 | 26 |
| 13,464,040 | 482,688 | 1,338,710 | 164,066 | 4,943,365 | 269,416 | 3,336,092 | 206,405 | 2,926,014 | 185,100 | 2,249,540 | 115,910 | 109,235,503 | 4,935,838 |

# APPENDIX No. IV.

*Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Kurrachee, and Lucknow during the year 1873-74.*

| | | Calcutta. | Madras. | Bombay. | Allahabad | Lahore. | Nagpore. | Kurrachee. | Lucknow. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Proportion. |
| Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices... | Letters ... | 76,288 | 28,076 | 52,861 | 140,669 | 47,384 | 46,288 | 6,674 | 37,436 | 435.676 | ... |
| | Papers ... | 1.586 | 1,887 | 2,774 | 6,632 | 4,075 | 1,960 | 512 | 1,874 | 21.300 | . |
| | Packets ... | 61 | 323 | 355 | 503 | 338 | 122 | ... | 109 | 1,811 | ... |
| | Parcels ... | 54 | 56 | 65 | 189 | 58 | 39 | 12 | 48 | 521 | ... |
| | Total ... | 77,989 | 30,342 | 56,055 | 147,993 | 51,855 | 48,409 | 7,198 | 39,467 | 459,308 | 18·58 |
| Covers disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction to their addressees ... | Letters ... | 901 | 4,695 | 8,090 | 6,116 | 4,139 | 562 | 99 | 15 | 24,617 | ... |
| | Papers ... | 3 | 135 | 450 | 1,019 | 859 | 69 | 18 | 12 | 2,565 | ... |
| | Packets ... | 8 | 18 | 109 | 95 | 93 | 2 | ... | 1 | 326 | ... |
| | Parcels ... | 4 | 27 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 1 | ... | 82 | ... |
| | Total ... | 916 | 4,875 | 8,668 | 7,242 | 5,107 | 636 | 118 | 28 | 27,590 | 1·37 |
| Covers disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders ... | Letters ... | 203,856 | 66,831 | 139,388 | 229,618 | 111.711 | 61,111 | 13,336 | 77,582 | 903,433 | ... |
| | Papers ... | 5,020 | 3,524 | 20,440 | 6,322 | 4,950 | 273 | 416 | 2,360 | 43.305 | . |
| | Packets ... | 875 | 370 | 808 | 163 | 132 | 15 | 4 | 58 | 2,425 | ... |
| | Parcels ... | 171 | 123 | 115 | 179 | 68 | 18 | 6 | 26 | 706 | ... |
| | Total ... | 209,922 | 70,848 | 160,751 | 236,282 | 116,861 | 61,417 | 13,762 | 80,026 | 949,869 | 47·19 |
| Covers undisposable and deposited as dead ... | Letters ... | 485,569 | 92.020 | 146,907 | 178,255 | 61,100 | 17,096 | 5.421 | 15,609 | 1,001,977 | . |
| | Papers ... | 19.207 | 3,786 | 62 | 4,016 | 3,705 | 395 | 648 | 537 | 32,356 | ... |
| | Packets ... | 324 | 145 | 51 | 273 | 72 | 27 | 36 | 5 | 933 | . . |
| | Parcels ... | 77 | 11 | 44 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 183 | ... |
| | Total ... | 505,177 | 95,962 | 147,064 | 182,553 | 64,899 | 17,524 | 6,115 | 16,155 | 1,035,449 | 51·44 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | | 794,004 | 202,027 | 372,538 | 574,070 | 238,722 | 127,986 | 27,193 | 135,676 | 2,472.216 | ... |
| Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable ... ... ... ... | Letters ... | 18,805 | 5,643 | 13.712 | 36,988 | 8,681 | 7,357 | 1,210 | 10,589 | 102,985 | ... |
| | Papers ... | 50 | 21 | 8 | 78 | 99 | 3 | ... | 9 | 268 | ... |
| | Packets ... | 6 | 4 | ... | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 22 | ... |
| | Parcels ... | 15 | 5 | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 29 | ... |
| | Total ... | 18,876 | 5,673 | 13,720 | 37,078 | 8,786 | 7,361 | 1,210 | 10,600 | 103,304 | 10·56 |

## APPENDIX No. V.

*Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross Value and Discount thereof, during the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Names of Presidencies and Provinces. | 8 Pie Labels. | ¼ Anna Envelopes | 1 Anna Envelopes. | ½ Anna Labels. | 1 Anna Labels. | 2 Anna Labels | 4 Anna Labels. | 8 Anna Labels. | Gross Value. | | | Discount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... ... ... ... | 154,685 | 697,130 | 19,332 | 9,360,897 | 1,513,373 | 640,223 | 798,088 | 483,130 | 9,43,380 | 7 | 0 | 32,241 | 4 | 3 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... | 136,932 | 318,272 | 16.736 | 9,401,175 | 647.872 | 290,927 | 377.801 | 174,079 | 5,71,401 | 14 | 2 | 20,102 | 2 | 5 |
| Bombay ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | 188.703 | 96,542 | 3.244 | 9,949,032 | 590,938 | 344.266 | 362,364 | 393,196 | 6,92,221 | 7 | 0 | 24.132 | 0 | 2 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... ... ... ... | 120.038 | 598,150 | 10,332 | 5,789,711 | 470,420 | 147.865 | 314,179 | 107,005 | 3.85,484 | 10 | 7½ | 14.273 | 15 | 7 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 114.837 | 774,720 | 13.803 | 3,896,636 | 344.239 | 112,898 | 216,232 | 114.328 | 2.98,577 | 7 | 1 | 10,448 | 12 | 11 |
| British Burma ... ... .. ... ... ... | 51,183 | 6,400 | 768 | 417,106 | 139,603 | 71,011 | 63.834 | 93,309 | 96,644 | 10 | 0 | 3,570 | 9 | 5 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,876 | 46,397 | 1,764 | 1.634,491 | 121,153 | 45,548 | 92,790 | 27,492 | 1,03,639 | 2 | 10½ | 3,772 | 13 | 5 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... . | 16,956 | 13,552 | 1,728 | 1.129,915 | 77,415 | 38,138 | 38,612 | 31,072 | 71,471 | 4 | 6 | 2,745 | 14 | 6 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40,809 | 37,376 | 912 | 721,078 | 105,868 | 25,999 | 45,626 | 18,109 | 55,869 | 3 | 0 | 1,998 | 2 | 6 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,635 | 24,656 | 880 | 707,477 | 40,058 | 19,066 | 31,861 | 11.259 | 41,610 | 12 | 6 | 1,608 | 6 | 9 |
| Total of 1873-74 ... | 847,654 | 2,613,195 | 69,499 | 43,007,518 | 4,050,939 | 1,735,941 | 2,341,387 | 1,452,979 | *32,60,300 | 14 | 9†a | 1,14.894 | 1 | 11 |
| Total of 1872-73 ... | 825,747 | 99,391 | ‡11.825 | 42,148,008 | 4,198,005 | 1,796,302 | 2,277,885 | 1,386,441 | 31,26.699 | 3 | 2a | 1,56,281 | 5 | 4 |

* The difference of Rs 282-2-3 is on account of sale of Envelopes at the old rate.

† This figure is Rs. 562-6 9 in excess than that which appears as the total of Ordinary Postage Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix V is prepared from Returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department

‡ { 40 Envelopes sold at the rate of 17 annas per packet of 16 Envelopes.
{ 80 do. do. 1 rupee do. do.

| | 1872-73. | | | | 1873-74. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Gross Value. | | | Number. | Gross Value. | | |
| | | Rs | A. | P. | | Rs | A. | P. |
| a. This includes the sale of— | | | | | | | | |
| ½ anna note paper ... | 9,699 | 303 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 anna postage labels ... | 117 | 43 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 anna 8 pie postage labels ... | 26,707 | 11,127 | 14 | 8 | 30,458 | 12,690 | 13 | 4 |
| Total | | 11,474 | 14 | 2 | | 12,696 | 5 | 4 |

## APPENDIX No. VI.

*Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross Value thereof, during the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Names of Presidencies and Provinces. | 8 Pie Labels | ¼ Anna Labels | 1 Anna Labels. | 2 Anna Labels. | 4 Anna Labels. | 8 Anna Labels. | Gross Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Bengal (including Assam) .. .. ... | ... | 1,160,975 | 1,661,066 | 167,123 | 114,270 | 59.689 | 2,19,399 | 7 | 6 |
| Madras - ... ... ... | ... | 1,668,724 | 1,066.704 | 121,277 | 62,499 | 39,751 | 1,69,476 | 8 | 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | 264 | 1,304,676 | 1,579,592 | 148,493 | 87,567 | 37,678 | 1,98,799 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... .. ... .. | . | 1,353.168 | 1,172.848 | 122,777 | 53,575 | 17,953 | 1,53,306 | 14 | 0 |
| Punjab .. ... ... ... ... | ... | 775,932 | 1,380,937 | 134,396 | 83.121 | 48,160 | 1,72,216 | 3 | 0 |
| British Burma ... ... ... ... | ... | 68.761 | 81.516 | 10,443 | 3,718 | 1,074 | 10,015 | 6 | 6 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... ... | ... | 481.657 | 418,076 | 43,544 | 24,902 | 9,696 | 57.698 | 0 | 6 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... | . . | 470,023 | 259.445 | 20,040 | 10,077 | 4.234 | 38,044 | 12 | 6 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... ... | . . | 258,765 | 231,583 | 26.418 | 9,413 | 2,627 | 29,529 | 5 | 6 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 43,874 | 49,565 | 3,147 | 1,951 | 441 | 5,570 | 8 | 0 |
| Total of 1873-74 ... | 264 | 7,586,555 | 7,901.332 | 797,658 | 451,093 | 221,303 | 10,54,056 | 1 | 6* |
| Total of 1872-73 ... | 960 | 7,138.238 | 6,465,573 | 1,488.959 | 533.236 | 234,421 | 10,63,847 | 10 | 0 |

* This figure is Rs. 238-3-0 less than that which appears as the total of Service Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix VI is prepared from Returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

# APPENDIX No. VII.

*Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post by the General Post in each Postal Circle during the year* 1873-74.

| | Covers received for delivery, whether from the head office or from other branch offices. | | | | | | | | | Covers posted for despatch, whether to the head office or to other branch offices. | | | | | | | | | Covers undelivered and returned to the head office. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | | | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | | | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | | |
| | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels and redirected Packets. | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels and redirected Packets. | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Registered Letters and Newspapers. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels and redirected Packets. |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... | 17,133 | 303,916 | 25,617 | 899 | 2,472 | 105 | 416,067 | 860 | 532 | 16,747 | 375,820 | 7,126 | 1,861 | 3,039 | 37 | 354,486 | 54 | 258 | 441 | 3,969 | 598 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 71,118 | 115 | 10 |
| Madras ... | 28,029 | 524,897 | 77,899 | 1,730 | 9,825 | 1,063 | 241,814 | 1,600 | 889 | 11,046 | 452,440 | 19,390 | 983 | 8,726 | 158 | 152,270 | 148 | 285 | 780 | 11,740 | 1,524 | 36 | 109 | 347 | 40,168 | 207 | 38 |
| Bombay ... | 14,107 | 320,688 | 31,238 | 439 | 1,928 | 129 | 540,484 | 986 | 248 | 1,013 | 135,900 | 1,313 | 84 | 506 | 3 | 149,143 | 43 | 43 | 1,195 | 4,961 | 538 | 10 | 23 | 34 | 56,853 | 128 | 7 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 8,270 | 320,793 | 24,972 | 2,238 | 5,124 | 26 | 447,044 | 924 | 881 | 2,042 | 347,764 | 4,037 | 1,010 | 6,506 | ... | 325,876 | 56 | 571 | 357 | 7,977 | 552 | 56 | 48 | 7 | 63,123 | 119 | 45 |
| Punjab ... | 126 | 28,557 | 844 | 49 | 254 | 2 | 12,997 | 33 | 15 | 75 | 33,861 | 100 | 24 | 201 | 1 | 10,849 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 252 | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1,843 | 3 | ... |
| British Burma ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces | 1,698 | 108,570 | 4,063 | 257 | 1,041 | 2 | 60,038 | 65 | 60 | 1,860 | 98,462 | 5,014 | 277 | 993 | 3 | 69,363 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 647 | 132 | 6 | 11 | ... | 11,022 | 25 | 10 |
| Sind ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oude ... | 967 | 59,952 | 323 | 341 | 1,106 | ... | 138,289 | 6 | 256 | 16,928 | 70,111 | 4,080 | 1,631 | 1,283 | 46 | 203,414 | 135 | 301 | 760 | 3,[illegible]00 | 209 | 30 | 19 | ... | 32,362 | 10 | 8 |
| Rajputana ... | 192 | 24,296 | 1,176 | 76 | 528 | 4 | 12,948 | 60 | 20 | 384 | 24,936 | 36 | 36 | 36 | ... | 9,228 | ... | ... | ... | 336 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 3,924 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 70,522 | 1,691,669 | 166,132 | 6,029 | 22,278 | 1,331 | 1,869,681 | 4,534 | 2,901 | 50,095 | 1,539,294 | 41,096 | 5,906 | 21,290 | 248 | 1,274,629 | 515 | 1,544 | 3,614 | 32,882 | 3,575 | 145 | 249 | 393 | 280,413 | 607 | 118 |

## APPENDIX No. VIII.

*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the year* 1873-74.

| Names of Postal Circles. | Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Officials. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Legal Convictions. | Number of Cases departmentally punished. | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... | 34 | 12 | 46 |
| Madras ... | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| Bombay ... | 15 | 27 | 42 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 34 | 3 | 37 |
| Punjab ... | 25 | ..... | 25 |
| British Burma ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Central Provinces ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Sind ... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Oude ... | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| Rajputana ... | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Total ... | 152 | 62 | 214 |

## APPENDIX No. IX.

*Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the* 31*st March* 1874.

| Specification of Staff of Officials. | Bengal (including Assam). | | Madras. | | Bombay. | | N.-W. Provinces. | | Punjab. | | British Burma. | | Central Provinces. | | Sind. | | Oude. | | Rajputana. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
| Director General of the Post Office of India ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director General ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Director General ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Personal Assistant to the Director General and the Compiler of Post Office Accounts ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the power of a Post Master General ... | 1 | 2*a* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Inspectors, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors | 43 | 41 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 37 | 38 | 21 | 18 | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 154 | 153 |
| Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters and Sub-Deputy Post Masters ... | 654 | 809 | 342 | 360 | 359 | 422 | 413 | 442 | 279 | 362 | 10 | 9 | 137 | 166 | 55 | 68 | 66 | 85 | 61 | 61 | 2,376 | 2,784 |
| Clerks (English and Vernacular) ... | 547 | 618 | 298 | 330 | 379 | 437 | 380 | 381 | 258 | 269 | 29 | 34 | 79 | 85 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 37 | 30 | 34 | 2,069 | 2,258 |
| Postmen and other servants ... | 1,901 | 1,991 | 813 | 815 | 982 | 953 | 1,088 | 1,124 | 608 | 624 | 49 | 46 | 335 | 338 | 135 | 141 | 168 | 155 | 141 | 142 | 6,220 | 6,329 |
| Road Establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mootsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others ... | 3,620 | 3,567 | 2,812 | 2,738 | 1,870 | 1,805 | 1,786 | 1,629 | 1,922 | 1,891 | 92 | 84 | 1,091 | 938 | 240 | 254 | 337 | 276 | 631 | 640 | 14,401 | 13,822 |
| Total .. | 6,769 | 7,032 | 4,285 | 4,264 | 3,607 | 3,634 | 3,706 | 3,616 | 3,089 | 3,165 | 181 | 175 | 1,649 | 1,535 | 465 | 500 | 616 | 560 | 867 | 881 | 25,234 | 25,362 |

(*a*) Including Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Assam.

# APPENDIX No. X.

*Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Heads of Receipts. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| **Postal Service.** | | | | |
| *Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 4,88,084 1 10 | 5,07,416 8 2 | 19,332 6 4 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 1,95,895 3 4 | 1,95,966 5 0* | 71 1 8 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 3,02,402 9 1 | 3,09,510 4 5 | 7,107 11 4 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 4,25,151 11 1 | 3,86,059 4 7 | ... | 39,092 6 6 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 2,35,249 4 6 | 2,37,338 3 3 | 2,088 14 9 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 23,337 5 8 | 25,002 12 3 | 1,665 6 7 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 85,789 15 1 | 83,641 4 0 | ... | 2,148 11 1 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 24,713 15 4 | 25,927 7 10 | 1,213 8 6 | ... |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 68,921 4 0 | 69,098 7 5 | 177 3 5 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 37,414 10 9 | 66,390 15 3 | 28,976 4 6 | ... |
| Total ... | 18,86,960 0 8 | 19,06,351 8 2 | 60,632 9 1 | 41,241 1 7 |
| *Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 8,73,970 12 7 | 9,40,366 4 6 | 66,395 7 11 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 5,51,643 13 1 | 5,74,728 9 4 | 23,084 12 3 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 6,73,636 10 6 | 6,96,861 11 0 | 23,225 0 6 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 3,82,549 14 4 | 3,85,628 11 3 | 3,078 12 11 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 2,84,902 12 5 | 2,95,952 3 11 | 11,049 7 6 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 93,073 3 0 | 96,260 3 4 | 3,187 0 4 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 1,16,333 6 11 | 1,03,670 4 11 | ... | 12,663 2 0 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 69,520 6 0 | 71,187 7 0 | 1,667 1 0 | ... |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 52,607 5 6 | 55,879 1 3 | 3,271 11 9 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 28,460 14 10 | 39,203 15 6 | 10,743 0 8 | ... |
| Total ... | 31,26,699 3 2 | 32,59,738 8 0 | 1,45,702 6 10 | 12,663 2 0 |
| Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ... | 1,56,281 5 4 | 1,15,528 6 2 | +40,752 15 2† | ... |
| | 29,70,417 13 10 | 31,44,210 1 10 | 1,86,455 6 0 | 12,663 2 0 |
| *Sale of Service Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 2,09,310 9 6 | 2,19,138 14 0 | 9,828 4 6 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 1,81,066 8 0 | 1,69,275 9 0 | ... | 11,790 15 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 2,31,508 12 0 | 1,99,687 15 0 | ... | 31,820 13 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,45,878 9 0 | 1,53,303 6 0 | 7,424 13 0 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 1,42,421 11 6 | 1,72,347 10 6 | 29,925 15 0 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 9,774 14 0 | 10,403 0 6 | 628 2 6 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 59,981 8 0 | 57,790 0 6 | ... | 2,191 7 6 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 46,362 13 6 | 37,984 1 6 | ... | 8,378 12 0 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 31,562 5 0 | 29,544 13 6 | ... | 2,017 7 6 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 5,979 15 6 | 4,818 14 0 | ... | 1,161 1 6 |
| Total ... | 10,63,847 10 0 | 10,54,294 4 6 | 47,807 3 0 | 57,360 8 6 |
| *Steam Postage for which credit has been taken as due from the London Post Office.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 16,696 1 8 | 5,040 12 0 | ... | 11,655 5 8 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 7,231 2 7 | 1,605 7 4 | ... | 5,625 11 3 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 2,93,245 13 6 | 2,38,838 3 4 | ... | 54,407 10 2 |
| Total ... | 3,17,173 1 9 | 2,45,484 6 8 | ... | 71,688 11 1 |

* Of this Rs. 5,050-5-1 Ceylon Postage.

† Add.

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| **Postal Service**—*continued.* | | | | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 11,166 14 4<br>(w) 2,634 13 0<br>(s) 62 15 0 | 6,999 13 8<br>(w) 2,655 0 0<br>(s) 15 0 0 | ... | 4,194 12 8 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 2,425 1 7<br>(w) 1,042 0 0<br>(s) 0 2 8 | 1,995 1 7<br>(w) 768 0 0<br>... | ... | 704 2 8 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 15,949 15 8<br>(w) 2,750 0 0<br>... | 12,943 14 0<br>(w) 2,404 0 0<br>(s) 20 12 0 | ... | 3,331 5 8 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 9,829 0 3<br>(w) 711 0 0<br>(s) 65 1 0 | 3,904 10 8<br>(w) 459 0 0<br>(s) 18 9 0 | ... | 6,222 13 7 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 8,342 12 4<br>(w) 206 8 0<br>(s) 21 11 0 | 4,455 9 7<br>(w) 37 0 0<br>(s) 18 8 0 | ... | 4,059 13 9 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 862 15 11<br>(w) 480 0 0<br>(s) 6 5 0 | 197 5 4<br>(w) 612 0 0<br>(s) 19 12 4 | ... | 520 3 3 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 1,291 10 7<br>(w) 482 0 0<br>(s) 13 0 0 | 816 15 5<br>(w) 111 0 0<br>(s) 1 9 0 | ... | 857 2 2 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 288 11 11<br>(w) 531 0 0<br>... | 310 4 11<br>(w) 169 0 0<br>(s) 3 4 0 | ... | 337 3 0 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 258 8 0<br>(w) 84 0 0<br>(s) 8 7 0 | 545 8 7<br>(w) 36 0 0<br>(s) 0 4 0 | 230 13 7 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 441 13 9<br>12 0 0<br>5 1 0 | 364 8 3<br>(w) 48 0 0<br>... | ... | 46 6 6 |
| Total ... | 59,973 8 0*a* | 39,930 6 4*a* | 230 13 7 | 20,273 15 3 |
| Overland Money Order, Bombay ... ... | 18,805 11 10 | 48,177 2 10 | 29,371 7 0 | ... |
| Guarantee Fund, Bengal ... ... ... | 30,000 0 0 | ... | ... | 30,000 0 0 |
| **Total of Postal Service.** | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 16,31,926 3 11 | 16,81,632 4 4 | 49,706 0 5 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 9,39,303 15 3 | 9,44,339 0 3 | 5,035 1 0 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 15,38,299 8 7 | 15,08,443 14 7 | ... | 29,855 10 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 9,64,185 3 8 | 9,29,373 9 6 | ... | 34,811 10 2 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 6,71,144 11 9 | 7,10,149 3 3 | 39,004 7 6 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 1,27,534 11 7 | 1,32,495 1 9 | 4,960 6 2 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 2,63,891 8 7 | 2,46,031 1 10 | ... | 17,860 6 9 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 1,41,416 14 9 | 1,35,581 9 3 | ... | 5,835 5 6 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 1,53,441 13 6 | 1,55,104 2 9 | 1,662 5 3 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 72,314 7 10 | 1,10,826 5 0 | 38,511 13 2 | ... |
| Total ... | 65,03,459 3 5 | 65,53,976 4 6 | 1,38,880 1 6 | 88,363 0 5 |
| Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ... | 1,56,281 5 4 | 1,15,528 6 2 | ... | 40,752 15 2 |
| Net Amount ... | 63,47,177 14 1 | 64,38,447 14 4 | 1,38,880 1 6 | 47,610 1 3 |
| **Deduct**—*Amount credited to the London Post Office.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 2,34,563 9 0 | 2,36,786 15 4 | 2,223 6 4 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 43,398 9 3 | 38,618 1 10 | ... | 4,780 7 5 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 5,53,105 4 6 | 5,84,384 8 0 | 31,279 3 6 | ... |
| Total ... | 8,31,067 6 9 | 8,59,789 9 2 | 33,502 9 10 | 4,780 7 5 |

(*a*) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and Passage Money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

| | Sale of Postal Guide. 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | Sale of Postal Guide. 1873-74. Rs. A. P. | Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1873-74. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 436 8 0 | 248 4 0 | 662 1 6 | 975 11 11 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 313 12 0 | 247 2 0 | ... | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 277 8 0 | 162 6 0 | 6,576 5 0 | 5,630 0 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 267 12 0 | 257 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 282 0 0 | 243 14 0 | ... | ... |
| British Burma ... ... | 143 12 0 | 63 6 0 | 77 0 0 | 68 0 0 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 50 0 0 | 59 12 0 | 8 14 9 | 9 7 9 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 57 8 0 | 43 4 0 | ... | ... |
| Oude ... ... ... | 51 8 0 | 31 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... | 18 12 0 | 7 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,899 0 0 | 1,365 4 0 | 7,324 5 3 | 6,683 2 11 |

(*w*) Sale proceeds of window delivery tickets. (*s*) Sale proceeds of service books.

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| **Postal Service—*concluded.*** | | | | |
| **Net Amount.** | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 13,97,362 10 11 | 14,44,845 5 0 | 47,482 10 1 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 8,95,905 6 0 | 9,05,720 14 5 | 9,815 8 5 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 9,85,194 4 1 | 9,24,059 6 7 | ... | 61,134 13 6 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 9,64,185 3 8 | 9,29,373 9 6 | ... | 34,811 10 2 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 6,71,144 11 9 | 7,10,149 3 3 | 39,004 7 6 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 1,27,534 11 7 | 1,32,495 1 9 | 4,960 6 2 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 2,63,891 8 7 | 2,46,031 1 10 | ... | 17,860 6 9 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 1,41,416 14 9 | 1,35,581 9 3 | ... | 5,835 5 6 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 1,53,441 13 6 | 1,55,104 2 9 | 1,662 5 3 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 72,314 7 10 | 1,10,826 5 0 | 38,511 13 2 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 56,72,391 12 8 | 56,94,186 11 4 | 1,41,437 2 7 | 1,19,642 3 11 |
| Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ... | 1,56,281 5 4 | 1,15,528 6 2 | ... | 40,752 15 2 |
| Net Amount ... | 55,16,110 7 4 | 55,78,658 5 2 | 1,41,437 2 7 | 78,889 4 9 |
| **Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| ***Bullock Train.*** | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 1,32,786 9 2 | 64,713 3 0 | ... | 68,073 6 2 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,44 662 4 1 | 1,17,406 15 5 | ... | 27,255 4 8 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 5,26,677 7 1 | 5,79,817 5 4 | 53,139 14 3 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 1,199 9 2 | 581 10 0 | ... | 617 15 2 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 5,823 5 9 | 0 4 0 | ... | 5,823 1 9 |
| Total ... | 8,11,149 3 3 | 7,62,519 5 9 | 53,139 14 3 | 1,01,769 11 9 |
| ***Military Van Dâk.*** | | | | |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 3,16,817 3 3 | 3,08,587 0 8 | ... | 8,230 2 7 |
| ***Passenger Service.*** | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 40,565 8 0 | 37,733 12 0 | ... | 2,831 12 0 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 13 8 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 8,640 13 0 | 10 15 0 | ... | 8,629 14 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 11,075 15 9 | 14,907 6 0 | 3,831 6 3 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | ... | 31 4 0 | 31 4 0 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 66,097 8 1 | 64,004 6 11 | ... | 2,093 1 2 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,26,393 4 10 | 1,16,687 11 11 | 3,862 10 3 | 13,568 3 2 |
| **Total of Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 1,73,352 1 2 | 1,02,446 15 0 | ... | 70,905 2 2 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 13 8 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 8,640 13 0 | 10 15 0 | ... | 8,629 14 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,55,738 3 10 | 1,32,314 5 5 | ... | 23,423 14 5 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | ... | 31 4 0 | 31 4 0 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 9,09,592 2 5 | 9,52,408 12 11 | 42,816 10 6 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 1,199 9 2 | 581 10 0 | ... | 617 15 2 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 5,823 5 9 | 0 4 0 | ... | 5,823 1 9 |
| Total ... | 12,54,359 11 4 | 11,87,794 2 4 | 42,847 14 6 | 1,09,413 7 6 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

*Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Heads of Charges. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Postal Service.** | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| *Salaries and Establishment.* | | | | |
| Director General of Post Office ... ... | 75,560 12 3 | 61,474 0 11<br>(p) 12,340 10 8 | ... | 1,740 0 8 |
| Compiler of Post Office Accounts ... ... | 79,205 9 9 | 80,940 11 5 | 1,735 1 8 | ... |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 9,04,762 10 2 | 9,32,801 8 7 | 28,038 14 5 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 6,43,102 1 7 | 6,41,996 15 3 | ... | 1,105 2 4 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 7,67,028 4 8 | 7,85,131 14 0 | 18,103 9 4 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 6,70,729 5 0 | 6,94,166 0 0 | 23,436 11 0 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 4,23,867 12 4 | 4,47,430 15 9 | 23,563 3 5 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 91,823 15 7 | 79,237 14 4 | ... | 12,586 1 3 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 2,10,191 3 8 | 2,19,882 13 4 | 9,691 9 8 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 82,226 8 7 | 84,214 0 7 | 1,987 8 0 | ... |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 80,470 10 9 | 80,799 0 2 | 328 5 5 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 74,596 14 5 | 1,07,842 11 2 | 33,245 12 9 | ... |
| Total ... | 41,03,565 12 9 | 42,28,265 4 2 | 1,40,130 11 8 | 15,431 4 3 |
| *Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.* | | | | |
| Director General of Post Office ... ... | 6,346 5 8 | 8,612 5 9<br>(a) 300 0 0 | 2,566 0 1 | ... |
| Compiler of Post Office Accounts ... ... | 1,402 11 0 | 3,329 0 6 | 1,926 5 6 | ... |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... | (f) 43,831 10 8<br>1,01,059 5 2<br>(l) 5,338 4 10 | 1,23,121 15 1<br>(f) 55,582 3 8 | 28,474 14 1 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... | ...<br>63,119 13 2 | 79,030 5 6<br>(c) 109 4 0 | 16,019 12 4 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... | (h) 25,301 8 0<br>1,18,446 5 6<br>... | 32 0 0<br>1,43,963 7 4<br>(f) 92 13 0<br>(h) 12,354 0 0 | 12,694 6 10 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 78,104 2 0 | 1,34,690 13 11<br>(c) 1,063 3 10 | 57,649 15 9 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 73,211 9 8<br>(c) 4,717 11 3 | 69,902 14 2 | ... | 8,026 6 9 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 8,900 2 7 | 3,667 0 3 | ... | 5,233 2 4 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 16,035 4 0 | 27,618 12 6 | 11,583 8 6 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 8,106 10 3 | 7,633 7 1 | ... | 473 3 2 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 11,597 11 4 | 15,753 3 1 | 4,155 7 9 | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 4,491 4 9 | 8,524 10 4 | 4,033 5 7 | ... |
| Total ... | (e) 5,70,010 7 10 | (e) 6,95,381 8 0 | 1,39,103 12 5 | 13,732 12 3 |
| *Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service.)* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 34,212 3 5 | 27,798 7 10 | ... | 6,413 11 7 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 27,758 15 6 | 25,497 2 4 | ... | 2,261 13 2 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,22,437 11 0 | 1,05,265 3 5 | ... | 17,172 7 7 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,02,739 7 4 | 54,853 9 11 | ... | 47,885 13 5 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 1,33,038 6 5 | 1,34,589 3 6 | 1,550 13 1 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 5,157 0 0 | 5,160 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 1,02,180 10 9 | 97,011 12 7 | ... | 5,168 14 2 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 9,671 9 10 | 3,287 4 9 | ... | 6,384 5 1 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | ... | 22,784 14 10 | 22,784 14 10 | ... |
| Total ... | 5,37,196 0 3 | 4,76,247 11 2 | 24,338 11 11 | 85,287 1 0 |
| *Bounty Money.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 29 10 0 | 41 15 0 | 12 5 0 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 366 12 0 | 437 8 0 | 70 12 0 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 546 9 0 | 490 14 0 | ... | 55 11 0 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 40 9 0 | 83 0 0 | 42 7 0 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 4 4 0 | 1 8 0 | ... | 2 12 0 |
| Total ... | 987 12 0 | 1,054 13 0 | 125 8 0 | 58 7 0 |
| *Overland Money Order, Bombay* ... ... | 2,544 7 5 | 5,348 7 5 | 2,804 0 0 | ... |

(a) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(p) Detective Police Officer.
(h) Special train.
(c) Camp of exercise.
(l) Looshai expedition.

(e) Including Printing Establishment:—

| | 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | 1873-74. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal ... | 366 0 0 | 511 10 6 |
| Madras ... | 2,265 12 3 | 1,255 4 0 |
| Bombay ... | 13,470 13 9 | 15,555 15 6 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... | 15,342 4 1 | 42,142 10 2 |
| Punjab ... | 29,142 15 5 | 29,884 5 0 |
| B. Burma ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces ... | 1,281 4 0 | 2,375 7 2 |
| Sind ... | 547 6 0 | 1,048 4 5 |
| Oude ... | 3,640 8 0 | 7,065 0 5 |
| Rajputana ... | 268 7 6 | 705 4 3 |
| Total ... | 66,325 7 0 | 1,00,343 13 5 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| **Postal Service—*continued.*** | | | | |
| *Construction and Repair of Buildings.* | | | | |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 12,971 0 4 | 9,684 10 2 | ... | 3,286 6 2 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 432 3 11 | 1,126 14 0 | 694 10 1 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 691 3 6 | 709 5 3 | 18 1 9 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 2,008 8 4 | 1,570 9 6 | ... | 437 14 10 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 499 14 0 | 697 2 2 | 197 4 2 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 107 0 0 | 60 0 0 | ... | 47 0 0 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 311 13 9 | 825 12 3 | 513 14 6 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 929 13 0 | —4 7 0*a* | ... | 934 4 0 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 395 2 0 | 78 0 0 | ... | 317 2 0 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 38 0 0 | 206 1 0 | 168 1 0 | ... |
| Total ... | 18,384 10 10 | 14,953 15 4 | 1,591 15 6 | 5,022 11 0 |
| **Total of Postal Service.** | | | | |
| Director General of Post Office ... ... | 81,907 1 11 | 82,733 1 4 | 825 15 5 | ... |
| Compiler of Post Office Accounts ... ... | 80,608 4 9 | 84,269 11 11 | 3,661 7 2 | ... |
| Bengal (including Assam) ... ... | 11,02,204 12 7 | 11,49,030 12 4 | 46,825 15 9 | ... |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 7,34,779 14 2 | 7,48,198 1 1 | 13,418 2 11 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 10 36,996 1 1 | 10,53,388 0 5 | 16,391 15 4 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 8,53,581 6 8 | 8,86,344 5 2 | 32,762 14 6 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 6,35,335 5 8 | 6,52.620 3 7 | 17,284 13 11 | ... |
| British Burma ... ... ... | 1,00,871 11 2 | 83,047 14 7 | ... | 17,823 12 7 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 2,31,695 5 5 | 2,53,487 6 1 | 21,792 0 8 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... | 1,93,447 14 7 | 1,88,856 5 3 | ... | 4,591 9 4 |
| Oude ... ... ... | 1,02,135 1 11 | 99,917 8 0 | ... | 2,217 9 11 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... | 79,126 3 2 | 1,39,358 5 4 | 60,232 2 2 | ... |
| Total ... | 52,32,689 3 1 | 54,21,251 11 1 | 2,13,195 7 10 | 24,632 15 10 |
| **Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 2,31,553 2 9 | 1,05,138 14 0 | ... | 1,26,414 4 9 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,01,936 9 1 | 91,715 8 0 | ... | 10,221 1 1 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 4,46,339 8 7 | 4,80,348 2 1 | 34,008 9 6 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 489 10 6 | 445 15 3 | ... | 43 11 3 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 3,087 8 6 | 369 4 0 | ... | 2,718 4 6 |
| Total ... | *7,83,406 7 5 | *6,78,017 11 4 | 34,008 9 6 | 1,39,397 5 7 |
| *Military Van Dâk.* | | | | |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 2,50,751 1 4 | 2,67,651 14 10 | 16,900 13 6 | ... |
| *Passenger Service.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 40,565 8 0 | 37,733 12 0 | ... | 2,831 12 0 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 13 8 0 | .. | ... | 13 8 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 8,640 13 0 | 10 15 0 | ... | 8,629 14 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 11,075 15 9 | 14,907 6 0 | 3,831 6 3 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 66,097 8 1 | 64,004 6 11 | ... | 2,093 1 2 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | ... | 31 4 0 | 31 4 0 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,26,393 4 10 | 1,16,687 11 11 | 3,862 10 3 | 13,568 3 2 |
| *Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.* | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 6,48,686 9 10 | 7,69,963 10 9 | 1,21,277 0 11 | ... |
| **Total of Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 9,20,805 4 7 | 9,12,836 4 9 | ... | 7,968 15 10 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 13 8 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 0 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 8,640 13 0 | 10 15 0 | ... | 8,629 14 0 |
| North-Western Provinces ... ... | 1,13,012 8 10 | 1,06,622 14 0 | ... | 6,389 10 0 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 7,63,188 2 0 | 8,12,004 7 10 | 48,816 5 10 | ... |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 489 10 6 | 445 15 3 | ... | 43 11 3 |
| Oude ... ... ... ... | 3,087 8 6 | 369 4 0 | ... | 2,718 4 6 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | ... | 31 4 0 | 31 4 0 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 18,09,237 7 5 | 18,32,321 0 10 | 48,847 9 10 | 25,764 0 5 |

| | 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | 1873-74. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| * Purely Bullock Train ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,16,198 6 4 | 6,25,512 0 6 |
| Road Steamer Charges ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40,867 15 4 | 51,143 7 3 |
| Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train ... ... ... ... ... | 25,503 13 8 | 1,362 3 7 |
| Camp of Exercise ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 836 4 1 | ... |
| Total ... | 7,83,406 7 5 | 6,78,017 11 4 |

*a.*—Saving on account of previous year's charges.

# APPENDIX No. XI.

*Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

| Head of Receipts. | 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | 1873-74. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| **I.—Postal Service.** | | |
| Cash Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 18,86,960 0 8 | 19,06,351 8 2 |
| Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps ... ... ... | 29,70,417 13 10* | 31,44,210 1 10* |
| Sale of Service Postage Stamps ... ... ... . | 10,63,847 10 0 | 10,54,294 4 6 |
| Due by the London Post Office . . ... ... ... | 3,17,173 1 9 | 2,45,484 6 8 |
| Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, sale of Waste Paper, &c. ... ... | 59,973 8 0 | 39,930 6 4 |
| Overland Money Order ... ... ... ... | 18,805 11 10 | 48,177 2 10 |
| Guarantee Fund ... ... ... ... .. | 30,000 0 0 | ... |
| Total ... | 63,47,177 14 1 | 64,38,447 14 4 |
| Deduct— Amount due to the London Post Office ... ... | 8,31,067 6 9 | 8,59,789 9 2 |
| Net Amount ... | 55,16,110 7 4 | 55,78,658 5 2 |
| **II.—Non-Postal Branches.** | | |
| Bullock Train ... ... ... ... ... | 8,11,149 3 3 | 7,62,519 5 9 |
| Military Van Dâk, Punjab ... ... ... ... | 3,16,817 3 3 | 3,08,587 0 8 |
| Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service ... ... | 1,26,393 4 10 | 1,16,687 11 11 |
| Total ... | 12,54,359 11 4 | 11,87,794 2 4 |

| Head of Charges. | 1872-73. Rs. A. P. | 1873-74. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| **I.—Postal Service.** | | |
| Salaries and Establishment ... ... ... ... | 41,03,565 12 9 | 42,28,265 4 2 |
| Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges .. ... ... | 5,70,010 7 10 | 6,95,381 8 0 |
| Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service) ... | 5,37,196 0 3 | 4,76,247 11 2 |
| Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails ... | 987 12 0 | 1,054 13 0 |
| Construction and repairs of buildings ... ... ... | 18,384 10 10 | 14,953 15 4 |
| Overland Money Order ... ... ... .. | 2,544 7 5 | 5,348 7 5 |
| Total ... | 52,32,689 3 1 | 54,21,251 11 1 |
| **II.—Non-Postal Branches.** | | |
| Bullock Train ... ... ... ... ... | 7,83,406 7 5 | 6,78,017 11 4 |
| Military Van Dâk, Punjab ... ... ... ... | 2,50,751 1 4 | 2,67,651 14 10 |
| Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service ... ... | 1,26,393 4 10 | 1,16,687 11 11 |
| Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company .. | 6,48,686 9 10 | 7,69,963 10 9 |
| Total ... | 18,09,237 7 5 | 18,32,321 0 10 |

| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|
| * Exclusive of Discount *viz.* .. | Rs. 1,56,281 5 4 | Rs. 1,15,528 6 2 |

## APPENDIX No. XII.

*Statement showing the estimated number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the Post Office of India during the years 1854-55 to 1873-74.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | 1854-55. | 1855-56. | 1856-57. | 1857-58. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1861-62. | 1862-63. | 1863-64. | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1866-67 (exclusive of Eastern Settlements). | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (including Assam) ... | 5,890,380 | 6,816,144 | 7,538,496 | 8,423,448 | 9,300,504 | 9,177,492 | 9,054,810 | 9,[illegible]357,518 | 9,729,618 | 9,734,709 | 11,167,741 | 12,614,453 | 13,036,977 | 12,920,607 | 13,822,252 | 15,236,422 | 17,388,632 | 18,993,424 | 20,152,311 | 21,107,835 | 28,211,888 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 5,466,672 | 5,707,464 | 7,129,044 | 7,773,720 | 8,108,191 | 8,264,857 | 8,937,428 | 8,7[illegible]32,297 | 8,680,578 | 8,836,562 | 9,172,172 | 9,732,145 | 10,471,156 | 10,471,156 | 10,829,753 | 11,917,657 | 12,890,229 | 13,084,463 | 13,526,666 | 14,288,774 | 16,284,670 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 6,304,260 | 7,101,768 | 8,709,828 | 11,607,168 | 15,145,272 | 12,978,684 | 12,275,431 | 10,6[illegible]5,100 | 11,442,461 | 12,982,291 | 14,138,763 | 14,395,039 | 13,654,313 | 13,654,313 | 15,165,672 | 17,123,690 | 19,045,682 | 16,695,109 | 17,041,034 | 17,345,323 | 18,527,236 |
| N.-W. Provinces ... ... ... | 11,136,288 | 12,676,584 | 13,893,052 | 14,503,644 | 18,424,068 | 17,367,072 | 16,709,741 | 12,09[illegible],231 | 12,390,673 | 13,065,577 | 14,148,361 | 15,333,524 | 15,520,837 | 15,520,837 | 15,652,848 | 16,986,561 | 18,276,503 | 18,586,662 | 17,268,533 | 16,016,111 | 16,610,544 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,348,387 | 6,126,964 | 6,456,594 | 6,882,907 | 7,368,105 | 9,268,617 | 9,268,617 | 10,001,173 | 10,631,585 | 10,237,434 | 9,989,789 | 10,336,828 | 11,126,214 | 13,145,475 |
| British Burma ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388,355 | 434,360 | 480,771 | 476,702 | 488,638 | 502,711 | 502,711 | 515,593 | 626,796 | 690,646 | 713,309 | 765,966 | 841,144 | 1,298,769 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,780,746 | 1,780,746 | 1,991,075 | 2,142,106 | 2,410,531 | 3,611,513 | 3,813,464 | 4,047,540 | 4,846,459 |
| Sind ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,093,300 | 2,194,128 | 2,292,689 | 2,423,069 | 3,286,638 |
| Oude ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,279,277 | 2,583,976 | 2,865,692 |
| Rajpootana ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,275,204 | 2,216,457 |
| Total ... | 28,797,600 | 32,301,960 | 37,260,420 | 42,307,980 | 50,978,035 | 47,788,105 | 46,977,410 | 46,565,888 | 48,804,654 | 51,556,504 | 55,986,646 | 59,931,904 | 64,235,357 | 64,118,987 | 67,978,365 | 74,664,817 | 83,032,957 | 83,868,397 | 87,476,768 | 91,055,190 | 107,293,828 |

## APPENDIX No. XIII.

*Account showing the gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and net Revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1873-74.*

| Years. | Receipts, exclusive of fares from passengers by Mail Carts and Parcel Vans. | | | Official Postage. | | | Total. | | | Disbursements, exclusive of Bullock Train, Military Transport Train, and Charges connected with the conveyance of passengers. | | | Excess of Receipts. | | | Deficit, if official Postage be not taken into account. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1853-54 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,48,454 | 4 | 9 | 24,71,168 | 15 | 1 | 45,19,623 | 3 | 10 | 24,37,209 | 15 | 4 | 20,82,413 | 4 | 6 | 3,88,755 | 10 | 7 |
| 1854-55 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,86,912 | 1 | 1 | 13,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 32,86,912 | 1 | 1 | 27,39,376 | 0 | 4 | 5,47,536 | 0 | 9 | 7,52,463 | 15 | 3 |
| 1855-56 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,90,524 | 5 | 5 | 16,62,662 | 6 | 9 | 32,11,186 | 12 | 2 | 29,44,501 | 1 | 10 | 2,66,685 | 10 | 4 | 13,53,976 | 12 | 5 |
| 1856-57 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,50,844 | 3 | 9 | 18,62,006 | 13 | 6 | 37,12,851 | 1 | 3 | 29,03,289 | 5 | 2 | 8,09,561 | 12 | 1 | 10,52,445 | 1 | 5 |
| 1857-58 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,49,814 | 1 | 9 | 18,53,210 | 15 | 5 | 36,03,025 | 1 | 2 | 35,92,848 | 8 | 0 | 10,176 | 9 | 2 | 18,43,034 | 6 | 3 |
| 1858-59 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,14,952 | 9 | 7 | 25,25,189 | 2 | 0 | 49,40,141 | 11 | 7 | 35,20,092 | 4 | 9 | 14,20,049 | 6 | 10 | 11,05,139 | 11 | 2 |
| 1859-60 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,92,233 | 5 | 10 | 27,47,012 | 11 | 0 | 53,39,246 | 0 | 10 | 37,37,911 | 15 | 3 | 16,01,334 | 1 | 7 | 11,45,678 | 9 | 5 |
| 1860-61 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27,34,279 | 7 | 6 | 23,84,734 | 8 | 8 | 51,19,014 | 0 | 2 | 38,60,798 | 12 | 7 | 12,58,215 | 3 | 7 | 11,26,519 | 5 | 1 |
| 1861-62 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,04,846 | 11 | 10 | 28,68,833 | 3 | 2 | 56,73,679 | 15 | 0 | 37,99,755 | 10 | 8 | 18,73,924 | 4 | 4 | 9,94,908 | 14 | 10 |
| 1862-63 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,20,682 | 14 | 8 | 31,92,983 | 12 | 8 | 62,13,666 | 11 | 4 | 37,37,535 | 12 | 7 | 24,76,130 | 14 | 9 | 7,16,852 | 13 | 11 |
| 1863-64 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32,07,045 | 2 | 2 | 35,58,546 | 13 | 0 | 67,65,591 | 15 | 2 | 38,76,162 | 15 | 6 | 28,89,428 | 15 | 8 | 6,69,117 | 13 | 4 |
| 1864-65 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,16,579 | 6 | 6 | 40,20,822 | 10 | 9 | 74,37,402 | 1 | 3 | 39,30,579 | 4 | 2 | 35,06,822 | 13 | 1 | 5,13,999 | 13 | 8 |
| 1865-66 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35,59,268 | 9 | 3 | 50,08,003 | 7 | 3 | 85,67,272 | 0 | 6 | 41,88,625 | 11 | 7 | 43,78,646 | 4 | 11 | 6,29,357 | 2 | 4 |
| 1866-67 (11 months) ... ... ... ... | 33,65,613 | 9 | 4 | (a) 26,56,260 | 6 | 11 | 60,21,874 | 0 | 3 | 40,29,481 | 9 | 7 | (b) 19,92,392 | 6 | 8 | 6,63,868 | 0 | 3 |
| 1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements ... ... ... ... ... | 36,71,578 | 7 | 4 | (a) 28,97,738 | 10 | 5 | 65,69,317 | 1 | 9 | 43,95,798 | 1 | 7 | (b) 21,73,519 | 0 | 2 | 7,24,219 | 10 | 3 |
| 1866-67, ditto, excluding Eastern Settlements .. ... ... | 36,11,245 | 5 | 10 | (a) 28,89,758 | 0 | 7 | 65,01,003 | 6 | 5 | 43,75,067 | 11 | 10 | (b) 21,25,935 | 10 | 7 | 7,63,822 | 6 | 0 |
| 1867-68 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,74,607 | 4 | 6 | (a) 23,09,839 | 12 | 0 | 60,84,447 | 0 | 6 | 47,54,940 | 6 | 5 | (b) 13,29,506 | 10 | 1 | 9,80,333 | 1 | 11 |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 41,05,704 | 4 | 3 | (a) 27,55,016 | 8 | 0 | 68,60,720 | 12 | 3 | 53,70,201 | 15 | 8 | (b) 14,90,518 | 12 | 7 | 12,64,497 | 11 | 5 |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... ... ... ... | (c) 39,28,383 | 5 | 10 | (a) 28,87,627 | 3 | 6 | 68,16,010 | 9 | 4 | 55,96,779 | 11 | 4 | (b) 12,19,230 | 14 | 0 | (c) 16,68,396 | 5 | 6 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... ... ... | (d) 37,43,771 | 4 | 5 | (a) 42,39,124 | 4 | 2 | 79,82,895 | 8 | 7 | 51,77,567 | 1 | 9 | 28,05,328 | 6 | 10 | (d) 14,33,795 | 13 | 4 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... ... | (e) 43,38,763 | 1 | 4 | (a) 34,95,568 | 10 | 7g | (f) 78,34,331 | 11 | 11 | 50,97,695 | 8 | 1 | (f) 27,36,636 | 3 | 10 | (e) 7,58,932 | 6 | 9 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 44,52,262 | 13 | 4 | (h) 10,63,847 | 10 | 0* | (i) 55,16,110 | 7 | 4 | 52,32,689 | 3 | 1 | (i) 2,83,421 | 4 | 3 | 7,80,426 | 5 | 9 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,24,364 | 0 | 8 | 10,54,294 | 4 | 6 | 55,78,658 | 5 | 2 | 54,21,251 | 11 | 1 | 1,57,406 | 10 | 1 | 8,96,887 | 10 | 5 |

(a).—Including sale of Service Postage Stamps.
(b).—The apparent reduction is to a large extent nominal, owing to the introduction of a new system of accounting for official postage, under which a portion of the official correspondence between Government officers in the same district is not brought to account.
(c).—These amounts are less by Rs. 1,38,429-2-2 than they would have been under the former mode of calculation, owing to the deduction for the first time in 1869-70 of the discount on sale of stamps.
(d).—Exclusive of Rs. 1,45,639-14-7, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(e).—Exclusive of Rs. 1,46,164-2-1, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(f).—Including Rs. 5,411, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian post to and from Ceylon.
(g).—Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378-2-0, an erroneous excess credit on account of official postage in the year 1871-72.
(h).—Only sale proceeds of service stamps.
(i).—Including Rs. 4,434-7-9, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.

No. 5686, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1874.

*From*—F. R. Hogg, Esq., *Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*

*To*—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* Financial Dept.

Referring to the "Observations," No. 913, dated 4th February 1874, made by the Government of India on paragraph 39 of my annual report, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors as they stood on the 31st March 1874.

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*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March* 1874.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | |
| Asiatic Researches. | Abakāsh Sahachari. | Amrita Bazar Patrika. |
| Bengal Magazine. | Abakāsh Toshini. | Arunoday. |
| Bengal Times. | Abala Bāndhab. | Assam Mehir. |
| Bengali. | Akhbár-ul Akhyār. | Banga Bidya Prakashika. |
| Calcutta Advertiser. | Arya Prabar. | Government Bengali Gazette. |
| Calcutta and Howrah Herald. | Assam Bilāshini. | Gyánankur. |
| Calcutta Exchange Gazette. | Bālāranjika. | Halishahur Patrika. |
| Calcutta Gazette. | Bāmā Bodhini Patrika. | Howrah Hitakári. |
| Calcutta Magazine. | Banga Bandhu. | Mad-na-Garala. |
| Calcutta Mercury. | Banga Bidhān. | Madhyasto or Mediator. |
| Calcutta Money Market. | Banga Darsana. | Murshidabad Patrika. |
| Christian Intelligencer. | Barahanagar Pakhik Samachar. | Orissa Patriot. |
| Christian Spectator. | Basantaka. | People's Friend, with which is incorporated the Bharut Vritya. |
| Daily News. | Behār Bandhu. | Scarsole Patrika. |
| Darjeeling News. | Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Calcutta High Court, Appellate Side. | |
| East Indian Railway Tariff Sheet. | Bengali Weekly Report of the Decision of the Appellate High Court. | |
| Englishman. | Bhāgawat Tatwa Bodhika. | |
| Evening Mail. | Bhāgawat Bhakti Pradayini. | |
| Friend of India. | Bhārat Darpan. | |
| Gazette of India. | Bhārat Sanskārak. | |
| General Ware Room Gazette or Dinapore Advertiser. | Bhārat Surid. | |
| Hindoo Patriot. | Bidesi. | |
| Illustrated Indian News. | Biswa Darsana. | |
| Indian Catholic Chronicle. | Biswa Dut. | |
| Indian Charivari. | Barisal Bartabaha. | |
| Indian Church Gazette. | Chandarnagore Patrika. | |
| Indian Medical Gazette. | Chasm-i-Ilm. | |
| Indian Mirror. | Chikitsa Darpan. | |
| Indian Observer. | Dacca Prakash. | |
| J. Anderson & Co.'s Monthly Price Current and Wine Report. | Desh Hitoishini. | |
| L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular. | Dharma Tatwa. | |
| Langlois & Co.'s Market Report. | Domestic Medicine. | |
| | Durbin. | |
| | Duta. | |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—contd.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL—*continued.* | |
| Langlois & Co.'s Market and Shipping List. | | |
| Law Observer. | | |
| Legal Companion. | Education Gazette. | |
| Masonic Herald. | Ei-ek-Nutān Kathā. | |
| Morning Beam. | Ei-ek Ranga. | |
| Overland Mail. | Government Uriya Gazette. | |
| Palm Leaves. | Grām Barta Prakāshika (monthly). | |
| Price Current and Freight Report. | Grām Barta Prakāshika (weekly). | |
| Révue Commerciale. | Grām Bāsi. | |
| Révue Commerciale de Messrs. Langlois & Cie. | Grām Dut. | |
| Robert Campbell & Co.'s Monthly Price Current. | Guldasta-i-Nazir. | |
| Roussac's Daily Report of the Calcutta Money Market. | Gyān Bikāshini Patrika. | |
| Saturday Evening Journal. | High Court's Saptāhik Nazir. | |
| Squib. | Hindu Hitaishini. | |
| Trade Price List. | Hindu Ranjika. | |
| Weekly Reporter. | Hitakāri. | |
| Weekly Shipping List. | Hita Sādhini. | |
| | Hurbala Bharh. | |
| | Kancharaparah Prakāshika. | |
| | Kancharaparah Patrika. | |
| | Krishna Bhuktī Rashārnava. | |
| | Māsiki Prakāshika. | |
| | Mahāpāp Bālya Bibāha. | |
| | Murshidabad Rahasya. | |
| | Nadir-ul-Akhbār. | |
| | Naya Darsana. | |
| | Padma Purān. | |
| | Pali Paridarsak. | |
| | Prachin Puran Sangraha. | |
| | Prātna Kamra Nandini. | |
| | Purna Shashi. | |
| | Rahasya Sandarva. | |
| | Rajshahi News. | |
| | Rangpur Dik Prakāsh. | |
| | Sabda Kalpa Drūma. | |
| | Sadhārani. | |
| | Sahachar. | |
| | Samachar Chandrika. | |
| | Samāj Darpan Sama Vedak. | |
| | Sanātān Dharmopadeshini. | |
| | Sangbad Purna Chandroday. | |
| | Saptāhik Paridarsak. | |
| | Saptāhik Samāchār. | |
| | Saptāhik Sangbad. | |
| | Sarbartha Sadhini Patrika. | |
| | Sarbartha Sankalan. | |
| | Sāstrārtha Bodhini Patrika. | |
| | Soma Prakash. | |
| | Srimat Bhagwat. | |
| | Sulabh Samāchār. | |
| | Tamluk Patrika. | |
| | Tatwā Bodhini Patrika. | |
| | Utkul Dipika. | |
| | Utkul Darpana. | |
| | Utkul Patra. | |
| | Zia-ul-Absar. | |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—contd.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | **MADRAS.** | |
| Abel, Well & Co.'s Market Report. | Andrabhusha Sanjibani. | Bellary District Gazette. |
| Athenæum and Daily News. | Dinavarthamani (Tamil). | Catholic Expositor. |
| Bangalore Examiner. | Dinavarthamani (Telugue). | Chingleput and Madras District Gazette. |
| Ditto Spectator. | Gyanabānu. | Coconada Advertiser. |
| Cochin Argus. | Hitavādi. | Coimbatore District Gazette. |
| Critique. | Jānāvinodini. | Cuddapa District Gazette. |
| Daily Import and Export Lists. | Karnataka Prakasika. | Deshabhimani. |
| Daily Transactions. | Kerula Pathakam. | Fort St. George Gazette. |
| Gleaner. | Law Journal. | Ganjam District Gazette. |
| Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current. | Mansha'i Muhammadi. | Godavery District Gazette. |
| Hyderabad Residency Order. | Mazhar-ul-Akhbār. | Kāsim-ul-Akhbār. |
| Madras Church Missionary Record. | Mysore News. | Kistna District Gazette. |
| Madras Journal of Education. | Nyaya Bodhini. | Kurnool District Gazette. |
| Madras Jurist. | Padchima Tharaka. | Madura District Gazette. |
| Madras Mail. | Sagartha Vasani. | Malabar District Gazette. |
| Madras Market Report and Price Current. | Sathi Rangan. | Mysore District Gazette. |
| Madras Railway Guide. | Satisabhushani. | Mysore Vrithantha Bodhini or Mysore News Instructor. |
| Madras Revenue Register. | Shabib Umdat-ul-Akhbār. | Neilgherry District Gazette. |
| Madras Standard. | Shams-ul-Akhbār. | Nellore District Gazette. |
| Madras Times. | Swadarma Prakāshini. | North Arcot District Gazette. |
| Madras Times Overland Mail. | Tellisma Hirath. | Police Weekly Circular. |
| Madras Weekly Mail. | Tellisma Kartan. | Purushārtha Prathani. |
| Moffussil Advocate. | Vedānta Nirnay Patrika. | Salem District Gazette. |
| Moniteur officiale des Establishments Francaise dans L'Inde. | Vetikūdien. | South Arcot District Gazette. |
| Native Public Opinion. | Viyavaharatharangani (Tamil). | South Canara District Gazette. |
| Neilgherry Courier. | Viyavaharatharangani (Telugue). | South of India Times, with a Supplement styled Amrita Vasani. |
| Overland Summary of the Athenæum and Daily News. | | Sathia Bodhini. |
| Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s Market Report. | | Sathia Varthamani. |
| Révue Commerciale. | | Tanjore District Gazette. |
| Simpson Brother's Fortnightly Market Report. | | Tinnevelly District Gazette. |
| South of India Observer and Agricultural Times. | | Trichinopoly District Gazette. |
| Western Star. | | Vizagapatam District Gazette. |
| | **BOMBAY.** | |
| A India Catholica (Portuguese). | Ahmedabad Samachar. | Arunoday. |
| A India Portuguesa. | Akhbār i Saudāgar, Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk. | Bodh Sudhakar. |
| A Opiniao Publica (Portuguese). | Anandrita. | Bombay Chronicle the Daily Probhakar. |
| A Oriente. | Arya Mitra. | Bombay Government Gazette. |
| A Paiz (Portuguese). | Belgaum Samachar. | Dnyanadaya. |
| A Patriota (English and Portuguese). | Bhut. | Dnyān Chackshu. |
| A Ultramar. | Bombay Dast or Bombay Mitra. | Dnyān Prakash. |
| Argus. | Bombay Samachar. | Gospeller and Church Miscellany. |
| Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly Freight Circular. | Broach Vurtman. | Guzerathi Mitra. |
| Boletin Governo (Official Gazette of Goa). | Budhi Prakash. | Hitechu. |
| Bombay Catholic Examiner. | Canarese School Paper. | Indu Prakash. |
| Bombay Educational Record. | Dambha Haraka. | Jagan Mitra. |
| | Deshi Mitra. | Kattiawar Political Agency Gazette. |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—contd

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | BOMBAY—*continued.* | |
| | Dharwar Writ. | Lokā Kali Anechu. |
| Bombay Exchange Price Current. | Dobhāshia or the Interpreter. | Maharastra Mitra. |
| Bombay Gazette. | Dunyā Dād Patri. | Native Opinion. |
| Bombay Gazette (Overland Summary). | Fursad. | Surjyodaya. |
| Bombay Guardian. | Gajalastan. | Surjyo Prakash. |
| Bombay Price Current. | Guzerati School Paper. | Swadesh Hitechu. |
| Brooks & Co.'s Circular. | Gyān Bodhak. | Trilok Mitra. |
| Cotton and General Produce Circular (French). | Gyān Sāgara. | |
| Daily Exports and Commercial Reports. | Gyān Vardhak. | |
| Deccan Herald. | Hadi Kutub al Akhbar. | |
| English Mail. | Hindu Punch. | |
| Grant College Students' Journal. | Hiteshu. | |
| Indian Antiquary. | Hridaya Chaksu. | |
| Indian Economist. | Jāmé-Jamshed. | |
| Indian Statesman. | Kalpatara. | |
| Masonic Record of Western India. | Kathā Ratnāwāli. | |
| Merchant's Daily Companion. | Kattiawar Samachar. | |
| Monthly Visitor. | Khandeish Vaibhava. | |
| Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English). | Kheda Vurtman. | |
| Poona Observer. | Khusfull Akbar. | |
| Times of India. | Loka Mitra or the People's Friend. | |
| Times of India (Bi-weekly). | Melawado or the Miscellany. | |
| Times of India (Overland Summary). | Nassick Vrith. | |
| W. Nicol & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. | Nibandha Mala. | |
| Weekly Freight Circular. | Niti Prakash. | |
| | Nur i Ilm. | |
| | Nyayshraya. | |
| | Nyaya Sindhu. | |
| | Nyaya Tatwa. | |
| | Parashu. | |
| | Parsee Punch. | |
| | Punch Daud. | |
| | Rāst Guftār. | |
| | Sabha Suchaka. | |
| | Sadnyanamrit. | |
| | Satya Dipika. | |
| | Satya Sadhan. | |
| | Satya Shadhack. | |
| | Shamsher Bahādur. | |
| | Srimat Bhagwat. | |
| | Stri Bodh. | |
| | Subodh Patrika (Guzerathi). | |
| | Subodh Patrika (Marathi). | |
| | Vaipar Masik Samachar. | |
| | Vaipar Samāchār. | |
| | Vālmiki Rāmkathā Mahodaya. | |
| | Varaha Sanhita. | |
| | Vedarth Dipuk. | |
| | Vidya Mitra. | |
| | Vidya Vilusa. | |
| | Vividha Dnyan Vistara. | |
| | Vurtman Dipika. | |
| | Yazdanparast. | |
| | N. W. PROVINCES. | |
| | Ab i Haiyāt i Hind. | Allyghurh Institute Gazette. |
| | Agra Akhbār. | Hurris Chunder's Magazine. |
| | Aina Tibabat. | Lower Provinces Government Gazette. |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—contd.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | N. W. PROVINCES—*contd.* | |
| Allahabad Exchange Gazette. | Akhbār-Alam. | Mungal Samachar Patra. |
| Commissariat Daily Messenger. | Akhbār-Mufid i Am. | North-Western Provinces Government Gazette. |
| Delhi Gazette. | Akhbār Muhtasham. | North-Western Provinces Police Gazette. |
| Discoveries of Science. | Almorah Akhbār. | Proceedings of the Indian Sanskrit Association. |
| Mussoorie Season. | Anjuman i Akhbār. | |
| North-West Herald. | Bālā Bodhini. | |
| Naini Tal Advertiser. | Benares Akhbār. | |
| Naini Tal Gazette. | Brahmagyān Prakāsh. | |
| On Guard. | Budhi Prakāsh. | |
| Pioneer. | Buland Akhbār. | |
| Secundra Messenger. | Dabdaba i Sikandra. | |
| Trade Circular or Agra Advertiser. | Dholepore Akhbār. | |
| Weekly Pioneer Mail. | Guldastā i Sakhun. | |
| | Gulshan i Riyāzi. | |
| | Gwalior Akhbār. | |
| | Hindee Makhzan Mahabharat. | |
| | Inglis Gazette. | |
| | Jagat Samachar. | |
| | Journal of the Meerut Debating Society. | |
| | Jalwā i Tur. | |
| | Kabibachan Sudha. | |
| | Khurshed Jahāntula. | |
| | Lawrence Gazette. | |
| | Literary Journal. | |
| | Lauh i Mahfuz. | |
| | Mahomedan Social Reformer, or Tahzib ul Akhlāq. | |
| | Makhzan Masihi. | |
| | Makhzan-ul-Knānin. | |
| | Maryāda Parpati. | |
| | Mattah i Anwar. | |
| | Muttah i Nur. | |
| | Maulad i Hind. | |
| | Mysteries of Benares. | |
| | Nagri Parkash. | |
| | Najm ul Akhbār. | |
| | Nasim Jounpore. | |
| | Nazir Akhbār. | |
| | Nur ul Absār. | |
| | Nur ul Afāq. | |
| | Nur ul Anwar. | |
| | Pandit. | |
| | Ratna Prakash. | |
| | Risāla Makhzan ul ulūm. | |
| | Rohilkhund Akhbār. | |
| | Rohilkhund Samāchār. | |
| | Samay Binodh. | |
| | Shola i Tur. | |
| | Strachey Gazette. | |
| | Urdu Delhi Gazette. | |
| | Urdu Law Report. | |
| | Urdu Muir Gazette. | |
| | Urdu Makhzan Mahabharat. | |
| | Vritt Dhara. | |
| | Zakhira i Bālgobind. | |
| | Zina i Ilm. | |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—contd.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | **PUNJAB.** | |
| Civil and Military Gazette.<br>Indian Public Opinion.<br>Mofussilite.<br>Northern India News.<br>Punjab Government Gazette.<br>Punjab Record.<br>Simla Courier. | Akhbāri Am.<br>Akhbār Rafa-Am Sealkote.<br>Akmāl ul Akhbār.<br>Anwar ul Shams.<br>Bahr-i-Hikmat.<br>Chāshmai Faiz.<br>Gunje Shaigan.<br>Hadi-i-Hakikat.<br>Hindu Parkāsh.<br>Journal of the Anjman Punjab.<br>Khair Khwah Alam.<br>Khair Khwah Punjab and Star of India.<br>Koh i Nur.<br>Majumā ul Bahrin.<br>Māksūd ul Akhbār.<br>Mayo Gazette.<br>Nafa-ul-Azim.<br>Nāsirul Islam.<br>Nur Afshan.<br>Punjabee Akhbār.<br>Puttialla Akhbār.<br>Risāla Delhi Society.<br>Risāla Niti Purkash.<br>Risāla Star of India.<br>Sādik ul Akhbār.<br>Said ul Akhbār.<br>Urdu Akhbār, Delhi.<br>Urdu Government Gazette, Punjab.<br>Vidya Bilās.<br>Vidyodai.<br>Zakhira Diwān Diwān Chānd. | Police Gazette. |
| | **CENTRAL PROVINCES.** | |
| Borderer's Chronicle.<br>Central Provinces Gazette.<br>Jubbulpore Chronicle. | Central Provinces News.<br>Dyān Sangraha.<br>Promodh Sindhu. | Berar Educational Record.<br>Berar Samāchār.<br>Jubbulpore Samāchār. |
| | **BRITISH BURMAH.** | |
| Arakan News.<br>British Burmah Advertiser.<br>British Burmah Gazette.<br>Christian Ark.<br>Christian Tower.<br>Exchange Price List.<br>Export and Freight Report.<br>Friend of Burmah.<br>Hegt & Co.'s Price Current.<br>Moulmein Advertiser.<br>Our Chronicle.<br>Rangoon Gazette.<br>Rangoon Mail.<br>Rangoon Times. | British Burmah Gazette.<br>Burmah Herald. | |

*List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.*—concld.

| English. | Vernacular. | English and Vernacular. |
|---|---|---|
| | SIND. | |
| Kurrachee Price Current and Market Report.<br>Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.<br>Monthly Circular.<br>Monthly Price List.<br>Price Current.<br>Sindian.<br>Sind News.<br>Sind Official Gazette. | Muzhir ul Kutub.<br>Sind Samachar.<br>Sind Sudhar. | Sind Advertiser. |
| | OUDE. | |
| Lucknow Times.<br>Oude Excelsior.<br>Witness. | Akhbar ul Akhyār.<br>Anwār ul Akhbār.<br>Asar ul Imsār.<br>Jamā ul Akhbār.<br>Kaist Samāchār.<br>Kārnāma.<br>Khair Khwa Awadh.<br>Kaw Kub Iswi.<br>Mukhbir Sadik.<br>Oude Akhbār.<br>Oude Educational Gazette.<br>Risāla Anjuman Rafā.<br>Roznāmcha.<br>Shams ul Akhbār. | Cashmere Pundit.<br>Muraqua Tehzili.<br>Oude Government Gazette.<br>Unjomun Hind. |
| | RAJPUTANA. | |
| | Marwar Gazette.<br>Rajputana Social Science Congress. | Rajputana Official Gazette. |

CALCUTTA,
*The 22nd December* 1874.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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No. 1253, dated Fort William, the 23rd February 1875.

REVIEW.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read the Annual Report of the Director General of the Post Office of India on the operations of the Department during the year 1873-74.

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*Review.*—There were few changes of importance in the administration of the Post Office in 1873-74. The history of the year is rather one of consolidation, and of carrying out changes already introduced.

The new contract with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company is now in full operation, though, owing to the many points of detail requiring arrangement, it has not yet been actually signed. The Company rendered timely and valuable aid to the Government in the conveyance from Burmah of the large supplies of rice imported for the relief of the famine-threatened people of North Bengal. The semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Kurrachee having been resumed, the Government of Bombay should again be addressed with a view to the abolition of the costly land line between Bombay and Sindh. Of the yearly sum of Rs. 7,25,000 paid to the British

Indian Steam Navigation Company, Rs. 12,996 is recovered from the Government of the Straits Settlements, and should be shown as a set-off in favor of India.

*Para.* 10.—The success of the measure. devised for introducing the use of embossed envelopes is satisfactory. It is hoped that the necessary stores of these envelopes will soon be complete throughout the country.

The Government of India does not doubt that the sacrifice of revenue involved in the sale of these envelopes free of cost will be amply compensated by the convenience of manipulation which they afford to the postal administration. Moreover, the sacrifice is probably covered by the discount to private purchases of labels, which has been withdrawn.

*Para.* 15.—Major Bourke deserves credit for his experiment of a "field post" to attend upon large gatherings of the people in South India. The experiment might be tried in other Provinces where there may be large fairs or gatherings of the people.

*Para.* 17.—The number of post offices increased during the year (by 172) from 3,006 to 3,178, and the number of letter boxes (by 328) from 3,299 to 3,627. It would seem that the returns of these receptacles as shown in the appendices to the report for 1872-73 were wrong. The Director General will be good enough to add in future a column to Appendix No. XIII, showing the number of post offices and letter boxes open at the end of each year since 1854-55; or if that would involve much labor, then for as many years as is convenient.

*Para.* 18.—*Postal lines.*—Here, again, the statistics of 1872-73 now given differ from those in last report: such differences should always be explained. According to the present report, the gross mail distance has increased during the year by 5,560 miles, chiefly through the extension of the operations of the British Indian Steam Navigation mail contract vessels. An abstract in yearly totals for all India, similar to that called for in respect to postal receptacles, would be interesting, and should in future be added in Appendix XIII.

*Para.* 19.—Appendix III should in future be prepared so as to show separately, as heretofore, the totals of letters, newspapers, parcels and packets. The growth of the letters from 83,127,098 to 98,531,628, or by 15,404,530 (18·5 per cent.), is remarkable. A part of this increase is no doubt due to extension of the operations of the department over the district post, and to the rules for official correspondence having transferred a large number of packets to the letter post. Still, giving every credit to the operation of these causes, the figures in this paragraph are encouraging.

*Para.* 20.—The overland parcel post has worked well, and will probably develop into a considerable business.

*Para.* 21.—There is a large increase of registered letters, from 1,841,152 to 2,230,819 (21·1 per cent). The registration fees are believed to cover all costs of this branch of the administration; and as the increase of registered letters is probably due to the increased use of the post office for the transmission of valuables, it need not be regretted.

*Para.* 22.—The list of newspapers registered in each province for transmission by post, which was ordered in the review of the last report, will be separately published. The increase in the number of such newspapers, from 430 in 1871-72 to 478 in 1872-73 and 542 in 1873-74, deserves notice.

*Para.* 23.—The figures here given, to show how the correspondence was disposed of, cannot be compared with those of previous years, and do not show the dead letters. From paragraph 28, however, it seems that the number of covers sent to the dead letter office was 2,012,908, though it is not clear whether this includes the balance undisposed of at the end of 1872-73 or not. Assuming that it does not, it would seem that of the whole number of covers received (109,235,503), only 2,012,908—977,459 (delivered or returned to senders from the dead letter office), or 1,035,449, were not disposed of by delivery or return to senders. This is only one cover in 105, a proportion which speaks fairly for the efficiency of the post office. The operations of the dead letter office are certainly not successful, but the Governor General in Council is fully aware of the special difficulties as described by the Post Master General that have in this country to be contended with.

*Para.* 24.—The excess of letters sent to Europe (2,003,416) by the contract mail steamers over those received from Europe (1,615,716) continues. The letters by this route have increased from 3,458,056 to 3,619,132 (3·1 per cent.), and the newspapers from 1,974,830 to 1,985,020.

*Para.* 26.—The sale of postage labels has increased as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... | 30,40,791 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... | 31,26,699 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... | 32,60,301 |

The increase of Rs. 1,33,602 (4·27 per cent.) this year is satisfactory.

The statistics of the sale of service labels in Appendix VI suggest some differences of practice in the different provinces. The official correspondence of the Bombay Presidency can hardly be so nearly equal to that of the Lower Provinces of Bengal as to cost Rs. 1,98,799 as compared with Rs. 2,19,399, and Burmah ought surely to pay more than Rs. 10,015 a year for postage on its official correspondence.

*Para.* 30.—The management of the district post by the imperial department continues to be successful. The exertions in this department of Major Bourke, Post Master General of Madras, are commendable.

The working of the district post should be brought out in the annual report in greater detail. The district post has a special importance as being the branch of the department which most closely affects the agricultural population. There is nothing in the report or statements to show how it has advanced when compared with previous years, nor to exhibit its comparative efficiency and progress under the several Governments and Administrations. The number of newspapers is greatest, and the proportion of registered and paid letters is far better in Madras than elsewhere, through the exertions of Major Bourke. The use of the district post in that Presidency and in Bombay and North-Western Provinces is much more extensive, compared with the population, than in Bengal, and the Punjab also is backward. The subject should receive special attention in future reports. The extension of the system, the agency for distribution in the villages and for supervision and inspection, the number of receiving and distributing offices, the opening of new ones and the transfer of district post offices to the imperial post, the aid afforded by Government, and the general financial arrangements—are all topics which, from time to time, and as occasion offers, might advantageously be touched upon.

*Para.* 32.—It seems that Rs. 19,334 was deducted from the allowances of the officers of the department on account of the mutual guarantee fund, of which sum Rs. 1,746 was spent on the establishment necessary to manage the business, and only Rs. 302 decreed against defaulters. The deduction from the allowances of each official is trifling—a good deal less than he would, with interest at savings' bank rates, have to pay to a guarantee company; and, as the whole balance of the fund will be distributed to the contributors as they retire, there seems no occasion to reduce subscriptions at present. The *pro formâ* account of this fund should be brought forward year by year, with interest at the current savings' bank rate: any sum paid to subscribers on retirement being shown among the charges.

*Para.* 39.—The receipts from official postage have decreased (by Rs. 9,792) from Rs. 10,63,848 to Rs. 10,54,056—a large decrease caused by the introduction of rates especially adapted to official correspondence having been almost counterbalanced by the final abolition of franking. Postage is now paid upon all official covers, and as no complaints have been made during the year by the officers who formerly enjoyed the privilege of sending covers upon Her Majesty's Service without the actual payment of postage, it may be assumed that no very great inconvenience has been felt. This wholesome reform has thus been satisfactorily accomplished.

*Paras.* 40—44. The receipts of the post office from non-official sources, and not including the bullock train and military van dâk, have increased by Rs. 72,102. The Director General explains that the real improvement is nearly double this sum. The charges have increased by Rs. 1,88,562, of which about Rs. 50,000 are attributed to the ordinary extension of the department, another Rs. 50,000 to the revision of the dead letter offices and other large offices, and

the rest to heavy contingent expenditure incurred in improving the system of work in the department. The expenditure in 1873-74 has certainly been large. The Governor General in Council looks to the Director General to enforce the saving of public money wherever it may be found possible. In a department which involves the administration of so great a mass of details, the Government is peculiarly dependent upon the heads of the department for watchful economy. The authorities of the post office have deserved the entire confidence of the Government in this respect, but continued vigilance must be exercised so that this important department shall be administered at the smallest possible cost consistent with thorough efficiency.

Including the bullock train and van dâk, the service of the post office was conducted at a net cost of Rs. 7,71,451, or, if credit be given for the charge for official postage, then the department yielded, so far, a net revenue of Rs. 2,82,843.

But these figures neither include the indirect, but real, charges given in the margin of paragraph 45 (Rs. 4,63,082), nor any charge for pension and leave allowances, say Rs. 5,00,000, nor any part of the subsidies to the mail contract steamers, as follows:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| British Indian Steam Navigation Company (net) ... | ... | 7,12,000 |
| Irrawaddy Flotilla ... ... ... | ... | 60,000 |
| Burmah Steam Tug Company ... ... | ... | 18,000 |
| Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company | ... | 48,000 |
| | | 8,38,000 |

It is not easy to say what share of these contracts may properly be debited to the post office. But probably Rs. 5,00,000 would not be too much.

If so, the post office administration costs the State, in 1873-74, net as follows:—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| If credit be taken for official postage | ... | ... | 11,80,239 |
| If credit be not taken for official postage | ... | ... | 22,34,533 |

There is no doubt that whether credit be taken for official postage or not the department is as yet very far from yielding a net revenue to the State.

*Para.* 47.—The Director General of the post office has already been requested to add in Appendix XIII columns showing the number of post offices and letter boxes open at the close of each year, and also the distance over which the mails travelled. It would be interesting to show the post offices and letter boxes separately, and also to distinguish the distances covered by each kind of conveyance. The Governor General in Council directs that the following columns be also added in this table:—

(1). Covers received for delivery—

(*a*).—Letters.
(*b*).—Newspapers.
(*c*).—Parcels.
(*d*)—Packets.
(*e*).—Total.

(2). Finally undelivered, after passing through the dead letter office—

(*a*).—Number.
(*b*).—Percentage on total in column *e* above (one in 000).

(3). Received as postage—

(*a*).—For labels, envelopes, &c.,—

(1) from the public,
(2) for official postage.

(*b*).—For cash on bearing letters, &c.

(1) from the public,
(2) from official postage.

Fractions of a rupee may, in future, be omitted in this table, and in all the tables appended to the report.

*Para.* 49.—The Governor General in Council is glad to receive the testimony of the Director General to the good services of the following officers:—

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson.
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Mr. Alpin.
Baboo Durga Narain Banarjyá.
Mr. Kistnama Charloo.
„ Combes.
„ Stuart.
„ Hynes.
Rai Saligram Bahadur.
Mr. Goss.
„ Faichnie.
„ Sullen.
„ Le Breton.
Lalla Gunput Lall.
Lalla Mithun Lall.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to acknowledge the efficiency with which the department has been administered by the Officiating Director General, Mr. F. R. Hogg.

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ORDERED, that these observations be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the report, with the observations upon it, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI OF 1874.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | For week ending 26th Dec. 1874. | For week ending 27th Dec. 1873. | Total from 1st January to 26th Dec. 1874. | Total from 1st January to 27th Dec. 1873. | Total increase in 1874. | Total decrease in 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6th Feb. 1875 ... | East Indian, Main... | 5,36,044 | 8,09,913 | 3,42,79,408 | 2,75,30,181 | 67,49,227 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jubbulpore... | 34,075 | 59,982 | 25,10,236 | 19,07,937 | 6,02,299 | ... |
| 30th Jan. 1875 ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 55,378 | 59,684 | 34,99,269 | 30,50,416 | 4,48,853 | ... |
| 16th ditto ... | Oudh & Rohilkhund | 46,360 | 30,544 | 19,74,127 | 11,05,093 | 8,69,034 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Sindh, Punjab & Delhi | 1,20,060 | 1,38,958 | 73,34,802 | 57,57,103 | 15,77,699 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,19,816 | 1,43,855 | 56,58,330 | 66,22,103 | ... | 9,63,773 |
| 30th ditto ... | South Indian ... | 20,824 | 33,443 | 9,45,466 | 10,98,231 | ... | 1,52,765 |
| 6th Feb. 1875 ... | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 4,32,669 | 3,53,681 | 1,94,74,535 | 1,83,79,667 | 10,94,868 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ... | 1,16,538 | 1,09,368 | 54,71,725 | 53,58,242 | 1,13,483 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 14,81,764 | 17,39,428 | 8,11,47,898 | 7,08,08,973 | 1,03,38,925 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb. 1875 ... | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,523 | 1,705 | 97,154 | 99,564 | ... | 2,410 |
| First 2 days of Jan. 1875 ... | Nulhattee ... | 1,846 | 2,483 | 83,803 | 83,034 | 769 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajpootana, Delhi District ... | 7,181 | 4,162 | 2,68,601 | 1,11,330*a* | 1,57,271 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajpootana, Agra District ... | 16,250 | 1,804 | 3,20,434 | 16,849*b* | 3,03,585 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Holkar ... | 3,639 | ... | 1,01,564*c* | ... | 1,01,564 | ... |
| First 9 days of Jan. 1875 ... | Khamgaon ... | 615 | 192 | 26,314*d* | 15,909*e* | 10,405 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Oomraotee ... | 823 | 392 | 29,635*f* | 21,348*g* | 8,287 | ... |
| First 2 days of Jan. 1875 ... | Wardha Valley ... | 260 | ... | 20,405*h* | ... | 20,405 | ... |
| 9th Jan. 1875 ... | Nizam's ... | 27,903 | ... | 1,05,620*k* | ... | 1,05,620 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 60,040 | 10,738 | 10,53,530 | 3,48,034 | 7,05,496 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL... | 15,41,804 | 17,50,166 | 8,22,01,428 | 7,11,57,007 | 1,10,44,421 | ... |

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 27th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 26th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 27th December 1873.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 27th December 1873.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 26th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 9th October to 26th December 1874.

LUT. COLONEL R. E.
GINEER CENTRAL PROVINCES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN INDIA.

The following papers relating to the manufacture of iron in India are published for general information, in continuation of the papers on the same subject published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd August and 28th November 1874:—

No. 8266, dated 19th December 1874.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Bunder Coal Fields.*

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to forward herewith the following further information gathered up to date regarding the Bunder Coal Fields.

2. The accompanying plan shows the position of the original bore holes, A, B, C, D, E, F, which pertained to the small field of 100 acres first proved (as shown colored red), the position of the bore hole G, since put down, particulars of which accompany, and the position of another hole H, commenced about the 16th instant.

The plan also gives the respective levels of the ground at the sites of the several bore holes.

3. Bore hole G is situated near 5,000 feet from the centre of the first field proved, and from the results of the bore hole it will be seen that the coal extends over a very large area of ground.

4. A section of bore hole G accompanies, showing the following beds of coal: at 130 feet a 2-feet bed, at 190 feet a 6-feet bed, at 239 feet a 9-feet bed, and at 271 feet a 7-feet bed.

5. The results of bore hole H will be communicated as soon as known.

6. A comparison of the levels of ground at the sites of bore holes D, E, F with the depth at which coal was struck, shows that the coal lies almost at a dead level, and is therefore capable of most economical working.

No. 1082, dated 2nd December 1874.

From—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway,
To—The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

In reply to your letter No. 7523, dated 20th November, I have the honor to state that up to date no reply (beyond acknowledgment of receipt of specimens) has been received from the Government Analyser regarding the specimens of limestone from Meenjerrie sent him.

2. In reply to your para. 2, I beg to forward a report from Lieutenant Call, together with an explanatory map. It will be seen by Lieutenant Call's report that he considers that limestone is to be obtained in sufficient quantities for all practical purposes.

Dated 1st December 1874.

From—Lieutenant C. F. Call, Assistant Engineer,
To—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valey Railway.

In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Meenjerrie to examine the limestone referred to.

2. Leaving *Takoor Morpar*, I went first to a small tank to the north-east, and then followed up its feeder as far as the *Rohunpatel Hill*. I came on considerable deposits of kunkur in the first half mile, and in the next half the nala cuts through a bed of rich marl, underlying black cotton soil, and containing fragments of limestone and sandstone in abundance. I then crossed a sandstone bed running east and west, and met with limestone similar to No. I. A quarter of a mile farther north, the *Meenjerrie* road reaches the nala at the place marked No. II.

3. This road crossing the *Rohunpatel* begins to ascend soon after leaving the nala in a north-easterly direction, passing over the outcrop of the variegated marls Nos. I. and II., and which I presume underlie No. III., as it appears immediately on the plateau above. This bed forms the whole or the greater part of the hill, and is in sufficient quantity, I have no doubt, for all practical purposes. It gives place to basalt on the north of the plateau, which rises in a low hill called *Aswal Hoorkee*, a red earth with variegated marls and kunkur marking the junction.

4. The limestones marked 1 and 2 are visible also in the nala east of Kaislaborie, mixed with porphyry and conglomerate. The vein outcrops again immediately to the north of, and about 400 yards from that village, while a limestone similar in character to No. III is found in the nala to the south in sufficient quantities to supplement the supply if required.

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No. 1136, dated 16th December 1874.

From—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway,

To—The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

In compliance with your No. 7523 of date 20th November 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 255 of date 11th December, from the Official Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta Medical College, regarding the four specimens of stone sent to him from the neighbourhood of Meenjerrie.

2. The specimens Nos. 3 and 4, favorably referred to, are situated in the positions colored *purple* on the tracing sent with this office No. 1036 of date 19th November.

3. No. 3 is reported by Lieutenant Call to exist in sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, the whole of the hill where it is found being probably formed of this stone.

4. No. 4 is found at a short distance south-east of "Kaislaborie," and appears similar in character to No. 3; it exists also in fair quantity.

5. Specimens of the stones Nos. 3 and 4 are forwarded by rail for information.

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No. 8267, dated 19th December 1874.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Limestone in the neighbourhood of Bundur.*

I have been desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit for the information of the Government of India the following correspondence, giving the results of further explorations and inquiries regarding the limestone in the neighbourhood of Bundur.

2. As reported in this office No. 7524 of 21st ultimo, specimens of the limestone from the neighbourhood of Meenjerrie had been sent to the Government Analyser at Calcutta.

3. Letter No. 1082 of 2nd instant from Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley State Railway, with its enclosures (copies enclosed), will give full information as to the localities of the specimens sent for analysis.

4. Letter No. 1136, dated 16th instant, from the same Engineer, with its enclosure (copies enclosed), give the results of the analysis, from which it will be seen that either of the specimens Nos. 3 and 4 would form an excellent flux in the manufacture of iron, but that No. 4 is the purer and better of the two.

5. Specimens of Nos. 3 and 4 are forwarded by to-day's post for inspection.

6. From Lieutenant Call's report, accompanying Executive Engineer's letter No. 1082, it will be seen that there is an ample quantity of limestone of the same quality as specimens Nos. 3 and 4, available for all practical purposes.

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No. 255, dated 11th December 1874.

From—Surgeon-Major W. J. Palmer, Offg. Chemical Examiner to Govt.,

To—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway.

I have the honor to submit the result of analysis of four specimens of stone forwarded for examination with your letter No. 958 of 1874.

Nos. 1 and 2 are flints and not limestones.

No. 3 is a carbonate of lime with admixture in varying proportions of a red crystalline siliceous rock visible to the naked eye.

If separated from this rock by mechanical means, the remaining substance is carbonate of lime with a very minute portion of carbonate of magnesia.

No. 4 is carbonate of lime in a state approaching to purity; the proportion of siliceous matter contained in any given 100 parts would vary in quantity, but would not amount in any case to more than ten per cent., the remainder being pure carbonate of lime.

Either of these two specimens separated from the small quantity of adhering and intermingled siliceous matter by mechanical means would therefore form an excellent flux in the manufacture of iron, but No. 4 is the purer and better of the two.

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GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... ... ... | A 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... ... ... | B 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 4 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... ... ... | C 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... ... ... | D 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 16 8 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 8 8 to 9 0 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 11 0 to 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... ... ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 15 14 | 15 14 | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | E 13 5 to 14 8 | 13 8 to 18 0 | 10 8 to 10 10 | E 16 0 to 18 14 | 18 0 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 7 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... ... ... | H 12 12 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... ... ... | I 19 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 13 0 | E 14 0 to 25 0 | 14 0 to 25 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 to 12 8 | 9 8 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 to 24 0 | 23 8 | 11 12 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 25 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 18 12 to 21 0 | 11 4 | 24 6 | 22 8 to 24 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 8 | 7 14 | 26 4 | 28 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | J 13 3 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 6 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... ... ... | K 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... ... ... ... | M 12 12 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 18-8 seers) 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 10 seers, common rice 12-4 to 19-8 seers, and gram 13-4 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-2 to 8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th February* 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 12 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta. | |
| ... | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 10 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 7 | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Jessore. | |
| E 31 0 | 31 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 to20 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore. | |
| 24 0 | 25 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 12 8 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1½ | 12 12 | 11 13 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 128 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 10 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Mymensingh. | |

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | N ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 to 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah* | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya | P 15 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 4 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad | Q 16 & 17 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 and 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 16 & 17 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 |
| 29 | Mozufferpore | R 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | E 16 0 to 30 0 | 16 0 to 30 0 | 11 8 to 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun | 15 0 | 15 4 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 8 |
| 31 | Chumparun | S 14 8 | 14 0 | 11 12 | E 15 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 25 0 | 13 0 to 17 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr | 17 8 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 17 11 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 9 7 | 21 7 | 22 12 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | T 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | E 19 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | 24 15 | 24 15 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree | 15 12 | 17 1 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 23 10 | 24 15 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga | 10 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | . | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom | U 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Returns for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 24 seers, and common rice 18 to 27 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20-12 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 23-8 to 29 seers, common rice 25 to 35 seers, lesser millet 35 to 41 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 20th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 6 | 7 6 | Hill Tipperah.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 27 0 to 35 0 | 26 0 to 35 0 | 13 0 to 28 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 and 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Chumparun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 7 | 22 5 | 14 7 | 147 0 | 168 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 3 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 45 0 | 45 0 | 12 0 | 18 5 | 21 7 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | E 14 0 to 20 0 | 14 0 to 19 0 | 12 0 to 15 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 1 | 19 11 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 31 0 | 17 4 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 44 0 | 27 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 32-8 seers, and gram 16-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 38 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch. |
| Madras. | Ganjam* ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 27 7 | 24 4 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 7 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 24 8 | 27 7 | 31 7 | 29 7 |
| | Godavery ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 0 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 17 9 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore ... | 12 1 | 11 2 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 24 5 | 24 5 | 21 6 | ... | ... | 20 9 |
| | Cuddapah ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 7 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 11 6 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 31 9 | 29 0 | 25 4 |
| | Bellary ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 13 5 | 24 7 | 24 7 | 24 7 | 24 4 | 22 6 | 26 3 |
| | Kurnool ... | 14 6 | 14 0 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 1 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 9 | 21 9 | 21 9 | 27 4 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 25 0 |
| | Madras ... | 11 0 | 10 6 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 7 | 12 7 | 10 5 | 14 0 | 13 9 | 11 7 | 22 7 | 22 4 | 16 8 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 17 9 |
| | Chingleput ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 18 1 | 15 8 | 12 5 | 21 6 | 20 2 | ... | 21 1 | 19 8 | ... |
| | North Arcot ... | 11 9 | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 3 | 14 4 | 17 9 | 16 9 | 15 4 | 26 4 | ... | 20 0 | 28 0 | ... | 22 3 |
| | South Arcot ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 14 8 | 11 7 | 16 6 | 17 1 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | 28 5 | 27 7 | 16 [illegible] |
| | Tanjore ... | 11 8 | 9 5 | 7 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 13 3 | 11 6 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 31 8 | 30 2 | 25 6 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 21 2 |
| | Trichinopoly ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | 19 6 | ... | 25 4 | 25 4 | 19 0 |
| | Madura ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 10 9 | 10 5 | 14 4 | 13 5 | 11 8 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 26 5 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| | Tinnevelly ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 13 1 | 14 4 |
| | Coimbatore ... | 13 1 | 11 7 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 1 | 10 5 | 11 4 | 10 6 | 11 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 18 8 | 25 7 | 25 7 | 22 9 |
| | Nilgiris ... | 11 4 | 10 6 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 19 2 | 20 0 | 16 9 | 16 8 | 18 2 | 14 0 |
| | Salem ... | 14 1 | 14 1 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 7 | 12 4 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 14 1 | 25 4 | 25 4 | 17 5 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 20 3 |
| | South Canara ... | 11 2 | 12 0 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 9 7 | 13 7 | 13 7 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 14 2 | 14 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | Bombay ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ahmadabad ... | 15 8 | 16 8 | 16 2 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 24 5 |
| | Kaira ... | 12 1 | 12 13 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 10 0 | 9 7 | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 22 1 | 23 11 | ... |
| | Surat ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 12 | 8 3 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 9 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 4 | 19 12 | 16 6 | 14 9 | 21 2 | 18 8 | 20 9 |
| | Broach ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | ... |
| | Tanna ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | 19 0 | 18 8 | ... |
| | Kolaba ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | 20 4 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | ... | 12 11 | 10 14 | ... | 31 1 | 30 6 | ... | 26 4 | 24 8 | ... |
| | Nasik ... | 15 11 | 15 11 | ... | 6 14 | 6 14 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 22 11 | 22 11 | ... | 28 6 | 28 6 | ... |
| | Ahmadnagar ... | 18 4¼ | 16 13½ | 25 15 | 44 0 | 42 14 | 32 8 | 10 8 | 9 6 | 10 8 | 11 5½ | 11 4 | 10 8 | 40 2¼ | 37 13 | 39 3 | 35 6 | 31 10 | 30 6 |
| | Poona ... | 13 10 | ... | ... | 9 4 | ... | ... | 10 15 | ... | ... | 12 4 | ... | ... | 30 7 | ... | ... | 25 5 | ... | ... |
| | Sholapur ... | 19 11 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 12 | ... | 15 12 | 16 12 | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | 36 12 | 36 12 | ... |
| | Kaladgi ... | 17 5 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 16 1 | 14 8 | 10 8 | 32 12 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 29 11 | 36 0 | 26 0 |
| | Satara ... | ... | 13 6 | 8 11 | ... | 26 1 | ... | 12 5 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 12 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 31 15 | 25 14 | 27 2 | 27 2 |
| | Belgaum ... | 19 9 | 19 8 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | 17 7 | 16 11 | 13 15 | 18 6 | 17 10 | 14 7 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 20 14 | 27 14 | 25 6 | 22 15 |
| | Dharwar ... | 22 4 | 22 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 22 2 | 22 4 | 16 0 | 30 2 | 28 4 | 25 0 | 29 0 | 28 4 | 24 4 |
| | Ratnagiri ... | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 13 | 15 6 | 13 10 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 3 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 3 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 15 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 14 10 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 12 |
| | Aden ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 9 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 6 |
| | Asirgarh ... | 16 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | ... | 28 0 | 25 0 | ... |
| | Baroda ... | 12 7 | 12 8 | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | 8 13 | 8 12½ | ... | 15 0 | 15 2 | ... | 22 3 | 22 9 | ... | 21 2 | 21 10 | ... |
| | Disa ... | 18 14 | 19 3 | 15 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 14½ | 7 8 | 7 3 | 7 0 | 9 12 | 9 3 | 9 9 | 32 8 | 32 10 | 23 9½ | 24 1 | 31 12 | 20 6 |
| | Nimach ... | 14 7 | 14 8 | ... | 16 13 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 17 7 | 19 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Nasirabad ... | 17 13½ | 18 0 | 14 13½ | 24 3 | 25 9 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 23 5 | 24 8½ | 17 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 12 |
| | Rajkot ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Sind Frontier ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 25 8 | 25 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 |
| | Karachi ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Haidarabad ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shikarpur ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 12 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 21 6 | 21 0 | 29 0 |
| | Thur and Parkur ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 |
| Bengal. | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan ... | 15 0*a* | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah ... | 15 12*b* | 15 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom ... | 12 8*c* | 12 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly ... | 14 0*d* | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0*e* to 23 8 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 20 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 0 & 9 8 | 9 0 to 10 0 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 16 0 & 16 8 | 11 0 to 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... | ... | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 14 0 to 16 4*e* | 14 8 to 16 12 | 10 8 to 11 10 | 14 0*e* | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0*f* | 6 12 | 8 4 | 15 12 | 13 5 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nuddea ... | 16 0 | ... | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 16 0*g* | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore ... | 13 0*h* | 13 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 18 12 | 18 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad ... | 18 8*i* | 16 0 | 13 0 | 25 0*e* | 14 0 to 23 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 11 0 to 13 0 | 9 8 | 19 8 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | ... |

*a* In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 11 to 19 seers, barley from 20 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice from 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 21 seers, per rupee.

*b* In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) from 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) from 18 to 24 seers, maize from 18 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*c* In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 14 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*India for the 2nd half of January* 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| 46 9 | 41 0 | 35 2 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 323 7 | 388 8 | 388 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 8 | Ganjam ... | Madras. | |
| 28 3 | 28 3 | 25 2 | 32 8 | 35 1 | 35 1 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | Vizagapatam ... | | |
| 41 9 | 32 8 | 33 7 | 35 7 | 35 7 | 33 6 | 161 3 | 161 3 | 145 8 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Godavery ... | | |
| 38 2 | 35 3 | 35 3 | 34 2 | 34 2 | 30 8 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Kistna ... | | |
| 28 2 | 28 2 | 22 3 | 22 6 | 22 6 | 24 9 | 76 4 | 76 4 | 64 8 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | Nellore ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 2 | 25 8 | 17 2 | 21 5 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | Cuddapah ... | | |
| 33 0 | 33 9 | 33 0 | 30 2 | 29 1 | 28 0 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 15 7 | 11 8 | 17 0 | Bellary ... | | |
| 25 8 | 25 8 | 24 5 | 23 2 | 22 5 | 30 0 | 210 4 | 202 2 | 161 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Kurnool ... | | |
| 25 6 | 25 6 | 21 9 | 16 3 | 22 0 | 17 9 | 91 7 | 91 7 | 57 1 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 17 4 | Madras ... | | |
| 24 7 | 24 7 | 23 3 | 19 5 | 21 8 | 18 7 | 102 1 | 102 1 | 97 2 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Chingleput ... | | |
| 29 9 | 29 1 | 28 2 | 23 6 | 17 1 | 19 7 | 187 1 | 187 1 | 157 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 1 | North Arcot ... | | |
| 31 8 | 31 8 | 17 9 | 21 0 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 226 0 | 223 6 | 241 8 | 16 2 | 14 9 | 18 8 | South Arcot ... | | |
| 31 9 | 30 2 | 24 5 | 22 7 | 22 7 | 17 5 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 16 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | Tanjore ... | | |
| 27 5 | 27 5 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 20 0 | 157 9 | 157 9 | 145 8 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | Trichinopoly ... | | |
| 31 0 | 26 3 | 23 2 | 28 5 | 21 4 | 16 9 | 124 4 | 124 4 | 119 5 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 0 | Madura ... | | |
| 23 3 | 17 8 | 19 2 | 17 2 | 15 6 | 10 9 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 66 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | Tinnevelly ... | | |
| 23 5 | 25 0 | 23 5 | 25 5 | 22 1 | 21 2 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | Coimbatore ... | | |
| 18 7 | 18 7 | 18 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 9 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 139 0 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Nilgiris ... | | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 22 4 | 22 4 | 19 8 | 140 9 | 140 9 | 121 5 | 19 5 | 17 9 | 16 9 | Salem ... | | |
| 24 6 | 26 4 | 25 5 | 18 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 72 9 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | South Canara ... | | |
| 21 9 | 21 9 | 24 8 | 18 5 | 19 3 | 18 5 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | Malabar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bombay ... | Bombay. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | Ahmedabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | 128 0 | 106 11 | ... | 17 5 | 16 13 | ... | Kaira ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 12 | 101 12 | 101 12 | 92 8 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 4 | Surat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 100 0 | 112 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | Broach ... | | |
| 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | 70 0 | 70 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | Tanna ... | | |
| 30 6 | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 11 6 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 106 1 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 13 12 | Kolaba ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | | |
| 31 14 | 31 14 | ... | 18 7 | 18 7 | ... | 106 12 | 128 0 | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | ... | Nasik ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 20 10 | 19 15 | 106 10½ | 106 10 | 93 5 | 13 14 | 14 7 | ... | Ahmadnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | ... | ... | 80 0 | ... | ... | 14 5 | ... | ... | Poona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 17 8 | ... | 140 0 | 120 0 | ... | 14 1 | 13 8 | ... | Sholapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | 12 14 | 15 0 | 14 0 | Kaladgi ... | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 12 | ... | Satara ... | | |
| 30 12 | 30 14 | 23 14 | 15 7 | 14 5 | 13 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 149 15 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 15 | Belgaum ... | | |
| 34 0 | 32 2 | 28 0 | 18 2 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 92 12 | 92 10 | 92 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | Dharwar ... | | |
| 28 9 | 28 9 | 24 11 | 13 11 | 13 0 | 13 11 | 9 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 18 4 | 18 4 | 20 14 | Ratnagiri ... | | |
| 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | Kanara (Karwar) ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 38 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 225 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 1 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 11 | 71 3 | 71 3 | 56 11 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 1 | Aden ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 125 0 | 125 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | Asirgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 15 | 12 8½ | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 16 0½ | 16 0½ | ... | Baroda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 21 2 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Disa ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 14 | 16 0 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | Nimach ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 3 | 24 4 | 17 2 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 42 15 | 42 0 | 45 0 | Nasirabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | 45 0 | 42 8 | ... | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | Rajkot ... | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sind Frontier ... | | |
| 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 129 0 | 128 0 | 122 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | Karachi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Haidarabad ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 186 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | Shikarpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Thur and Parkur ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 100 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | Burdwan ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 15 4 | 15 12 | 480 0 | 440 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Bancoorah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 12 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 and 16 8 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 14 14 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore ... | | |
| | | | 18 0 | 18 0 | | | | | | | | | | |

o In the interior prices range as follows:—Best rice from 16 to 20 seers, and common rice from 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 17-8 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, maize from 34 to 52 seers and gram from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize from 27 to 50 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Bengal—*continued.* | *Central Districts*—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dinagepore ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 10 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 to 23 0 | 11 4 | 26 0 | 24 0 to 27 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| | Rajshahye ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 to 20 10 | 18 12 to 19 11 | 11 4 | 21 9 to 22 8 | 20 4 to 22 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore ... | 14 0 | 13 13 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 22 8 | 23 15 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bograh ... | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna ... | 15 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 7 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri ... | 13 3*j* | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 26 5 | 32 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... |
| | Furreedpore ... | 12 0*k* | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*l* | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensing ... | 12 8*m* | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong* ... | 10 0*n* | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakhally ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*o* | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 12 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... | ... | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya ... | 17 0*p* | 17 8 | 10 8 | 26 4 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad ... | 17 0*q* | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 4 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 23 0*e* | 21 0 | 17 0 |
| | East Tirhoot† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | West Tirhoot ... | 13 0*r* | 15 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 to 30 0 | ... | 13 0 to 22 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun ... | ... | 14 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 to 27 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 6 | 10 5 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhaugulpore ... | 22 11 | 18 15 | 13 5 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 24 0 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 14 0*s* | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0*e* to 22 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 to 40 0*e* | 30 0 to 33 0 | 14 0 to 49 0 |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack* ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 7 | 27 9 | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... | 15 12 | 14 7 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 26 4 | 27 9 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore* ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga ... | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 22 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maunbhoom ... | 13 0*t* | 12 8 | 10 8 | 16 0*e* to 20 0 | 16 0 to 28 0 | 24 0 to 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0*e* | 17 0 | 40 0 |
| Assam. | Sylhet ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 17 8 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 21 5 | 20 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 9 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún ... | 19 0 | 21 8 | 17 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 |
| | Saháranpur ... | 21 9 | 22 2 | 19 14 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 14 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 25 15 |
| | Muzaffarnagar ... | 20 14 | 24 8 | 19 13 | 33 0 | 38 8 | 27 8 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 26 6 | 25 5 | 26 6 | 24 3 |
| | Meerut ... | 21 12 | 22 11 | 18 8 | 28 10 | 29 1 | 25 0 | 6 13½ | 7 0 | 7 0½ | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 27 3 | 28 0 | 24 12½ | 22 14½ | 24 5 | 21 15 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 |
| | Aligarh ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 23 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 20 8 |
| | Kumaun† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
*j* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 10 seers, best rice from 13 to 16 seers, common rice from 17 to 23 seers, and gram from [illegible] to 10 seers, per rupee.
*k* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
*l* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, paddy from 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 seers, per rupee.
*m* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 16 seers, common rice from 17-12½ to 23 seers, and gram from 10-8 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
*n* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 19-8 to [illegible]

*India for the 2nd half of January* 1875—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts*—contd. | Bengal—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 180 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Dinagepore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 18 8 | 16 8 to 18 8 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | Rajshahye ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 133 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bograh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna ... | | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 0 | Jalpáiguri ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Dacca ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Furreedpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Backergunge ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Mymensing ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | ... | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakhally ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | Hill Tipperah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 155 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna ... | | |
| 32 to 35e | 31 0 | 19 to 28 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya ... | | |
| 25 0 | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Shahabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | East Tirhoot† ... | | |
| 30 0 | 35 0 | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | West Tirhoot ... | | |
| 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun ... | | |
| ... | 40 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | ... | Chumparun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 23 1 | 16 2 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Monghyr ... | | |
| 35 0e to 45 0 | 45 0 | 13 0 to 14 0 | 21 7 | 20 11 | 19 0 | 157 0 | 157 13 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhaugulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah ... | | |
| 25 0e to 60 0 | 70 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 128 0 to 240 0 | 320 0 | 160 0 to 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 11 13 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore* ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | |
| 33 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazáribágh ... | | |
| 42 0 | 45 0 | 29 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom ... | | |
| 54 0 | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maunbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 11 8 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Sylhet ... | Assam. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 7 9 | Cachar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Goálpárá ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | Gáro Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kámrúp ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Darrang ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Nowgong ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Sibságar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Lakhimpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Khási and Jaintiá Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | Nága Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Dehra Dún ... | N.-W. Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 5 | 32 5 | 26 15 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 5 | Saháranpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 6 | 30 13 | 25 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 12 | 24 4½ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 15½ | Meerut ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 28 8 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 8 | Bulandshahr ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Aligarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kumaun† ... | | |

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 22 seers, barley from 9 to 25 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 19 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 2, seers, lesser millet 22 seers, maize from 20 to 25 seers, and gram from 19 to 21 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 25 seers, best rice from 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 26 to 45 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 21 seers, best rice from 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 29 seers, maize from 22 to 40 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize from 27 to 30 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | Garhwál | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor | 18 0 | 20 13 | 16 5 | 23 10 | 28 2 | 16 14 | 11 13 | 12 15 | 10 11 | 13 8 | 15 3 | 12 6 | 20 4 | 24 12 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 24 3 | 19 2 |
| | Moradabad | 17 13 | 19 1 | 16 9 | 26 12 | 26 14 | 23 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 13 12 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 21 9 | 22 3 | 20 10 |
| | Budaun | 17 12½ | 18 4½ | 15 0 | 22 12½ | 22 12½ | 21 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 21 9½ | 21 0 | 18 15 | 19 3 | 19 12½ | 18 5 |
| | Bareilly | 17 8 | 17 5½ | 14 11 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 6 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 12 | 22 8 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 20 15 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 8 | 28 4 | 27 8 | 20 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 2 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 21 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 20 0 | 20 10 | 16 4 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 12 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 22 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 25 8 | 21 8 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 21 8 |
| | Agra | 19 3½ | 17 13½ | 15 3 | 27 13 | 27 4½ | 20 13½ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 10½ | 25 0 | 23 10½ | 20 0½ | 23 14 | 21 7½ | 17 10 |
| | Farukhabad | 17 5 | 17 3 | 13 6 | 22 12 | 20 10 | 17 9 | 7 8 | 7 14 | 8 8 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 13 6 | 22 6 | 21 0 | 18 9 | 21 6 | 20 10 | 18 9 |
| | Mainpuri | 19 12 | 18 12 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 19 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 4 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 |
| | Etáwah | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 19 8 |
| | Etah | 21 0 | 19 12 | 15 12 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 23 8 | 17 0 |
| | Jalaun | 20 8 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 |
| | Jhánsi | 20 10 | 20 5 | 14 4 | 28 0 | 27 4 | 18 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 25 10 | 24 13 | 18 3 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 1½ |
| | Lalitpur | 21 8 | 21 12 | 14 8 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore | 19 4 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 19 8 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 23 12 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 23 12 | 24 0 | 19 8 |
| | Fatehpur | 19 0 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 24 8 | 22 8 | 18 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 14 8 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 19 4 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| | Bánda | 19 8 | 19 0 | 13 12 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 15 12 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 13 2 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 10 | 27 8 | 27 0 | 18 4 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 18 2 |
| | Allahabad | 16 1 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 19 0 | 8 10 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 16 2 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 27 2 | 26 0 | 19 8 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 19 0 |
| | Hamírpur | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 18 4 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 24 12 | 23 10 | 19 0 | 24 12 | 23 4 | 18 8 |
| | Jaunpur | 20 7 | 20 13 | 14 2 | 26 13 | 28 4 | 16 3 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 11 6 | 21 3 | 20 7 | 13 1 | 25 6 | 26 13 | 15 14 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 16 9 |
| | Gorakhpur | 19 4 | 19 4 | 12 4 | 24 8 | 22 12 | 13 2 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 9 3 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 10 15 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 12 4 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 12 4 |
| | Basti | 19 11 | 19 11 | 13 10 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 15 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 20 10 | 20 0 | 10 15 | ... | ... | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 17 11 | 17 11 | 12 14 | 22 2 | 24 5 | 14 12 | 11 13 | 11 1 | 8 14 | 19 3 | 20 10 | 17 1 | 24 6 | 25 1 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mírzapur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 |
| | Benares | 16 12 | 16 4 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 9 0 | 19 15 | 19 15 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 14 [illegible] |
| | Ghazípur | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 2½ | 21 14½ | 21 14½ | 15 7¼ | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 7 11½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 9½ | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 16 12 | 21 14½ | 21 14½ | 15 7¼ |
| Panjab. | Delhi | 21 8 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 |
| | Gurgáon | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 23 0 |
| | Karnál | 23 0 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 34 8 | 35 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 8 | 27 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 |
| | Hissár | 23 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 |
| | Rohtak | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 23 8 |
| | Sirsa | 23 4 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 39 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 33 12 | 34 4 | 34 8 | 30 4 | 30 8 | 27 0 |
| | Umballa | 23 8 | 26 8 | 22 8 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ludhiána | 24 8 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 41 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 34 8 | 37 0 | 34 0 | 27 8 | 29 0 | 26 8 |
| | Simlá | 17 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | 20 0 |
| | Jullundur | 24 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 50 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hushiárpur | 26 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 33 0 | 37 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kángra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar | 24 8 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 34 8 | 37 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 |
| | Siálkot | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 29 0 | ... | 22 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gurdéspúr | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Lahore | 23 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 |
| | Ferozepore | 24 0 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 33 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 22 4 | 23 12 | 21 4 | 35 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jhelum | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gujrát | 26 0 | 27 0 | 18 4 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 11 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 23 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 8 | 50 0 | 51 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 41 0 | 24 0 |
| | Mooltan | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 |
| | Jhang | 21 8 | 25 0 | 18 8 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | [illegible] | 26 0 |
| | Montgomery | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 27 12 | 21 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Kháu | 31 12 | 31 4 | 23 12 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 37 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 41 4 | 43 12 | 42 8 | 36 4 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán | 22 3 | 21 14 | 17 5 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 4 | 35 0 | 33 12 | 25 0 | 31 4 | 30 0 | 22 3 |
| | Bannú | 40 0 | 45 10 | 28 12 | 75 0 | 81 4 | 48 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 37 8 |
| | Pesháwar | 19 8 | 23 1 | 18 3 | 27 5 | 36 6 | 33 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 22 1 | 28 9 | 29 4 | 26 0 | 31 3 | 26 10 |
| | Kohát | 28 1 | 31 4 | 21 11 | 51 0 | 63 12 | 44 10 | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 15 5 | 34 7 | 35 0 | 33 2 | 45 15 | 45 15 | 35 11 |
| | Hazára | 25 8 | 26 0 | 17 12 | 44 0 | 40 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 34* 0 | 37* 0 | 25* 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 19 12 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 21 0 | 20 8 | 13 12 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| | Unáo | 19 12 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 7 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 5 |
| | Bára Banki | 19 12 | 19 12 | 11 13 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 2 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 13 14 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 13 12 |
| | Sítápur | 23 8 | 22 8 | 15 0 | ... | 31 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 15 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 20 0 |
| | Hardui | 19 8 | 18 8 | 14 9 | 25 1 | 24 6 | 21 8 | 5 10 | 6 9 | 6 2 | 16 7 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 23 4 | 22 8 | 21 2 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 20 10 |
| | Kheri | 23 0 | 23 0 | 14 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 22 12 | 15 8 | 34 8 | 33 0 | 22 12 | 27 0 | 31 8 | 21 0 |
| | Fyzabad | 20 6 | 19 2 | 14 0 | 29 13 | 28 12 | 17 8 | 14 7 | 14 3 | 9 3 | 21 1 | 20 12 | 13 1 | 28 8 | 28 3 | 17 15 | 18 12 | 19 0 | 18 ... |
| | Bharaich | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gonda | 22 5 | 21 14 | 14 6 | 28 8 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 20 13 | 22 0 | 11 9 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 12 8 | 30 8 | 32 0 | 18 4 | 22 8 | 22 6 | 16 |
| | Rái Barelí | 22 0 | 21 4 | 15 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 20 |
| | Sultánpur | 20 8 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 31 8 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 18 |
| | Pratábgarh | 20 7 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 30 1 | 29 9 | 19 0 | 18 7 | 18 1 | 12 0 | 23 1 | 23 4 | 14 3 | 32 4 | 32 13 | 19 6 | 29 7 | 29 7 | 19 |

*India for the 2nd half of January* 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 8 | Garhwál ... | N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 6 | 24 12 | 19 11 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 2 | 21 9 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 2 | Moradabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 9½ | 24 0 | 21 0 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 | 8 11 | 8 11½ | Budaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 20 15 | 19 11 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Bareilly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 12 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 150 0 | 160 0 | 162 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Sháhjahánpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 8 14 | 9 0 | Tarái Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 21 8 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muttra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 2 | 27 10 | 20 4½ | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | Agra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 14 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Farukhabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 15 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Mainpuri ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etáwah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Etah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 10 | 23 10 | 16 2½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Jhánsi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | 16 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 12 | 7 0 | ... | Lalitpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 8 8 | Cawnpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 25 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 0 | Fatehpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 4 | 18 4 | 171 4 | 171 4 | 163 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 4 | Banda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 8 | 18 4 | 190 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Allahabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamírpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 25 8 | 16 15 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 169 8 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 8 | Jaunpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 10 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 6 12 | Gorakhpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 12 | 12 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 3 | Basti ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 15 8 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 206 8 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | Azamgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Mirzapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 19 15 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 6 4 | 6 12 | 6 8 | Benares ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 21 14¼ | 15 7¼ | 154 8 | 154 8 | 207 8 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 1¼ | Ghazipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 12 | Delhi *a* ... | Panjab. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Gurgáon *b* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 35 0 | 32 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Karnál *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hissár *d* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Rohtak *e* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | Sirsa *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 5 | 9 0 | Umballa *f* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Ludhiána *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Simlá *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Jullundur *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Hushiárpúr *g* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Kángra *h* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 36 0 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Amritsar *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 4 | 27 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 2 | Siálkot *j* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 0 | Gurdáspúr *k* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Lahore *l* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Ferozepore *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 36 0 | 29 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Gujránwála *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ráwalpindi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 0 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhelum *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 36 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Gujrát *m* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 49 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Shahpúr *n* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Mooltan *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | Jhang *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Montgomery *o* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh *p* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 45 0 | 51 4 | 36 4 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Dera Ismail Khán *q* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | 22 10 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 32 8 | Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 47 8 | 62 8 | 41 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | Bannú *r* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 33 2 | 24 6 | 130 0 | 91 0 | 97 0 | 55 14 | 53 5 | 57 3 | Peshávar *s* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 6 | 44 4 | 33 2 | 153 0 | 153 0 | 178 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | Kohát *r* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 30 8 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Hazárá *t* ... | | |
| 29 0 | 28 0 | ... | 24 8 | 24 0 | 17 4 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Lucknow ... | Oudh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 129 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Unáo ... | | |
| 34 0* | 34 0* | 17 0† | 23 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 9 | Bára Banki ... | | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 188 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sítápur ... | | |
| 30 4 | 30 0 | 26 4 | 19 15 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 1 | Hardui ... | | |
| 50 0 | 53 0 | 36 0 | 23 8 | 24 2 | 17 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 7 8 | Kheri ... | | |
| 28 0 | 28 11 | 18 0 | 23 5 | 21 9 | 16 10 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fyzabad ... | | |
| 52 0‡ | 32 0§ | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bharaich ... | | |
| 41 14 | 42 15 | 25 11 | 24 0 | 23 14 | 16 11 | 170 0 | 170 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 15 | Gonda ... | | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 8 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Rái Barelí ... | | |
| 42 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Sultánpur ... | | |
| 40 4 | 40 0 | 19 1 | 28 0 | 25 12 | 16 3 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 7 4 | 6 9 | 6 5 | Pratábgarh ... | | |

***References.***

*a.* Nearly stationary.
*b.* Barley and jowár rising.
*c.* Prices rising.
*d.* Bájra and jowár rising.
*e.* Bájra and jowár falling; gram rising.
*f.* Wheat, barley and gram rising; bájra and jowár falling.
*g.* Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising, and bájra falling.
*h.* Barley and gram rising, and rice falling.
*i.* Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising.
*j.* Wheat and gram rising, and bájra falling.
*k.* Wheat and gram rising, and jowár falling.
*l.* Bájra falling, and jowár and gram rising.
*m.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
*n.* Barley bájra and gram rising jowár falling.
*o.* Rice and gram rising.
*p.* Barley and bájra falling; jowár rising.
*q.* Bájra falling and gram rising.
*r.* Wheat, barley and gram rising.
*s.* Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising; salt and fire-wood falling.
*t.* Barley falling; all other grains rising.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

***Description of Lesser Millets.***

Small Jowar.

* Kodon. † Sawan and Madua.

Paddy.
Dhan.
Kodon.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.

Kodon.
Sawan.
Madua

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 28 8 | 28 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 42 0 | 45 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 25 6 | 25 6 | 24 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 7 | 21 0 | 18 4 | 47 5 | 50 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 28 0 | 29 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 58 5 | 64 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | 29 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 25 0 | 24 10 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 |
| | Damoh ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 27 0 | 23 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 26 0 | 23 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 46 0 | 50 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 24 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 48 0 | 48 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | 18 8 | 19 7 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 12 9 | 12 2 | 11 0 | 27 3 | 30 7 | 28 9 | 30 5 | 30 2 | 27 3 |
| | Bolarum ... | 19 9 | 20 0 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 28 0 | 30 5 | 26 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat ... | 10 5 | 11 2 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 10 5 | 12 5 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Oomraotee ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 52 0 | 52 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Akola ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 28 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 |
| | Woon ... | 20 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 5 | 64 0 | 65 0 | 38 5 | 45 5 | 45 5 | 25 5 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 13 5 | 11 0 | 10 2 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 10 7 | 10 2 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 12 7 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 13 0 | 10 5 | 9 7 | 12 5 | 11 5 | 9 7 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 2 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | 8 4 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 12 9 | 17 4 | 16 6 | 15 3 | 22 2 | 22 2 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Retail ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 10 1 | 10 1 | 12 3 | 17 2 | 16 4 | 15 3 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 5 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore ... — Wholesale | 10 4 | 10 4 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 11 0 | 12 6 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 1 | 33 4 | 34 5 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 |
| | Mysore ... — Retail ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 13 1 | 11 4 | 12 5 | 32 4 | 33 5 | ... | ... | ... | 25 2 |
| | Hassan ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan ... — Retail ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 12 0 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 13 0 | 16 7 | 16 7 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Retail ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 5 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Retail ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 15 2 | 14 0 | 12 2 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 17 6 | ... | 12 5 | 20 2 | 18 6 | 14 0 | 45 0 | 40 6 | 40 5 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 3 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 3 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Coorg ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg ... — Retail ... | 8 3 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 3 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 9 9 | 16 4 | 15 8 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | ... | 8 0 | 7 12 | ... | 26 0 | 26 4 | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | 24 0 | 23 8 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 15 8 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 20 12 | 6 10 | 6 12 | 9 5 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 21 0 | 30 8 | 32 8 | 19 0 |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 29 8 | 20 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 16 |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 20 0 | 19 11 | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | 12 8 | 13 12 | ... | 32 8 | 31 4 | ... | 27 8 | 26 14 | ... |
| | Ajmir ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 13 5 | 23 4 | 23 14 | 17 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 8 5 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 13 8 |
| | Deolie Cantonment ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Erinpura ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | 15 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 8 |
| | Sirohi ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 37 8 | 37 0 | 24 0 |
| | Aboo ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | 13 4 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 17 11 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 22 8 | 16 1 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar ... | 27 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 15 0 | 16 1 | 15 0 | 20 5 | 22 4 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 8 | ... | 16 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bikaneer ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bundi ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kota ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tonk ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jhallawar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shahpoora ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | 15 0 | 14 14 | 11 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 9 | 6 14 | 6 10 | 7 5 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 6 | 19 9 | 19 14 | 15 0 | 18 8 | 18 6 | 14 7 |
| | Goona ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 12 | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... |
| | Rutlam ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 17 12 | 16 12 | 17 8 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 |

*India for the 2nd half of January* 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Nagpur ... | Central Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhandara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 3 | Chanda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 208 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wardha ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | Balaghat ... | | |
| 35 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 4 | Jubbulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | 18 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Saugor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 8 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Damoh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Seoni ... | | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Mandla ... | | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 0 | Betul ... | | |
| 24 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chindwara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 8 | 19 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | Hoshangabad ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | Narsinghpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | Nimar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 7 4 | Raipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 6 8 | Sambalpur ... | | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Bilaspur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Upper Godavery ... | | |
| 34 5 | 30 9 | 30 5 | 17 8 | 18 2 | 18 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 5 | 10 3 | 10 3 | Secunderabad ... | Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 19 0 | 17 2 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 9 8 | 10 1 | 10 0 | Bolarum ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 8 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 10 5 | 9 7 | 10 5 | Chudderghat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Oomraotee ... | | |
| 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Akola ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Elichpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | Buldana ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 400 0 | 200 0 | 16 0* | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Woon ... | | * Bundles. |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 7 | Bassim ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 5 | 21 0 | 18 2 | 23 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 2 | Bangalore — Wholesale | Mysore and Coorg. | |
| 35 0 | 35 0 | 33 5 | 20 5 | 17 7 | 22 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Bangalore — Retail ... | | |
| 37 6 | 39 4 | 37 3 | 27 7 | 18 5 | 27 7 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 7 | 14 6 | Kolar ... — Wholesale | | |
| 37 1 | 39 1 | 37 1 | 27 4 | 18 3 | 27 4 | 172 4 | 172 4 | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 3 | Kolar ... — Retail ... | | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 58 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 170 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | | |
| 29 7 | 30 8 | 30 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 2 | 84 0 | 72 0 | 84 0 | 9 6 | 9 4 | 10 6 | Mysore ... — Wholesale | | |
| 29 3 | 30 4 | 29 3 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 24 1 | 74 0 | 62 0 | 72 0 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 10 4 | Mysore ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hassan ... — Wholesale | | |
| 34 7 | 34 7 | 42 0 | 25 2 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 5 | 11 5 | 12 0 | Hassan ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shimoga... — Wholesale | | |
| 38 0 | 45 0 | 36 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 11 5 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Shimoga... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kadur ... — Wholesale | | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Kadur ... — Retail ... | | |
| 54 1 | 51 0 | 54 0 | 22 4 | 20 6 | 23 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | Chitaldroog. — Wholesale | | |
| 48 0 | 48 0 | 44 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Chitaldroog. — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Coorg ... — Wholesale | | |
| 25 7 | 26 1 | 36 8 | 20 6 | 18 6 | 21 7 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 116 4 | 10 5 | 10 3 | 11 2 | Coorg ... — Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 12 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | Jaipur ... | Rajpootana. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | Kishengurh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 8 | 34 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | Alwar ... | | |
| 31 8 | 30 4 | 23 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | Bhurtpur (City) ... | | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | 31 4 | 31 4 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | ... | Kerowli (City) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 11 | 22 4 | 16 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 37 8 | 34 0 | 38 0 | Ajmir ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Deolie Cantonment ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | Erinpura ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | ... | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | Sirohi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 2 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | Aboo ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 Pie.* | 6 Pie.* | 6 Pie.* | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | | * Per man's load. |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 100 0 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 28 0 | Meywar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 0 | ... | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Marwar ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bikaneer ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bundi ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Kota ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tonk ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Jhallawar ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Shahpoora ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 106 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Indore ... | Central India. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 5 | 19 1 | 15 2 | 91 12 | ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 6 | 12 13 | Gwalior ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | Goona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 10 12 | Rutlam ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 8 4 | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The fall of rain during the past week has been almost confined to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-western portion, and Central India and Rajputana. It has been of general benefit and in fair quantity. Disastrous hailstorms are however reported from the districts of Etawah, Fatehgarh and Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress. In Bengal the cold weather crops are being reaped with a fair out-turn and the *aus* sowings are beginning. Prospects are reported excellent from Northern India generally (with the exception of the tracts visited by hail), and satisfactory everywhere.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 25th) | *Nil* | Later dry crops good and suffering from grub; castor being gathered; outturn full to three-fourths. *Varagu*, chillies and tobacco, outturn fair; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; small-pox and fever still reported; green fodder scanty, dry fodder available; cattle fairly healthy. |
| Kurnool (24th) | ,, | Season favourable; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices falling in three taluqs, stationary elsewhere; fever prevalent in several taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (25th) | ,, | Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; cattle disease in Shealli and Negapatam; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (24th) | ,, | Water supply on the whole sufficient; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture becoming scarce. |
| Malabar (25th) | ,, | Harvesting of second crop almost completed; outturn good; markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay—(Feb. 24th)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Fever continues in southern districts; small-pox in two villages of Shahbunder taluka, which occasioned one death; measles in two tuppas; preparations for kharif continue; weather cloudy and sultry; rain again expected; fall various on 12th, 13th, and 14th. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Rabi crops much benefited by rain, but the rape crop has in parts been attacked by small insects; prospects generally good; weather warmer; public health good. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Mortality from disease occasioned by cold among people in Hyderabad taluka; fever again prevalent; damage to rabi crops from frost; weather warmer; cattle disease has ceased. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ·03 in taluka Jakobabad. | Wheat and barley good; oil seeds and gram in places completely blighted; in talukas Thul and Kusmore wheat, barley, mutter, and oil seed very fair; weather decidedly milder. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Damage by late rain only slight; wheat being harvested in some talukas; other crops doing well. |
| Surat ... | ... | Weather good; picking operations progressing; fever and injury to crops in Pardee. |
| Broach ... | ... | Wheat and jowar almost harvested; cotton pickings progressing; slight drizzling at Ahmod on 21st. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Cotton and other crops thriving; weather and health good. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Reaping of rabi crops in progress; cattle disease continues; full presses at Julgaum in full operation; 25,000 docras awaiting compressment; quality good; rate 49. |
| Nasik ... | | Crops being harvested; public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather cool; public health good; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur; cough in Dhanoo taluka, and fever in Mahim, Shahpur, and Bhewndy talukas; rabi crops good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Kurjut talukas, and middling in Dhanoo, Moorbaur, and Cullian talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested; weather hot; public health good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Weather slightly warm; reaping of rabi continues; harvest indifferent in inferior soil. |
| Satara ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi crops in progress; picking of cotton commenced in Malwa; weather cloudy and warm; ague in Pahtun. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested; cotton doing well; weather fine; public health good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No material change in state of wheat, gram, cotton, &c.; health improving; sheep disease in Karajgi taluka. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crops thriving; slight fever general; small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi promises fair harvest; rats damaging crops in Bagewari and Mudebehal; state of public health same as before. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Crops same as before; harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton nearly over; weather and health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Cold decreasing; cotton-picking commenced; health generally good. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton crops have suffered from recent falls of rain; picking continues; rabi crops and public health good. |
| **Bengal**— | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather getting warm. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Cholera appearing in Burdwan and Culna. |
| Bankura ... | ,, | Fine and seasonable weather. Sugarcane and mustard being reaped. The prospects of the other crops continue favourable. |
| Beerbhoom ... | ,, | Weather bright and cool. State and prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | ,, | Weather cool and clear; no change since last report. No crops to speak of on the ground. Cholera still severe on the coast. |
| Hooghly ... | ,, | Clear throughout: wind from north, south, and north-east, during the week. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped. Yield pretty fair. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | ,, | Clear and warm weather. Harvest of cold-weather crops commenced. Cholera decreasing, with the exception of in parts of the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour. Fever diminishing in Barripore. |
| Nuddea ... | ,, | Very warm for two days early in the week, but cold afterwards. All cold-weather crops progressing favourably. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ,, | Fine and seasonable weather, gradually getting hot; occasional clouds. Cold-weather crops generally progressing most favourably. Wheat far advanced in ear; mustard is being cut. Slight injury to linseed by insects in Gokuru. Ploughing for future crops still going on. |
| Dinagepore ... | ,, | Weather colder in the latter part of the week. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Maldah ... | ,, | Weather fair, with a strong westerly wind. Except in the Nowabgunge thanna, where the prospects of peas and mushur pulse are not good, the accounts of the crops are satisfactory. |
| Rajshahye ... | ,, | Clear and fine weather, without rain, during the week. The prospects of the crops continue to be good. Sowing of boro or spring rice has been commenced. |
| Rungpore ... | ,, | Weather becoming warm. Winter crops are being cut. |
| Bogra ... | ,, | Weather fine. Cold-weather crops promise to be very abundant. Mulberry is doing well. |
| Pubna ... | ,, | Fine cool and seasonable weather. The spring season crops are all in good condition and promise well. Sowing of cheena millet completed. The seedlings are above ground, and the prospects of the crops are fair, and sowing of jally and boro or spring paddy going on rapidly. Harvesting of turmeric finished, and that of sugarcane going on. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | Few drops of rain. | On Tuesday night some few drops of rain fell, but too little to be measured. Mornings cool and rest of the day hot. Prospects of crops excellent. Ploughing going on everywhere. |
| Dacca ... | *Nil* | Weather fair and getting warm. State and prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Patna ... | ,, | Seasonable weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are most favourable. |
| Gya ... | ,, | Seasonable weather. The cold weather crop is splendid everywhere; a heavy outturn is anticipated. Health of the people good. |
| Shahabad ... | ,, | Weather cloudy; winds variable, attended with dust-storms. Mornings cool. The peas on high land are being harvested; the deyara crop has been somewhat injured by frost and caterpillars. Prospects of crops in general are excellent. |
| Durbhanga ... | ,, | Cloudy at times, but generally seasonable; rain reported from several parts of the district. Prospects of crops satisfactory. |
| Mozufferpore ... | ,, | Fine weather. The prospects of the winter crops continue fair. Mustard harvesting has commenced in some places. |
| Sarun ... | ,, | Weather fair, and is getting warm. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable; wheat and barley are ripening; poppy in flower; peas and mustard are being gathered; rahur pulse doing well; sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary. |
| Chumparun ... | Slight showers | Warm during the early part of the week; since showers fell, cold and clear. Westerly winds. Opium in flower; cold-weather crops coming into ear; lands prepared for indigo; all crops promise well. |
| Monghyr ... | *Nil* | Strong west winds and two cloudy days. Prospects of crops good. |
| Bhágalpur ... | ,, | Very strong west wind for two days. Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years. |
| Purneah ... | ,, | Much warmer: 0·10 rain is reported to have fallen at Arrarieah on the 16th instant. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops are very good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | *Nil* | In the beginning of the week warm nights and blistering days, with very hazy horizon. In the end cold nights and clear still days. State and prospect of crops continue excellent. |
| Cuttack ... | " | Weather hot. Cold-weather crops doing well. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather fine and clear Miscellaneous crops only being harvested. Prices steady. |
| Lohardugga ... | " | Bright and clear weather in the sudder division, but changeable at Palamow. The prospects of the crops still continue good. From Palamow the reports show that there is fear of blight if the cloudy weather continues, but up to date no harm has occurred. |
| Maunbhoom ... | " | Favourable weather. State and prospects of crops good. |
| | | PUBLIC HEALTH. |
| | | Burdwan: cholera appearing in Burdwan and Culna. Midnapore: cholera still severe on the coast. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera decreasing, with exception of in parts of the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour; fever diminishing in Barripore. Moorshedabad: general health good; some cases of small-pox in Moorsungunge and other parts of Assanpore thanna; cholera in Kandi out-post circle not virulent. Rajshahye: a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior. Pubna: no sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Backergunge: health satisfactory. Chittagong: general health good, some cholera at Pattea, and small-pox amongst cattle in three or four villages. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. Shahabad: health good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhagulpore: general hea'th very good. Balasore: cholera still prevails to some extent in the north of the district. Hazareebagh: small-pox on the decrease. Lohurdugga: general health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has been seasonable throughout the week, but in some places is getting hot, while light showers of rain are reported from a very few places. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, and harvesting is going on; spring rice sowings are progressing well, and early *aus* rice is also being sown. Sugarcane is being put into the ground, and lands are being prepared for the next crop. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | |
| Benares (Feb. 24th) | *Nil* | Crops continue in fair condition; masúr and peas are being cut. |
| Mirzapur " | ... | Storm on night of 16th doing little damage; cereals everywhere promising; one-eighth of peas, masúr and gram said to be destroyed by frost in Chunar. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Slight rain; everything most favourable. |
| Banda " | ... | Showery weather; rain has done good to wheat and barley; masúr and gram harvest begun. |
| Jhansi " | ... | Thunderstorms on 15th and 21st, with slight rain, doing good to late sown rabi; and slight hail but no harm done; weather unsettled. |
| Meerut ... | ... | Much good done by rain; prospects very favourable for all crops except arhar. |
| Bareilly (24th) | ... | On 21st rain and hail; extent of damage not yet ascertained. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The rain of the 15th to 18th was very general; heavy in the upper Doab, light in the lower Doab and in the Benares Division. In the upper Doab, where the crops are late, it has done great good, in the south-eastern districts it was less wanted, and the crops were almost ripe, but terrible storms of hail are reported from Sháhjahánpur, Fatehgarh, and Etawah, utterly destroying crops over large tracts of country, and it is feared that the damage may have been very widely extended. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Delhi (Feb. 24th) | *Nil* | Crops improving; health good. |
| Hissar " | " | Crops doing well; health generally good; small-pox still in Hissar and Rohtak, and a little rinderpest in latter district. |
| Umballa " | " | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur " | 1 | Crops poor; health good. |
| Lahore " | 1 | Harvest prospects much improved; health good. |
| Mooltan " | ... | Slight showers; more rain wanted; crops average; health good. |
| Rawul Pindi " | 1 | Prospects fair; health good; cattle disease continues. |
| Peshawar ... | 2 | Crops improved, but probable outturn below average; health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects much improved by recent rain; public health continues good. |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Feb. 24th) | ·6 | Prospects of wheat and barley good; gram and peas improved by recent showers; weather fair; public health good. |
| Fyzabad " | *Nil* | |
| **C. Provinces**— (25th Feb.) | | |
| Bilaspur (Feb. 20th) | ... | Weather clear; prospects and health good; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | Ploughing continues; sugarcane pressing; health good. |
| Upper Godavari ... | ... | Weather warm; jowar gathering; small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Chanda (21st) | ... | Prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices rising. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi prospects excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Chhindwara (22nd) | ... | Weather clear; rabi crops cutting; frost damaged poppy; health good; prices steady. |
| Balaghât ... | ... | Threshing rice continues; rabi crops cutting; health good; prices easy. |
| Bhandara (23rd) | ·8 | Prospects of rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (24th) | 1·55 | Rabi crops cut; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; price of wheat rising. |
| Saugor .. | ·17 | Rain beneficial; small-pox prevalent; prices rising. |
| Seoni ... | ·3 | Prospects good; small-pox continues. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **C. Provinces**—*continued.* | | |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease continue. |
| Nimar ... | 1·6 | Crops slightly damaged by hail; small-pox continues. |
| Wardha ... | ·71 | Crops reaped; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Narsinghpur ... | — | Prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects fair. |
| Betul ... | 1·28 | Weather cloudy; hail fell on 23rd; no damage. |
| Damoh (Feb. 25th) | ·1 | Prospects good; small-pox prevalent. |
| Mandla ... | ·05 | Prospects good; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue unchanged; crops still promising. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | |
| Mysore (Feb. 25th) | ... | Standing crops generally thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good. |
| Coorg " | | |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Sylhet (Feb. 25th) | ... | Cold weather crops doing well; small-pox and cattle disease very prevalent. |
| Gauháti " | *Nil* | Dry, hot south-west winds prevalent; nights clear and cool; mustard reaped; good outturn expected, and prospects of other winter crops favourable; public health good. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | |
| Umraoti ... | ·6 | Rabi reaping in progress; outturn fair. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | |
| Bhurtpore (Feb. 25th) | ... | Rain of this and previous week greatly developed crops; atmosphere charmingly fresh. |
| Deolee (20th) | 1·1 | Prospects and health good. |
| Kota " | ·6 | |
| Tonk " | ·9 | |
| Jhallawar " | ·75 | |
| Ajmere (25th) | ... | Weather clear and pleasant; health good; crops good and benefited by rain. |
| Jeypore " | ... | Crops progressing well; public health good; weather seasonable. |
| **Central India**— | | |
| Indore (Feb. 24th) | ·13 | Slight thunderstorm. |
| Rutlam " | ·07 | |
| Neemuch " | *Nil* | |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India. |
| **Nepal** ... | ... | Report not received. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## MODE OF DEALING WITH CASES OF OPPRESSION AND ILLEGAL EXACTIONS BY ZEMINDARS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

From H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 351, dated 12th February 1875.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 326, dated the 24th April 1874, the answer to which has been unavoidably delayed until the Lieutenant-Governor could by travelling see and learn something of the country for himself. This delay is not altogether to be regretted, as the occurrences of 1874 can hardly fail to have contributed towards the settlement of the question upon which the expression of his opinion is called for.

2. Complaints of the excessive levy of illegal cesses by zemindars from their ryots, were first made in the districts of Orissa, and the inquiries which were instituted in those districts were afterwards extended to the other districts of the Lower Provinces. It was the conclusion of Sir George Campbell, after full consideration of the evidence adduced upon the subject, that in Orissa some special measures were necessary for the protection of the ryots and for the punishment of those zemindars who were shown to have most flagrantly violated the law. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Bernard's letter No. 821,

dated the 5th March 1873. The policy which Sir George Campbell desired to pursue in the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces was set forth in a Resolution recorded on the 30th May 1873, and communicated to the Government of India by Mr. Bernard's letter No. 1483 of that date.

3. The Governor-General in Council while approving the policy indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873, declined to sanction the special measures recommended by the late Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of the Orissa ryots. Your letter under reply conveys an expression of the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the decision of the Government of India regarding the action proposed to be taken in Orissa, and draws attention to the 6th paragraph of the despatch, in which it is intimated that a further communication from the Governor-General in Council is awaited on the subject of the measures which may be ultimately deemed necessary for dealing with cases of gross oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars.

4. I am directed to say that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the evidence leaves no room for doubt that cesses unauthorized by law have been very generally levied, that in many, perhaps in the majority, of cases they have been levied with the assent of those concerned, but that in some cases and in some parts of the country, they have been exacted in an oppressive manner.

5. At the same time Sir Richard Temple recognizes the fact that in many districts of Bengal, cesses not authorized by the law have been demanded and paid, by a kind of tacit composition between landlord and tenant, in lieu of any enhancement of rent. This is especially the case in the Eastern and East Central districts, where rents are in general extremely low, and though on some estates they have been raised during the last few years, they have nowhere been enhanced in a degree corresponding with the rise of general prices and the increased value of agricultural produce. In these districts 8 annas and 12 annas per beegah are still common rates of rent for lands of good quality, producing valuable crops. The agricultural classes in Eastern Bengal are in a very prosperous condition, and the zemindars might reasonably claim some share of the increased returns from the land. Rents, however, in these districts are regulated rather by custom than by competition; enhancements are rare, and ejectments are almost unknown. The increased payments by the tenantry consequently took the form of cesses—a form not recognized by the law, but in harmony with native ideas; and the amount of them was seldom more than the landlords might equitably have claimed in the shape of enhanced rent.

6. Under such circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any active and general interference on the part of the officers of Government to prevent the payment of these cesses, would not only bear harshly upon the landholding class, but might lead to consequences greatly to be deprecated. There would be a general rise of rents, and in the end the law would perhaps make the ryot liable for as much as he is now paying, while large sums would have been spent in litigation, and the embittered feelings which the contest would have produced would tend to make a lasting breach between landlords and tenants.

7. It is not contended that the social condition described in the two foregoing paragraphs obtains generally throughout the districts of the Lower Provinces. The evidence before the Lieutenant-Governor tends to show that in particular places in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, exorbitant cesses have been levied from ryots who were already paying the full value of their land as rent, and similar cases have been brought to light in some parts of the province of Behar. If there were reason to fear that these evils would be permanent, if it were likely that the power and influence of the landlords would be greater than at present, and that the ryots would remain ignorant of their rights and helpless to enforce them, it would be necessary that Government should be prepared to interfere in certain classes of cases. But the tendency of affairs is in the opposite direction to this. Education is spreading among the ryot class, and there is much of legal protection for probably the majority of ryots, while tenant-right is being more widely recognized, apparently with the tacit acquiescence of the zemindars. Many circumstances have helped to disseminate among the ryots a knowledge of the distinction between the legal dues which they are required to pay, and the illegal cesses which no one has a right to exact from them. In these districts the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any action on the part of Government is required, beyond such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. In that Resolution Sir George Campbell expressed a doubt whether any general or very stringent interference by the officers of Government was desirable. District Officers were directed to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression, where inordinate cesses were levied, or where violence was used to enforce the collection of them; but beyond this, matters were to be left to adjust themselves, as the people should get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and maintain their own rights and position. Sir Richard Temple concurs in these opinions, and desires to carry out this policy. He hopes, however, that the cases which call for interference under the above rule will gradually decrease till they almost cease to appear.

8. The circumstances of the province of Orissa are in some respects exceptional The ryots there are in general poorer and more ignorant than those of Bengal or Behar; and the inquiries made by local officers in 1871 brought to notice numerous instances of high-handed oppression and excessive exactions on the part of the zemindars. These considerations induced

Sir George Campbell to recommend the adoption in Orissa of special measures for the effectual protection of the people. It has been already remarked that these proposals were not approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that if interference is not to be exercised in Orissa in the direction and to the extent which Sir George Campbell desired, no other action need be taken than such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. And action of this kind, Sir Richard Temple is inclined to think, will now supply all that is necessary. I am to point out that the conditions of the question have somewhat altered since the inquiries on the subject were held in 1871. The peasantry of Orissa are probably still in a more backward state than the ryots of other districts in the Lower Provinces; they are imperfectly acquainted with their rights, and are but little disposed to claim the protection of the law. But from recent reports from the local authorities, and from what the Lieutenant-Governor himself saw of the condition of the province during his recent visit, it appears certain that the ignorance, obstructiveness, and timidity which formerly characterised the people are steadily, though it may be slowly, giving place to a spirit of intelligence and independence. The last administration report of the Commissioner of Orissa contains some striking remarks upon the advance which the province is making, not only in material wealth, but in social and intellectual progress; while there is a noteworthy absence of the complaints which were formerly rife of oppression on the part of the zemindars towards their tenantry. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor finds reason to believe that in Orissa the question of zemindary cesses is tending towards a natural and peaceful solution, and consequently he does not think it necessary to recommend that any special measures should be adopted in that province.

10. Finally, I am to represent that the events of 1874 have exhibited the zemindars in a very favourable light. Throughout the distressed districts the great majority of the zemindars have not merely exhibited the passive charity of forbearing to press their ryots for rent, but they have displayed an active benevolence, a readiness to assist and to contribute, which the Lieutenant-Governor has already publicly acknowledged, and without which he feels that the utmost efforts of Government might have failed to wholly avert the impending calamity. Sir Richard Temple hopes and believes that the occurrences of the past year will not be without their permanent fruits; that the zemindars will persevere in moderate courses towards their ryots, and that the questions still unsettled between them will be approached by both parties in a spirit of mutual kindness and forbearance.

11. I am therefore to say, with reference to your letter under reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no further suggestions to offer than those which have been already submitted to the Government of India in the Resolution of this Government dated the 30th May 1873. He concurs with his predecessor in thinking that while cases of the extortion of illegal cesses by violence should not be suffered to go unpunished, and while district officers may properly interfere in instances of clear oppression (if such instances should unhappily occur), the question may in general be left to adjust itself in the manner which will naturally result from the gradual spread of education, intelligence, and independence among the classes from whom these cesses have hitherto been levied.

12. Although, as seen above, the Lieutenant-Governor is hopeful that both parties concerned, landlord and tenant, will see that their true interest lies in respecting each other's rights, still he is prepared to watch for and note any indications of a contrary tendency, to collect and compare from time to time the best informed opinion in the interior of the country, and to adopt any protective or preventive measures which may appear necessary, and which may be within the competency of executive authority. If in any case or cases the zemindars were to really oppress the ryots, or if the ryots were to combine to resist the lawful requirements of the zemindars, the Governor General in Council may depend upon prompt action being taken by the Government of Bengal.

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No. 169, dated 20th February 1875.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt of India, DEPT. of REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 351, dated the 12th instant, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council concurs in the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the manner in which cases of oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal should be dealt with.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd February 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

## CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be re-constituted, and said :—

"The motion which I have to make is one which is usually put without a word of remark. But the position of the measure to which this motion relates in very peculiar, and I must just explain to the Council how it is situated before I can ask them to appoint a fresh Committee.

"The Bill was framed in the year 1864 under the auspices of Sir Henry Harington, a gentlemen who, I believe, took an active part in the passing of the existing Code, and who certainly was one of the first authorities in India on the subject of Procedure. It was published in the early part of 1864 before its introduction, and it was in the month of November 1864 that Sir Henry Harington introduced it into the Council. He then gave his reasons for thinking that it was desirable to redraw the Code at that time.

"So far as those reasons depend on general principles, there is no need to repeat them at this time of day. So far as they depend on circumstances peculiar to the case in hand, the Council, I am sure, would sooner hear them in Sir Henry Harington's words than in mine, and I will make no apology for reading a somewhat long extract from his speech :—

"'Notwithstanding what he had just said in favour of the periodical revision of Codes of Procedure and of substantive law, he should not have taken upon himself to propose, at this particular time, a revision of the Code which now regulated the proceedings of the Civil Courts throughout the British Territories in India, with exception to the few places which he had mentioned, had the sole object of the Bill prepared by him been to supply omissions or to cure defects brought to light in the working of the Code during the period that had intervened since its introduction, or to remove doubts which had arisen as to the intent and meaning of some of the sections. Were this the only purpose for which legislation was now required, he might have been content to allow the Code to remain in operation for some further time before any general revision was attempted. But during the period that had elapsed since the Code became law, great and important changes had taken place in the judicial agency of the country as well as in the substantive criminal law in its relation to the administration of civil justice. As noticed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill, acts committed in the Civil Courts, or in connection with the processes of those Courts, which before the passing of the Indian Penal Code were not offences, had by that Code been made offences, and were now punishable by the Criminal Courts. It had been found necessary to enact rules showing by what Courts these acts were to be taken cognizance of, and how they were to be brought before the Courts who were to try them. The Supreme and Sadr Courts

at the three Presidencies had been abolished, and their places had been taken by High Court, the proceedings of which on the civil side, except in the exercise of their testamentary, intestate and matrimonial jurisdiction, were required to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure. The office of Master, in which a large and very troublesome portion of the business which came before the late Supreme Courts was performed, had been done away with. Courts of Small Causes had been established in many parts of the country beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns, the proceedings of which were also required to be regulated generally by the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code had been extended to many places not subject to the general Regulations—such as the Central Provinces, Oudh and British Burma—the circumstances of which were peculiar, but not being known to the framers of the Code they had made no provision to meet them, and under the operation of an Act recently passed, the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers had been abolished, and the Courts would no longer have those officers to apply to for an exposition of the law when questions of inheritance and succession, and other questions requiring to be determined according to Hindú or Muhammadan law, arose in suits coming before them.

"'These and other changes had already led to the passing of several Acts to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and legislation was called for on many points connected with the procedure of the Courts, particularly the High Courts. One of the Acts passed to amend the Code was to some extent a consolidating Act, but still the laws constituting the Code of Civil Procedure were much scattered, and further legislation, as already noticed, being necessary, it seemed desirable, instead of adding to the number of Acts by which the Civil Courts were to regulate their proceedings, that the opportunity should be taken to pass a single or consolidating Act, which should be complete in itself, and which should amend whatever experience might have shown to be defective in the existing Code.

"'Immediately after the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, it was found necessary to introduce a temporary Bill to provide for the levy of fees and stamp-duties in proceedings before the Court, and to suspend the operation of some of the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure in their application to the Court.

"'It was pointed out at the time of the introduction of the Bill, that when the Indian Legislature passed the Code of Civil Procedure (from the operation of which, as he had already mentioned, the late Supreme Courts had been expressly exempted), it contemplated that a separate Code of Civil Procedure would be prepared for the High Courts whenever they should be established; and further legislation was promised as soon as the High Courts had been established a sufficient time to admit of an opinion being formed as to whether any, and what other, alterations of the existing Code were necessary. The present seemed to be a fitting time for fulfilling the promise thus given".

"Well, these reasons appeared satisfactory to the Council, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The publication of the Bill produced an enormous volume of commentary, which the Committee proceeded to examine, and the result of their labours was, that they altered the draft in a number of particulars and had it republished in the month of April 1865. That draft of April 1865 is the draft which is still lying before the Council.

"It so happened, however, that the Indian Law Commissioners, from whom the existing Code originally proceeded, took a different view from this Council regarding the expediency of redrawing the Code at that time. They thought that the time was too early for so large an operation, and that for some time to come it would be better to amend particular points as occasion required. The Secretary of State concurred in that view, and so no further step had been taken from that day to this.

"Well, now nearly ten years have gone by, and the reasons for redrawing the Code which existed in 1864, have been considerably augmented. Although it was said that the amendments contemplated by Sir Henry Harington might be effected by separate Acts, yet in point of fact very few have been so effected. Where, however, they have been effected, so much of the Code enacted in 1859 has become obsolete. Again, besides the Acts passed for directly amending the Code, a number of Acts have been passed bearing on it indirectly, each of which renders some alteration desirable. Amongst such Acts I may enumerate the following:—

The General Clauses Act of 1868.
The Prisoners' Testimony Act of 1869.
The General Stamp Act of 1869.
The Court Fees' Act of 1870.
The Limitation Act of 1871.
The Evidence Act of 1872.
The Criminal Procedure Code of 1872.
The Oaths Act of 1873.

"Each of these Acts has the effect of rendering some portion of the Code inapplicable to present circumstances, and it therefore becomes desirable to strike away those dead portions, so that the reader of the Code may not be distracted or misled by finding on the face of the written law that which is not law, or which is expressed elsewhere in some different shape.

"Again, there has been a much larger number of decisions which point to some shortcoming in the Code as it stands; perhaps it may be some defect of expression; perhaps some absence of direction on a point on which the need of direction has been felt; or it may be something in which the best rule for the suitors has not been laid down. Of course it is quite out of the question to embody all decisions into the written law, or even any large portion of the decisions; but it is desirable to embody those which are of a broader scope and are applicable to cases likely to recur frequently.

"For the foregoing reasons, it is proposed to take up now the work which was broken off in the year 1865, and we have for some time been employing ourselves on that business in the Legislative Department. I will explain to the Council the main features of what we have done, and also what I shall ask the Committee to do if it is appointed.

"In the first place we have attempted to make a rather more methodical arrangement of the various parts of the Code. The present arrangement of the Code is so good that I should not wish to recast it for the sake of re-arrangement alone; the gain of such a process would not be worth the disturbance. But when we are making a number of other alterations, the disturbance is already created; people will have to learn the Code in its altered shape; and then something more or less of alteration signifies little. Therefore, we propose to take the opportunity of making those improvements in form which those who come afterwards can always make even in the very best of first attempts.

"The general features of the proposed arrangement are as follows:—

"After a few preliminary sections, we take a suit of the most ordinary description from its commencement by the plaintiff, and we follow it through its chequered career up to its triumphant goal in the execution of the decree. That takes up some 350 sections of our draft; about half of our draft is occupied with the ordinary incidents of an ordinary suit. Next we take events which may or may not happen; what I may call the extraordinary incidents of an ordinary suit; for instance, a party may die or may be married, a witness may be abroad, a local investigation may be wanted, and so forth. This part of the Code shows what is to be done in those cases. Then we deal with particular classes of suits, such as suits by paupers or by mere stake-holders, a suit by or against Government, a corporation, or a lunatic. Then come some chapters on Provisional or Interlocutory Remedies, which are wanted in order to prevent property from disappearing or from being injured pending litigation, such as Injunctions, and Receivers; and then some on special modes of proceeding which are not of the nature of regular suits, such as references to arbitration, and the summary procedure provided for a particular kind of mercantile contract, the contract by negotiable instrument. Having thus exhausted the various kinds of action wanted from the Courts of first instance, we proceed to the important subjects of Appeals, Reviews, and References to the High Courts; we devote a separate part to the High Courts established by Royal Charter; and we complete the body of the draft by a few sections comprising some miscellaneous matters which it is not convenient to classify under any of the other heads.

"We have also taken a considerable number of decided cases, and have attempted to interweave the decisions into the Code, sometimes by inserting a few words in the body of a section, sometimes by adding an explanation, and more often by way of illustration. To some extent this is done by Sir Henry Harington's draft of 1865, but it is done only to a small extent, and the progress of time has enabled us to do it now on a larger scale. We have in some instances added provisions on points of practice which appeared to us to be useful, borrowing them mostly from rules or circular orders issued by one of the High Courts, and occasionally from the New York Code of Procedure, or from the practice of the English Court of Chancery. And finally we have

appended a large quantity of forms of proceedings likely to be useful to country practitioners, and which will tend, as we believe, to make practice more simple and more accurate.

"Of course it would be quite idle for me to attempt to explain here all the alterations which we have introduced into the draft, for though most of them are small and involve no important principle, they are very numerous. But numerous as they are, I can say with truth, as Sir Henry Harington said before, that the main principles of the Code are unaltered, and, indeed, that the bulk of its matter remains substantially intact. I will, however, mention two points on which we have introduced alterations of some importance.

"One alteration relates to the subject of Executions, and it originated in some suggestions made by the High Court of Calcutta. At the present time a decree is treated by many creditors as a rather eligible mode of investing their money. The interest is good and the security very good. It is true that, under the Limitation Act, the creditor cannot enforce his decree if three years have elapsed since some step taken to enforce it; but the only result of that provision is, that some formal step is taken every three years, and, practically, the decree runs on unsatisfied and hanging over the debtor, it may be for fifty years or more. On receiving suggestions from the High Court of Calcutta on this subject, the Government of India consulted the Local Governments, and the result was a very general agreement (of course I do not mean an universal one) that the present state of things was highly inexpedient, and that a change of law should be made in the direction suggested by the High Court for the purpose of checking the practice. It was then decided to propose a modification of the law as follows. We propose to keep the present rule that a decree shall become extinct if unused for three years, and to graft on it two important additions, one being that, on every application for execution after the first, the creditor shall be bound to show that he had really tried to obtain execution, but had failed to do so; and the other being that, however many applications may be made, a decree shall not remain in force more than twelve years, unless the creditor has been prevented from reaping its fruits by some wrongful conduct of his debtor. Then it is proposed to provide that, in the case of decrees for land, mesne profits shall be recovered for only one year after the date of the decree, and that, in order to make a decree operative after a man's death and against his heirs, the creditor must give a written notice to the heirs within a year after they have come into possession of their inheritance. These alterations we have woven into that part of the Code which relates to the subject of execution of decrees.

"The other alteration which I mentioned as being of importance relates to a kindred subject, that of the debtor's inability to answer the decree against him. At present the Code contains the germ of an insolvent law, but it is nothing more than a germ. By section 271, when a sale takes place under a decree, the proceeds are first to be applied in paying the holder of that decree, and then are to go rateably, and without any priority, amongst the holders of other decrees. That provision for rateable distribution is a very rudimentary law of insolvency. Then follow, in section 273 and some subsequent sections, some provisions for the discharge of arrested debtors; but they are very meagre and not very consistent with one another. Their general effect is this, that an arrested debtor may apply for discharge on giving up all his property; that if the court discharges him his person is not to be arrested again under the same decree; and the decree-holder is to be paid out of the proceeds of his property. But his person is not protected as against any debt other than that for which he has been arrested: his property is not protected at all; and no directions are given to the Court what to do with his property after paying the decree-holder. I believe that those sections have been used very little: and if that be so, it is not surprising, for there is very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of them.

"Now it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the judicial machinery in the Mofussil is hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, such a law should be treated as a separate measure and not as part of this measure. But it will probably be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way to some more complete measure for the future,

if we were now to make our law a little less rudimentary than it is at present, and at all events to supplement it where it now seems to be broken off in its natural course. We have therefore framed some sections for the following purposes—to provide that, when a man is tried and finds himself unable to pay his debts, he may apply to be declared insolvent; that the Court may declare the applicant an insolvent and appoint a receiver of his property; that it shall frame a schedule of creditors; that the insolvent's property shall be distributed rateably and without any priority amongst all his creditors; that when the insolvent gets his discharge, he shall be protected from imprisonment in respect of all the scheduled debts; and that his future property shall also be protected unless by order of the Court. There must be some provisions against a fraudulent use of the protection given by the Act. Those provisions should be partly preventive, by way of giving notice to creditors and enabling them to oppose the applicant; and partly punitive, by way of depriving him, whenever he is guilty of bad faith, of the protection which otherwise the Act would afford him.

"There is another subject of great importance, which, under other circumstances, it might have been very difficult to know how to deal with at this stage; I mean the subject of second appeals. But, however much we may hope ultimately to introduce amendment on that subject, under the present circumstances, with which the Council is familiar, we have no option but to abstain from proposing any alterations.

"I have only now to state what I propose that the Committee shall do if appointed. Of course the Committee will be masters of the situation, and will deal with our draft exactly as they think right. But I do not myself intend to ask them to go through it clause by clause and word by word, as we go through Bills the next stage of which may be that they will pass into law. That is a process which would take many weeks of continuous sitting, and it would probably be found that the labour was premature, and to a great extent wasted, because it is certain that very numerous alterations will be required when criticisms come in. What I shall ask the Committee to do is to examine the proposed re-arrangement; to pay attention to the points in which we have been altering the draft of 1865; to adopt or reject them as they think right; to make such new suggestions as occur to them, and to decide whether the draft as they settle it shall be republished. If then it is republished, many months must, in a matter of such magnitude, elapse before we shall have received the necessary comments and criticisms, and we shall then, and not till then, be in the best position to give to the Bill that thorough examination in every detail which is necessary for the detection and avoidance of the errors that have been made in the drafting."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was not quite sure whether he understood correctly what had fallen from his hon'ble and learned friend regarding the judicial machinery in the Mofussil not being equal to the working of the law of insolvency. His HONOUR was not quite sure whether the hon'ble member meant that no cases of insolvency were decided in the Mofussil. In some parts of India, His HONOUR was certain they had an insolvency law, but as regards Bengal he ventured to remark that, if cases of insolvency arose in the Mofussil at a distance from Calcutta, the interests of the creditors required that, as far as possible, these cases should be decided on the spot by the authorities and Courts in the districts where they arose, and that the adjudication of such cases entirely in Calcutta was very much to be deprecated in the interests of the people. It might be that the Mofussil Courts were not strong enough, but that would be the most cogent argument for making them stronger on the earliest opportunity, so that they might be able to decide these important cases on the spot to the satisfaction of the people and the local interests concerned.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said the law did not at present provide that a person might become an insolvent in the Mofussil and his insolvency adjudicated on in Calcutta; the fact was that there was no insolvent law applicable to the dwellers in the Mofussil. Setting aside the recent law enacted for the Panjáb, it was only the dwellers in the Presidency Towns who had an insolvency law applicable to them. The alteration proposed did not

tend to concentrate business anywhere. It was intended to give the Courts in the Mofussil somewhat larger powers and clearer directions than the present Code gave, so as to enable them to work out the remedy which apparently was contemplated by the framers of the Code of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes. He said that several alterations had been made of a verbal character, but not such as to require the republication of the Bill, and accordingly he proposed at the ensuing meeting to proceed to the next stage.

## SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved that the Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, be taken into consideration. On a former occasion he had fully explained to the Council the object of the Bill and the mode by which it was proposed to effect that object. The Bill was not referred to a Select Committee and was now the same Bill as had been originally presented to the Council. No objection had been taken in the Council or outside of the Council to any of its provisions, and therefore he need not detain the Council with any further remarks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MAJORITY BILL.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

## BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma be taken into consideration. He had explained the other day that the Bill did not attempt to regulate in any way the precise details of the system in managing fisheries in British Burma, but simply declared the rights of the Government in respect of these fisheries, and enabled the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make such rules as might from time to time appear necessary for all purposes of assessment and collection of revenue from fisheries. The fisheries, as he had said, were all along, from the first occupation of the country, subject to the payment of revenue, but hitherto only under rules passed by the Executive Government. The Bill gave those rules, after sanction by the Governor General in Council, the force of law.

The only question ever raised was the question to which he had already alluded, namely, the right of the Government to raise a revenue from this source. He hoped the explanation given in the Select Committee to the hon'ble members who raised that objection, together with the explanations offered in Council on former occasions, had removed the doubts that existed as to that right. The right was declared in the preamble of the Bill, and he thought that any private rights, if they existed, were sufficiently protected by the Bill, that was to say, that all grants of land which happened to include fisheries already made, and all such grants which might hereafter be made, would not be interfered with by the rules laid down in the Bill. With the exception of this declaration of right, there was nothing in the Bill to which he need now call attention. The details of the system for managing and controlling the fisheries were not contained in the Bill, but were left to be regulated by rules.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL had, when this Bill was first introduced, stated his concurrence in certain doubts which had been thrown out by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland as to whether the State did possess exclusive rights in all the Burmese fisheries, and had expressed an opinion that it was of somewhat doubtful expediency to subject to taxation an article which entered so largely into the food of the poorest classes, as did fish in British Burma. More than a year had since elapsed, the report of the Council's proceedings had been made public, and the Bill had been made generally known throughout the province to which it related. As no representations had been received from any private quarters, the Council might conclude, as the hon'ble mover of the Bill had told them, that no private rights would be interfered with, and that the interests of the public would not be injuriously affected by the Bill. Much stress had been laid on this point by the Select Committee on the Bill, and although he had a strong opinion that some clause should be inserted saving private rights in some more specific manner than was done in the section to which his hon'ble friend had just alluded, he had been induced, on these grounds, and on the assurance of the hon'ble mover that no such rights now existed in the province, to affix his signature to the report recommending that the Bill be passed. Since the presentation of the Committee's report, however, his hon'ble friend had placed in his hands the whole of the correspondence which had passed in connection with the measure. He found from these papers that, although there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether certain rights in some fisheries were not conferred on certain individuals by the Native Government in former years, and as to whether any such rights were in existence at the period of the British accession, there was no doubt whatever that these rights were invariably exercised subject to the State's demand for revenue, and that the receipts from fisheries had always formed not a very inconsiderable item of revenue in British Burma both before and after the annexation. It was clear then that the Bill did not inaugurate a new taxation, as MR. DALYELL was at one time disposed to believe, but that it merely gave legal sanction to an existing impost. He used the word "impost" advisedly, because, after reading the correspondence, he was quite unable to concur with the hon'ble Mr. Bayley, who on the last occasion on which the Bill was discussed seemed to think that the only question raised by the Bill was a question of property and not of taxation. He could not believe that any private right had ever been put forward to the deep-sea fisheries, and if such right was ever asserted by the State, it must have been in the exercise of its power of taxation and not of its ordinary rights of property. He also found from these papers that the only public right affected would be the right to take fish for domestic consumption from the State fisheries. The balance of evidence on this point was, however, decidedly in favour of the view that this right was conferred for the first time in 1864, and then only as a privilege under the fishery-rules published by the Chief Commissioner. He could quite understand, as the hon'ble mover had told them, that such a privilege had led to constant quarrels, litigation and crime, and he believed that a wise discretion had been exercised in withdrawing this privilege in the new rules framed three years ago. The Bill merely legalized these new rules, and it was satisfactory to know that, whereas, under the old rules, numerous complaints were made against the settlements, under the new rules but few appeals had been received, and these had referred, not to the provisions of the rules, but to the breach of those provisions. Then, as a measure of conservation, the Bill would very much improve the fisheries, and he should be glad to see these sections of the Bill put in force throughout the whole of British India. At the same time he still thought that the provisions of the Bill were somewhat restrictive of the growth of private rights, and that any such restrictions were objectionable in a province which, as it was expressed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland, had a great commercial future before it. MR. DALYELL could not believe that persons would not hesitate to invest capital in land, if they were aware that under the law the Government, or the lessees of the Government fisheries, had a right of property in all tanks, lakes and rivers within the boundaries of their purchase, and of course, also, a right of way over such lands to exercise their right of property. Therefore he should have been glad to see some provision in the Bill to meet such cases as these, and,

as he had already stated, to preserve any possible existing private rights. At the same time, although he believed that the powers taken were somewhat more arbitrary than was necessary, he was satisfied that they would be exercised with judgment and moderation by his hon'ble friend, with whom would rest the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND asked permission in one word to concur in what had fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell. When the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Bill, MR. SUTHERLAND ventured to take exception to the assertion in the preamble, namely, "that the exclusive right of fishing in British Burma by the custom of the country belongs to Government." He was bound to say, however, that he had nowhere seen that assertion disproved. He was therefore now ready to accept the preamble as correct, and he accordingly did not feel justified in offering any opposition to the Bill being passed.

With regard to the restrictions in the Bill, he certainly agreed with the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, but he hoped that the rules which might be issued would be framed in a liberal spirit, and with due regard to existing private rights.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY wished to add a few words in explanation, in regard to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell; for although he did not think the point was one deserving particular attention at this stage of the Bill, he wished to put himself right with the Council as to what he had before said respecting the right of taxation. The question was a question of name and not of substance. Whatever name might be given it, there could be no question that any private person who had the property would get from the fishery at least the same amount of revenue as the Government derived. The question was, not whether this impost should form part of the cost of production, but whether it should go into the hands of the Government or to private individuals.

As regards what his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell had said of deep-sea fisheries, MR. BAYLEY thought as a matter of fact it would be found that a great portion of these deep-sea fisheries were fisheries requiring the occupation of a portion of the fore-shore, and the proprietors of the fore-shore where the fishery was carried on could levy the same tax as the Government. He had no doubt that the owners of the land would require at least the same sum for this privilege as the Government where it was the proprietary. Therefore, as a matter of fact, it did not signify whether the impost was called a tax or revenue; it did not affect the consumers of the fish who had to pay it in some shape or other.

As regards the other provision of the Bill to which exception had been taken, it had been distinctly proved that, if there ever were some ancient grants of fisheries, they were resumed by the reigning dynasty whom we found in Burma; a few grants had possibly been made by that later dynasty, but this was doubtful, and at any rate all those grants were disused, and had become extinct by prescription since our occupation of the country some twenty years ago. As a matter of fact there were no existing rights except those conferred by grants of the British Government, which were expressly saved by the Bill. And as respects the future, the Government had the full option of making grants in any shape it liked, and of making grants of the fisheries either separately or with the land; whether or not the right to fisheries was included hereafter in a particular grant of land was a question for the grantee to see to when he got his grant.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said, as this Bill was in his charge in the early stages, and as before it went into Committee he had expressed some degree of sympathy with the doubts thrown out by his Hon'ble friends Mr. Dalyell and Mr. Sutherland, he wished now to express his entire concurrence with them in thinking that those doubts had been removed. The important part of the Bill was the preamble. If the rights asserted in the preamble belonged to the Crown, then all the rights and powers given to the Government might justly be taken; there was a basis of justice for the whole Bill, and the only remaining question was one of expediency—a question which it must be

for the Local Government to decide from time to time as the law was found to work. He considered that the statement contained in the preamble had been proved as satisfactorily as could be expected on such a subject by both positive and negative evidence. It was most useful that such doubts should have been expressed openly in Council, because the attention of those interested had by that means been called pointedly to the matter. The attention of the local officers had been called to the point, and they had with one accord expressed the opinion that the right to these fisheries belonged to the Crown. The attention also of private individuals had been called to the point and yet not a single person had come forward with any exception to the correctness of the statement in the preamble. MR. HOBHOUSE thought, therefore, that we might safely go forward with this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM entirely concurred with the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell that it was always a difficult matter with regard to deep-sea fisheries to limit the exact boundaries of such fisheries, because the fishermen residing at the sea-port were in the habit of going out several miles into the sea for such purpose, where by means of large nets they caught several maunds of fish of all sizes. Therefore, as regards the catching of fish in deep-sea waters and in large rivers, it was difficult for the local authorities and the officers of Government to investigate the rights of private individuals. No doubt the right of the Crown to levy taxation was one of the important rights which the Government must have. If the Council passed this Bill into law, he was sure, from the experience and judgment of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden and from what had fallen from other hon'ble members, that every justice and consideration would always be shown to the private rights of individuals, and HIS HIGHNESS had no doubt that this Bill would prove effectual in every respect.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN might venture to remark that the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley as to the general existence of a practice of raising revenue by making demands on fishermen for the use of lands in the neighbourhood of fisheries was quite correct; the right was exercised by landlords and zamíndárs along the whole coast of India. He was in a position to state that it was extensively exercised by the zamíndárs in Bengal. Last year, when coasting along the shore, he went beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction to a portion of the territories under the control of his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple, and he heard complaints of extortionate taxes being levied by the zamíndárs in Chittagong upon sea-fisheries: he found that the practice was to levy a heavy tax in the form of land-rent from persons repairing nets, hauling up boats, and curing fish. Many of the lessees of fisheries in British Burma occupied large pieces of land, and cured fish in such quantities as to supply the whole of Upper Burma, and a great deal of it also went into China, and they paid nothing for the right conferred, beyond the tax on their traps and nets. In Burma, where there were no zamíndárs, the State exercised the right which was recognized elsewhere as belonging to the owner of the land.

Further, as to the fears which had been expressed regarding the discouragement of investments in landed property in consequence of the declaration of the right of the Government to the fisheries in British Burma, he (MR. EDEN) would point out that in all grants of land already made by the Government, that right was distinctly reserved in the Bill, where it was provided that "nothing herein contained shall prejudice or derogate from any express grant of a right to fish heretofore made by the British Government." Consequently, when any person had taken such a grant, his right to fish would not be infringed; and in future a person in taking a grant of land would be in a position to make his own terms. If he desired also to have the right to the fisheries within his land, he could stipulate that his grant should include a grant of all the fisheries. The right to raise revenue from fisheries was not compulsory, but permissive, and it would be in the discretion of the officers of

the Government to state that a grant should include the right to the fisheries contained in the land, or otherwise : there was nothing to prevent any person from acquiring the full benefit of all rights to the fisheries in his land.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN introduced the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

The Bill had now been prepared and submitted to the members of the Council, and it would be seen that there was nothing in it which laid down any new right, or altered in any way the rights of the people in regard to the land, with one slight exception to which he should presently refer. The only question which had arisen in preparing this revision of the land-revenue system was the right of the people to the soil. There was no question as to the real position of the cultivator in regard to his fixity of tenure. Everybody admitted that he had practically, after twelve years' occupation, a full and complete title without any interference except as to the variation of his rent. But there was a difference of opinion as to what they should be called, whether proprietors, tenants, or occupiers. This difficulty had been got over by adopting a term which was neither the one nor the other, and calling such a cultivator a "landholder." The right given was that which every one agreed they possessed, and which it was desired to continue to them. Sections 6 and 7 of the Bill provided that any person who had been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously became a landholder, and as a landholder obtained a complete right to the land, which he could sell or pass in succession to his heirs, subject to the rate of assessment on the land fixed from time to time.

The alteration to which he had alluded as having been made in the present system was stated in the following sections of the Bill, which related to the relinquishment of his land by a landholder. As MR. EDEN had explained the other day, great difficulty arose from persons leaving their lands and returning after long absence and claiming to be placed in fresh occupation to the exclusion of the temporary owner. Under the Bill as drawn, the right was curtailed so far, that within a certain period after the Act coming into force, any person desiring to leave his land with retention of his right to re-occupy the land, must go through a certain form and give notice of his wish to retain that right to come back to the land at a future time, which must not exceed twelve years from the date of relinquishment. That was the only alteration in the present system made in the Bill. The rest of the Bill was taken up with giving formal effect to the rules at present in force in British Burma. The Settlement Rules were, it would be seen, very simple. Provision was made for the grant of waste-lands and their exemption from revenue whilst they were being brought into cultivation. The procedure had been left in great measure to be determined by rules to be framed under the Act, but in so far as it was defined in the Bill, it gave effect to the procedure now in force, and kept it in as simple a form as it could possibly be.

With regard to the other taxes provided for in the Bill, none of them were new: they were all taxes which had been in force for many years, and were regulated under rules which had not had the full force of law. As the Bill was drawn it met all the requirements of the case, and would give satisfaction to the people and the officers entrusted with the collection of the revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Eden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers in British Burma, and their employment therein.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law, relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature——The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Inglis and Dalyell, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth and the Mover.

On the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in law and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma——The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, and the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd March 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ; —
*The 23rd February* 1875.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Loan Act, 1875.
Burma Fisheries Act, 1875.
Inland Customs Act, 1875.
Indian Majority Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Burma Land and Revenue Bill, 1875.
Report of Select Committee and Amended Burma Courts Bill [No. 2], 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 5th March* 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 15th March 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY will first proceed to Delhi, where he will remain in Camp till the 29th.

HIS EXCELLENCY will afterwards visit Puttiala, and will arrive at Simla about the 2nd April 1875.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée in Camp at Delhi on Wednesday, the 17th March 1875, at 5 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

HIS EXCELLENCY will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names previously to the Commissioner of Delhi.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names very legibly written upon them. One card will be given at the door of the tent, the other at the moment of presentation.

Gentlemen entitled to the private Entrée at Government House will assemble in the drawing-room tent.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY of the Native Officers of the Regiments at Delhi by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

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## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 205.—APPOINTMENTS.—Munshi Mahammed Ismael, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Munshi Neaz Ahmed, transferred to the Kotah Government.

Munshi Kali Pergas, Tehsildar of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner until further orders.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 214.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 76.—The services of the Reverend W. H. Bray, late Officiating Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd instant.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FAMINE.

*Fort William, the 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 99.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, Officiating as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from this date.

### CUSTOMS AND SALT.

*The 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 7[illegible].—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Officiating Collector of Customs, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, from the date on which Mr. Synnott may avail himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 57, dated the 22nd ultimo.

### SURVEYS.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 152.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, furlough for one year, under Section 10*(a)* of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 28 *J.*—In continuation of Notification No. 51 J, dated 31st March 1871, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the addition to paragraph 65 of the Municipal Regulations in force in Bangalore, after the words "Public Government Offices," of the words "and buildings set apart for the personal occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore."

### POLITICAL.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 799 *P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of "Raja Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, upon Raj Coomar Seoraj Nundun Singh, of Seohur.

*No.* 801 *P.*—ERRATUM.—In the Appendix to Resolution No. 1740 P, dated 13th August 1874, publishing the names of Civil and Military Officers who had passed the "High Proficiency" and "Honor" tests in Arabic and Persian, the name of Captain C. E. Hunter should be omitted, that Officer having passed the "High Proficiency" Examination in Oordoo, and not in Persian, as stated therein.

### GENERAL.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 448*G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Raja Chunder Nath Roy, Bahadoor, of Nattore, of his appointment of Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from 15th January 1875.

The Raja of Nattore was granted an extension of 3 months' leave of absence from 15th October 1874, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

*No.* 450*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Kazi Syud Ahmed to be an Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge, *vice* the Raja of Nattore.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 1502.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of January* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1874 *and* 1873.

| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Govt. of India ... | 2,02,05,834 | 3,10,22,831 | 2,44,66,864 |
| Bengal ... | 2,63,97,091 | 1,99,04,940 | 2,38,61,922 |
| Assam ... | | | 26,18,846 |
| British Burmah ... | 20,28,920 | 23,38,260 | 30,74,204 |
| N.-W. Provinces .. | 2,83,71,281 | 2,49,13,572 | 2,30,15,253 |
| Oudh ... | 84,05,022 | 58,17,896 | 64,68,786 |
| Punjab ... | 1,24,96,717 | 1,20,15,630 | 1,43,76,284 |
| Bombay ... | 4,58,18,637 | 2,77,49,766 | 2,29,60,889 |
| Central Provinces ... | 95,33,679 | 74,89,818 | 50,20,585 |
| Madras ... | 2,98,89,452 | 2,46,77,160 | 2,30,41,214 |
| TOTAL ... | 18,31,46,633 | 15,59,29,873 | 14,89,04,847 |

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 1517.—Furlough out of India for twelve months is granted, under Section 7 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. H. Ronaldson, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

## MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 1518.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

| DATE. | Circles of Issue. | Currency Notes in Circulation. | Silver Coin Reserve. | Silver Bullion Reserve. | Gold Bullion Reserve. | Reserve in Government Securities. | Total Reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 28th February 1875 ... | Calcutta ... ... ... | 5,05,51,615 | 1,30,70,045 | 51,23,488 | 72,495 | 2,56,74,402 | 4,39,40,430 |
| Ditto .. ... | Madras ... ... ... | 95,94,790 | 31,11,334 | 3 | ... | 56,28,403 | 87,39,800 |
| Ditto . ... | Bombay ... ... ... | 3,04,31,665 | 70,19,587 | 54,44,889 | ... | 1,58,85,209 | 2,83,49,485 |
| Ditto ... ... | Allahabad ... ... ... | 67,94,855 | 85,29,919 | ... | ... | 30,03,291 | 1,15,33,210 |
| Ditto ... ... | Lahore ... ... ... | 59,29,500 | 53,17,663 | ... | ... | 32,00,037 | 85,17,700 |
| Ditto .. ... | Calicut ... ... ... | 22,73 775 | 11,21,251 | ... | ... | 10,00,059 | 21,21,310 |
| Ditto ... ... | Coconada ... ... ... | 14,65,520 | 8,77,286 | ... | ... | 6,00,059 | 14,77,345 |
| Ditto ... ... | Nagpore ... ... ... | 19,84,280 | 25,41,728 | ... | ... | 7,47,902 | 32,89,630 |
| Ditto ... ... | Kurrachee ... ... ... | 16,70,8 0 | 16,35,174 | ... | ... | 8,00,106 | 24,35,280 |
| Ditto ... ... | Akola ... ... ... | 5,80,300 | 4,62,850 | .. | ... | 4,00,000 | 8,62,850 |
| | TOTAL ... | 11,12,67,040 | 4,36,86,837 | 1,05,68,180 | 72,495 | 5,69,39,528 | 11,12,67,040 |

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 1519.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read a letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, No. 582, dated 9th October 1874, being a report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1873-74.

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The average circulation of the Government Paper Currency at the end of each month during the year 1873-74 was £11,145,191, being less by £1,718,846 (15·42 per cent.) than the average of 1872-73 and by £270,533 (2·43 per cent.) than the average of 1871-72, and being more by £1,602,522 (14·38 per cent.) than the average of 1870-71.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average 1870-71 | ... | £ 9,813,222 |
| „ 1871-72 | ... | „ 11,415,744 |
| „ 1872-73 | ... | „ 12,864,037 |
| „ 1873-74 | ... | „ 11,145,191 |

It was observed, in reviewing the operations of the year 1872-73, that the average for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 was affected by the investment in securities of £2,700,000 of the reserve towards the close of the former of those years.

It is therefore with the year 1870-71, the year before the occurrence of this great disturbing cause, that the advance of the average up to 1873-74 should be measured.

It is, however, more useful and instructive to observe the variations in the minimum amount of the circulation in successive seasons, than yearly averages, and for this purpose to take the calendar rather than the financial year, the period, 31st March, when the financial year closes, occurring in the season January to April, when the circulation is at the lowest.

The lowest amount of the circulation in each of the past 5 years stated in lakhs of rupees has been as follows:—

| | Lakhs. | In the month of |
|---|---|---|
| 1870 | ... 856·9 | ... June. |
| 1871 | ... 1007·3 | ... February. |
| 1872 | ... 1071·8 | ... January. |
| 1873 | ... 1085·6 | ... April. |
| 1874 | ... 920·1 | ... March. |

The above figures afford the means of gauging more accurately the effect on the circulation of the increase in the investment made in January 1872.

In that month, before the investment was made, the circulation amounted to 1071·8 lakhs; the effect of the investment was to raise the circulation to 1308·1 lakhs.

The circulation rose further, and in the month of June 1872 reached the extreme amount of 1350·8 lakhs.

It fell in the following season (April 1873) to a point but 14 lakhs above that at which it stood before the investment.

It may be observed that, between June 1870 and January 1872, before the investment was made, the circulation went up by more than two millions and fell in March 1874 to a point more than 1½ million below the amount at the time immediately before the investment was made.

These fluctuations must be referred to some cause other than the addition to the investment made in January 1872. The efficient cause is to be found in the variations in the amount of the general cash balances of the Government.

The lowest amount of the monthly cash balances in each of the past five years has been as follows:—

| | *Millions.* | |
|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 10·7 | in October. |
| 1871 | 15·2 | in January. |
| 1872 | 16·6 | n October. |
| 1873 | 14·1 | „ |
| 1874 | 11·7 | „ |

It would seem that a variation of three millions in the Treasury balances causes a corresponding variation of about one million in the paper currency circulation.

The fluctuations in the circulation and in the Treasury balances due to season may be observed to occur at different times of the year, the circulation being at its lowest in the early part, the cash balances of the Government being at their lowest in the latter part, of the year.

At the commencement of the year 1873-74 the amount of the circulation was 1113·5 lakhs, it rose to 1208·7 lakhs in the month of September, and stood at 925 lakhs at the close of the year.

The fall of 284 lakhs which occurred in the latter half of the year, so far as it was not due to the ordinary harvest demand for silver, is to be ascribed to the diminution of the cash balances in connection with the efforts of the Government to provide food and employment for the people of the northern and western districts of Bengal threatened with famine from the failure of their ordinary crops.

The largeness of the rice crop of British Burmah, coupled with the increase of price due to the scarcity in Bengal and to the rapidity with which the purchases of the Government at Rangoon were pushed on, necessitated the remittance from India to British Burmah of an unusual amount of specie: the amount of silver coin so remitted was 274 lakhs, namely, 146 on Government and 128 on private account.

The large amount of the Government expenditure in Calcutta and in different parts of Bengal in connection with these operations occasioned a large increase in the local value of money, and attracted silver from Bombay and Madras, which became the cheapest sources of supply. Owing to the peculiar character of the rise in the value of money which was due to a demand for internal consumption, to be met in the main from existing cash accumulations, the ordinary effect in causing a rise in sterling exchange and stimulating the importation of bullion was slow and indirect in operation.

Every effort was at the same time being made to concentrate in Bengal all available cash reserves of the Government, the same being required not only for the direct and indirect expenditure connected with the famine and to provide the means of meeting the possible wants of districts in which distress was anticipated, but also to pay for the unusually large crop of opium then maturing.

It thus occurred that, while in every province, except Burmah and Bengal, a large reduction occurred in the district cash balances, in Bengal they increased by 50 lakhs of rupees, and the note circulation of the Calcutta Circle was reduced by a less amount than that of any other, with the exception of the minor offices of Calicut and Coconada.

The fall in the circulation in the remaining offices between 30th September 1873 and 31st March 1874 was as follows:—

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... | 4·5 |
| Madras ... ... | 45·2 |
| Bombay ... ... | 124·1 |
| Allahabad ... ... | 32·2 |
| Lahore ... ... | 14·4 |
| Nagpore ... ... | 27·5 |
| Kurrachee ... ... | 6·8 |
| Akola ... ... | 25·7 |
| | 280·4 |

Although the circulation of the Calcutta Office was maintained throughout this period, the coin reserves of the Currency Department in Calcutta were heavily drawn upon, and were maintained at no higher amount than was necessary to give full security for the convertibility on demand of the notes in circulation.

This occurred in two ways—*first*, by the continuous issue of notes at Calcutta against payments made (principally in notes) to the office of issue at Bombay; *secondly*, by the issue of notes against silver bullion tendered to the Mint for coinage.

The amount of notes issued against bullion in Calcutta in this period of six months was Rs. 99,12,000; the increase in the amount of bullion held by the Currency Department in Calcutta between 30th September and 31st March was Rs. 44,12,000.

Owing to the very active exertions of the Mint Master in the execution of the coinage thus thrown upon him, the Head Commissioner was able throughout this season to accord to importers the accommodation of receiving for their bullion notes payable on demand so soon as the Mint could receive and assay the bullion, and the Government of India had no occasion to have recourse to the provisions of the laws relating to currency and coinage, which authorise the assignment to mint and bullion certificates of a term of currency sufficient to allow of the conversion of the bullion into coin.

The maintenance of the amount of the Calcutta circulation during this period of pressure was aided by the larger proportion of notes which it was found convenient to hold as part of the district cash balances in Lower Bengal.

This is illustrated by the following statement showing the proportion of Notes and Coin held by Government Treasuries on the 31st March 1874.

| GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. | Cash. | Notes. | Amount at disposal of Bank, details not known. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Government of India | 1,38,35,457 | 5,12,055 | 81,24,337 |
| Lower Bengal ... | 2,06,62,983 | 50,05,257 | ... |
| N. W. Provinces ... | 1,41,39,618 | 17,27,485 | ... |
| Oudh ... | 37,79,178 | 4,20,270 | ... |
| Punjab ... | 98,11,928 | 6,71,840 | ... |
| Madras ... | 1,98,55,079 | 29,33,925 | 36,64,423 |
| Bombay ... | 1,87,29,684 | 10,29,760 | 75,25,908 |
| Central Provinces ... | 38,62,216 | 3,00,815 | ... |
| British Burmah ... | 48,80,629 | 2,50,625 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 10,95,56,722 | 1,28,52,032 | 1,93,14,668 |

That this was found convenient is accounted for—first, by the absolutely larger amount of these balances as already noticed; secondly, by the fact that the people of Bengal have been much more accustomed to the use of paper money than those of other parts of India; and thirdly, by the greater efforts of the Accountant General for Bengal to provide notes at District Treasuries for the use of the public.

The following statement shows the value of notes issued in each year from 1862 which were outstanding on the 31st December 1873, compared with the value on 31st December 1872: the values here given include the value of all notes issued by the issue department of each office, although not issued to the public, as well as notes received back from the public, but not yet cancelled:—

| YEAR. | Value outstanding 31st December 1872. | Value outstanding 31st December 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1862 ... ... | 6,35,400 | 5,97,260 |
| 1863 ... ... | 2,45,120 | 2,22,790 |
| 1864 ... ... | 2,95,650 | 2,57,421 |
| 1865 ... .. | 4,06,300 | 3,44,770 |
| 1866 ... ... | 5,47,080 | 4,38,980 |
| 1867 ... ... | 9,15,430 | 6,76,090 |
| 1868 ... ... | 15,96,990 | 11,88,460 |
| 1869 ... .. | 42,55,070 | 19,13,980 |
| 1870 ... ... | 94,65,780 | 41,45,130 |
| 1871 ... ... | 2,36,33,980 | 68,51,070 |
| 1872 ... .. | 11,43,76,165 | 2,14,51,985 |
| 1873 ... ... | ... | 12,34,28,805 |

The following sums have been paid to the public on indemnity bonds for value of wrongly joined and mutilated Notes and half and entire Notes

lost either by accident or in transit through the post:—

| CIRCLE. | Wrongly joined, mutilated, and half notes. | Entire notes. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | 27,250 | 1,020 |
| Madras ... | 7,820 | 460 |
| Bombay ... | 15,810 | ... |
| Allahabad ... | 4,960 | 420 |
| Lahore ... | 6,080 | 1,200 |
| Calicut ... | 1,655 | ... |
| Nagpore ... | 1,720 | ... |
| Kurrachee ... | 1,755 | 200 |
| Akola ... | 575 | ... |

The only cases of forgery reported in the course of the year occurred at Bombay. In one instance a forged note for Rs. 1,000 was presented at the Currency Office for payment. In three other cases single forged notes, in two instances for Rs. 100 each and in one case for Rs. 50, were presented at the Currency Office for inspection.

The special attention of the Government of Bombay has been given to the comparative prevalence at Bombay of this form of crime.

The condition of the copper coin circulating in Calcutta having long been unsatisfactory, the Government of India offered in March last an allowance of ½ an anna in the rupee for obliterated pice brought to the Calcutta Currency Office or to the Mint in parcels of not less than Rs. 50 worth.

A large amount of worn coin has been withdrawn from circulation under this arrangement, but the matter belongs rather to the current year.

The agency of the Currency Department has been employed in facilitating the issue to the public of small silver and copper coin. The amount so issued in the course of the year has been as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Half-Rupees ... .. | 3,88,329 |
| Quarter-Rupees ... ... | 5,23,742 |
| One-eighth Rupees ... | 3,29,395 |
| Copper ... ... | 14,626 |
| TOTAL ... | 12,56,092 |

The amount of coin paid away at the Calcutta Currency Office in the last six months of the year 1873-74, in excess of the amount tendered for notes, was Rs. 3,63,98,445.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| This was met by coin received from the Currency Office at Allahabad ... | 1,10,00,000 |
| from Madras ... | 21,00,000 |
| from the Mint .. | 55,00,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,86,00,000 |

the remainder being supplied from the coin reserve held at Calcutta at the beginning of this period.

The result of the year's administration of this department is satisfactory, as proving the adequacy of the arrangements for meeting its engagements while continuing, under circumstances of considerable pressure, to issue notes against bullion.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 1520.—In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 26 and Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notification No. 1756, dated 8th March 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. From and after the 1st of April 1875, the fees chargeable under the above-mentioned Act shall be denoted only by adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees."

2. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 27th February* 1875.

*No.* 222 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 1st March* 1875.

*No* 223 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Captain Charles Denroche Swete, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 224 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Dawson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Lestock Boileau Jones, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 2nd March* 1875.

*No.* 225 *of* 1875 —The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Thomas Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers,—for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 226 *of* 1875.—Sepoy Jodh Sing, of the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), declared unfit for further service on account of injuries received in the execution of his duty, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree, *viz.*, Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 227 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 22nd August 1872).

Lieutenant A. O. Green, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), Secretary, Torpedo and Defence Committee, Calcutta,—date of arrival at Fort William, 28th January 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 28th July 1874).

*No.* 228 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 3, dated the 5th February 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extension of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

*Permitted to return.*

Captain W. L. Noverre.
Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler.
Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Craster.
Captain E. Newbery.
Colonel A. B. Johnson.
Captain B. Lovett, C. S. I.

*Granted extensions of Leave.*

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Packe, 6 months, sick certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Montgomerie,—6 months. sick certificate.

Captain W. G Murray,—6 months, sick certificate.

Captain H. Thompson,—1 month, private affairs.

Major J. W. O'Dowda,—6 months, private affairs.

*Retirement.*

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. R. Blair,—22nd October 1874.

*No.* 229 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant James Butler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, British Burmah,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 230 *of* 1875.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

*7th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Sewnath Opudia, to be Subadar from the 11th October 1874, *vice* Subadar Major Bhinick Sing, deceased

Havildar Lulloo Doobey, to be Jemadar from the 1st May 1874, *vice* Babooah Sing, promoted.

Goordut Singh is appointed Jemadar on probation, *vice* Sewnath Opudia, promoted.

*No.* 231 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel A. W. Macintire, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major General H. W. Blake, or until further orders.

*No.* 232 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Kirkwood Comber, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade, Deputy Commissioner, Assam,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Officiating 1st Class, Woon District, Hyderabad,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Lionel Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, of the General List Infantry, Quartermaster, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 233 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Home Department, No. 194, dated 26th February 1875, the services of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. B. Walton, of the Madras Staff Corps, late District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the 4th February 1875.

*No.* 234 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on return from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from 18th February 1875, and until further orders; junior officers acting in higher grades, reverting to their proper places in the Department.

*No.* 235 *of* 1875.—The following Administrative Battalion Order issued to the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

*Dated the 12th January* 1875.—Making the following appointment:

*Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Vincent Richards, to be Honorary Surgeon.

*No.* 236 *of* 1875.—Rookminee, widow of Sepoy Munneeram Panday, of the late 31st (now the 2nd) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the third class order of merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 14th November 1874.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 237 *of* 1875.—Major Franklin Prestage, Commandant of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for eight months.

*No.* 238 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

*Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Captain James Brander, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave to Europe of Major F. Prestage, or until further orders.

*No.* 239 *of* 1875.—Quarter Master James Dods, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for ten months.

*No.* 240 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Colour Sergeant Henry William Hallett, to officiate as Quarter Master during the absence on leave to Europe of Quarter Master J. Dods, or until further orders.

*No.* 241 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days from the 10th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 242 *of* 1875.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the warrant grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the dates specified:—

| RANK AND NAMES. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Permanent.* | | | |
| Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor Thomas Gregory. | Conductor ... | Dec. 8, 1874 | *Vice* Conductor T. Lally, retired. |
| Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor James Graves. | Do. ... | Dec. 18, 1874 | *Vice* Conductor A. Campbell, reduced to Sub-Conductor. |
| Magazine Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Robert Giltrap. | Sub-Conductor on probation. | Dec. 7, 1874 | *Vice* Sub-Conductor R. G. Halliday, remanded to regimental duty. |
| Magazine Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Andrew Gallagher. | Do. ... | Dec. 8, 1874 | *Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Gregory, promoted. |
| *Temporary.* | | | |
| Sub-Conductor James J Rackstraw... | Offg. Conductor | Nov. 18, 1874 | *Vice* Conductor G. Palmer, on furlough. |
| Sub-Conductor Thomas Hunt ... | Do. ... | Dec. 11, 1874 | *Vice* Conductor T. Heathcoate, on furlough. |
| Sub-Conductor John Beatty ... | Do. ... | Dec. 14, 1874 | *Vice* Conductor N. Thorburn, on furlough. |
| Sub-Conductor Alexander McDonald | Do. ... | Dec. 18, 1874 | *Vice* Officiating Conductor J. Graves, promoted, and Conductor J. Rimmer, on furlough. |
| Magazine Sergeant Thomas Ratcliffe | Offg. Sub-Conductor. | Nov. 18, 1874 | *Vice* Sub Conductor J. J. Rackstraw, Officiating as Conductor. |
| Magazine Sergeant James Combe ... | Do. ... | Dec. 7, 1874 | *Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor R. Giltrap, promoted, and Sub-Conductor A. McDonald, acting as Conductor. |
| Magazine Sergeant George Preston... | Do. ... | Dec. 11, 1874 | *Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Hunt, Officiating as Conductor. |
| Magazine Sergeant John Carson ... | Do. ... | Dec. 14, 1874 | *Vice* Sub-Conductor J. Beatty Officiating as Conductor. |

*No.* 243 *of* 1875.—Ruttoo, widow of Havildar Futtehdeen, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd class order of merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 28th December 1870.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

This cancels that part of G. G. O. No. 678 of 1874 admitting Rutto to pension.

*The 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 244 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st March 1875, the services of Surgeon R. G. Mathew, late Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, were at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 18th March to the 10th September 1874.

*No.* 245 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers, who have been employed on special duty since 1869, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department:—

Surgeon T. Lewis, M. B., of the British Medical Service.

Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M. B., of the Indian Medical Service.

*No.* 246 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Francis Henry Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 247 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment:—

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Major R. C. Sterndale, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, or until further orders.

*No.* 248 *of* 1875.—The following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, which is in reply to an enquiry relating to Officers who held saleable Commissions on the 1st November 1871, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. No. 21. INDIA OFFICE; LONDON, 28*th January* 1875.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—In reply to your letter No. 225, dated 20th November 1874, I have, after communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to inform you that—

1.—An Officer exchanging to the Staff Corps after 1st November 1871, would, on retirement otherwise than upon a pension, be entitled to the full value (Regulation and over Regulation) of the Commission held by him on 1st November 1871.

2.—An Officer so exchanging and eventually retiring from the Staff Corps upon a pension, would be entitled to the over Regulation value of the Commission held on 1st November 1871, in the same manner as if he retired to full or half pay from the regiment from which he was transferred.

3.—An Officer transferred from a non-purchase regiment would receive the compensation for loss of bonus belonging to the position which he occupied on 1st November 1871.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

*No.* 249 *of* 1875.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

| Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Permanent* | | | |
| Magazine Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Hogan. | Sub-Conductor, on probation. | Feb. 26, 1875 | *Vice* Sub-Conductor J. W. Watson, placed on the seconded list. |
| *Temporary.* | | | |
| Magazine Sergeant John Johnson. | Offg. Sub-Conductor. | Ditto | *Vice* Offg. Sub-Conductor Hogan, promoted. |

*No.* 250 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. N. Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 25th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Dickins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 25th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Dandridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th February 1875.

Major F. Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th February 1875.

Captain W. L. Noverre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1875.

Captain W. C. Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 25th February 1875.

Lieutenant F. C. Burton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th February 1875.

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th February 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 29th March 1873).

*No.* 251 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

35*th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Ranjeh Khan to be Subadar from the 15th December 1874, *vice* Shaick Hossein Bux, "Bahadoor," invalided.

45*th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Color Havildar Indur to be Jemadar from the 1st May 1874, *vice* Mohesa, transferred to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*No.* 252 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

*Army Commissariat Department.*

Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd class, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 253 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Aubrey DeVere Alexander, of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—6th December 1873.

*The* 5*th March* 1875.

*No.* 254 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Renton, Madras Staff Corps, 27th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bannerman Ramsay, Madras Staff Corps, 27th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel John Richardson Auldjo, Bengal Staff Corps, 28th February 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel James Langford Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Lieutenant Colonel Goodson Adye, Madras Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clyde Fletcher, Madras Staff Corps, 4th March 1875.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles William Cox, Madras Staff Corps, 4th March 1875.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Imlach Bett, Madras Staff Corps, 5th March 1875.

*No.* 255 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Augustus Arthur Currie,—2nd March 1875.
Major Robert Stannus Graves,—2nd March 1875.

*No.* 256 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Alexander John Colvin Birch,—2nd March 1875.
Captain George Augustus Way,—5th March 1875.
Captain Osmond Barnes,—5th March 1875.

*No.* 257 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel B. Walton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1237 of 1874,—Australia, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.
Major H. F. Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 31 of 1875,—Australia, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.
Captain (Brevet Major) C. E. Bates, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 193 of 1875,—Thibet, 1st February 1875, from Bombay.

*No.* 258 *of* 1875.—G. G. O. No. 221, dated the 26th February 1875, is cancelled.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868, granted to Captain J. Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, 3rd Grade Assistant Commissioner, Assam, in G. G. O. No. 84 of the 22nd January 1875, will therefore hold good.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## ESTATE NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 5th March* 1875.

Martin Mackinnon Hill, Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, died 14th December 1874 at Sitapur, Oudh, intestate. Rs. 1,208-14-1 deposited on the 1st March 1875. Next of kin—Father, Major-General George Mytton Hill, Montague House, Leyland Road, Lee, Kent.

All claims against the above estate must be submitted before the 5th May 1875.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 2nd March* 1875.

*No.* 97.—Mr. G. A. MacCutchan, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Central India, is confirmed in his appointment.

*The 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 99.—Baboo Sat Cowrie Mookerjee, Apprentice Accountant, Bengal, is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and transferred to British Burmah.

*No.* 100.—Mr. G. W. K. Martin, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Central Provinces to Port Blair.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 101.—The appointment, by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, of Captain T. J. Willans, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Trevor on privilege leave, is confirmed.

## TELEGRAPH.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 98.—Mr. R. S. Brough, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the period he may be employed on special duty in British Burmah.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

All Notifications or other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* should be sent to the Press not later than 3 o'clock every Friday afternoon. Matter received after that hour will not appear in the following Saturday's Gazette, unless specially certified by a Secretary or Under or Assistant Secretary to be extremely urgent.

Papers intended for the Gazette Supplement should be sent to the Press not later than Thursday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement only ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the *Gazette* ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the Supplement, when available separately ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

### NOTICE.

All covers intended for the Camp of the Viceroy during His Excellency's stay at Delhi en route to Simla should be addressed:—

"Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

E. BARING, *Captain,*
*Private Secy. to the Viceroy.*

GOVT. HOUSE, CALCUTTA,
*The 5th Mar.* 1875.

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 27th February* 1875.

*No.* 67.—Mr. J. B. Daly, Supervisor, having been transferred from the Bundelcund to the Mhow Division, while on privilege leave, has been granted, from the 14th instant, seven days as joining time under Chapter VIII, paras. 1 and 2 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. Daly joined his Division on the 21st idem.

*No.* 68.—Keeho Mahadeo, Overseer, 1st Grade, availed himself of one month's privilege leave, granted him in this Administration Notification No. 43 of the 12th December 1874, on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

*No.* 69.—Sergeant W. T. Tobin, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Northern Road Division on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and directed to proceed to Rangoon in accordance with Government Notification No. 13 of the 7th January 1875.

A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—MILITARY.

*Camp Jeypore, the 1st March* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{695}{28}$ *M.*—LEAVE.—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 17th February* 1875.

*No.* 13.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant F. Spratt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, from 10th October to 20th November 1874.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 8.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, recently engaged on Famine Relief Works, reported his arrival on the 8th instant, and has been posted to the Allahabad Special Military Works, which he joined on the same day.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 9.—The following promotion is made in the Lower Subordinate Establishment:—

Mongie Lall, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, from Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, to Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.*,
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

## HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 1st March* 1875.

Mr. A. S. Gasper, Assistant Registrar of the High Court, has obtained one month and twenty-two days' privilege leave of absence from this day, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 43.—Mr. S. Geoghegan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India four months' leave in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 26 of the 17th July 1874.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 44.—Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is permitted to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

*No.* 45.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 511 of the 10th September 1874, Mr. T. E Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

*No.* 46.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

*The 1st March* 1875.

*No.* 47.—The under-mentioned Temporary Upper Subordinates of the Northern Bengal State Railway are permitted to resign their appointments with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. E. Lawrence, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from 6th January 1875.

Mr. H. Fewings, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from 15th January 1875.

Mr. P. Rayson, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, from 13th January 1875.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 48.—Mr. M. McInerny, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
*Director of State Railways.*

## HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mhow, the 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 6.—Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Holkar State Railway in Director's Notification No. 118, dated 22nd December 1874, reported his arrival at Khundwa on the 18th February 1875, and is posted temporarily to the Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st February 1875.

*No.* 7.—Mr. M. Trodden, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, in place of Mr. A. Franke, Sub-Store-keeper, transferred to Indore.

*No.* 8.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Indore to Choral Chowkie, to take charge of the Store Depôt established there.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
*Engineer-in-Chief,*
*Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 27th February* 1875.

*No.* 19.—Lalla Mungul Sain, Accountant, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 7, dated 30th January 1875, on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1875.

*No.* 20.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 11, dated 13th February 1875, on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1875.

*No.* 21.—Mr. J. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravee Section to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 22nd February* 1875.

*No.* 38.—Mr. T. C. Marshall, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghorkee Division, returned from the privilege and departmental leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3, dated 4th January 1875, on the forenoon of the 11th instant, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is therefore cancelled.

*No.* 40.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 9th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 41.—Mr. G. Ward, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, is granted six months' leave without allowances, with effect from the afternoon of this date.

*No.* 42.—Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted sixty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.;*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 25th February* 1875.

*No.* 278*E.*—Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, was absent on privilege leave from 25th January to 21st February 1875, inclusive.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## WANTED

A Draftsman. Salary Rs. 80. Apply to Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdura, *viâ* Lahore.

R. T. MALLET,
*Superintendent of Works.*

## WANTED

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession with the capacity for managing work-people. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle I. W., N. W. Provinces.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 22nd, 1875 .. | 2,62,596 | | 32,84,761 | 81,927 | 57,23,487 |
| " 23rd " .. | 5,30,122 | | 38,14,883 | 53,340 | 56,23,487 |
| " 24th " ... | | | 38,14,883 | 66,884 | 54,23,487 |
| " 25th " ... | 4,297 | ... | 38,19,180 | 59,310 | 53,23,487 |
| " 26th " ... | ... | | 38,19,180 | 56,512 | 52,23,487 |
| " 27th " ... | | 2,15,839 | 36,16,645 | 2,04,148 | 51,23,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 1st March* 1875.

H HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Mint Master.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 3rd March* 1875.

NOTICE.—Mr. G. W. Moultrie and Mr. Thomas Smith having obtained leave of absence to Europe, the Directors have in consequence made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. F. A. Gillam to be Acting Agent at Bombay.

Mr. T. Dyson, Agent at Lucknow, to be Agent at Moulmein.

Mr. A. F. Carr, Acting Agent at Umritsur, to be Acting Agent at Lucknow.

Mr. J. J. Hills, Accountant at Delhi, to act as Agent at Umritsur.

Mr. P. D. Harrison, of Head Office, has been appointed an Assistant Accountant at the Rangoon Branch.

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | | 16,06,050 | 13 | 1 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 1,33,42,362 4 2 | 3,30,17,886 | 7 | 3 |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... | 1,96,75,524 3 1 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | | 2,84,22,458 | 12 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | | 5,17,747 | 15 | 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | | 5,65,071 | 13 | 7 |
| TOTAL ... | | 8,61,29,215 | 13 | 9 |

| ASSETS. | | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... .. | | 1,76,05,423 | 4 | 10 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches .. | | 80,96,850 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... . | | 28,71,282 | 2 | 4 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | | 1,96,47,361 | 10 | 2 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | | 10,72,756 | 1 | 1 |
| Stamps .. ... | | 13,239 | 0 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | | 98,425 | 2 | 0 |
| Sundries ... ... | | 16,911 | 8 | 0 |
| Bullion ... ... | | 8,65,061 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 5,02,87,309 | 14 | 0 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... | 1,29,50,800 3 0 | 3,58,41,905 | 15 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... | 2,28,91,105 12 9 | | | |
| TOTAL ... | | 8,61,29,215 | 13 | 9 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 4th March* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1875.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 5 per cent. Loan | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | of 1870. | of 1871. | of 1872. | | 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | |
| Balance of 15th February 1875 ... ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,03,500 | 1,64,53,400 | 1,11,12,200 | 1,26,76,100 | 1,05,100 | 37,88,900 | 2,48,000 | 3,22,46,000 | 5,05,40,200 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 13,90,51,305 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1875 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 6,000 | 25,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 32,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1875 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 600 | 1,500 | 500 | ... | .. | ... | 1,70,300 | 1,49,500 | ... | ... | 3,22,400 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1875 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,800 | 22,300 | 24,700 | 13,000 | ... | 13,500 | 2,000 | 2,40,000 | 3,54,600 | . | ... | 6,71,900 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,06,300 | 1,64,76,300 | 1,11,44,400 | 1,27,14,600 | 1,05,100 | 38,02,400 | 2,50,000 | 3,26,56,300 | 5,10,44,300 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 14,00,77,605 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 71,000 | 22,000 | 19,500 | ... | 8,700 | 5,000 | 58,200 | 26,800 | ... | ... | 2,11,200 |
| Balance on 28th February 1875. . ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,06,300 | 1,64,05,300 | 1,11,22,400 | 1,26,95,100 | 1,05,100 | 37,93,700 | 2,45,000 | 3,25,98,100 | 5,10,17,500 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 13,98,66,405 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1874, enfaced from India 2,103 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,033 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 1st January | 1875 to 15th | Jan. 1875 | „ | „ | 6 | „ | „ | „ | 16 | „ |
| „ | 16th „ | „ to 31st | „ | „ | „ | 7 | „ | „ | „ | 7 | „ |
| „ | 1st February | „ to 15th | Feb. | „ | „ | 5 | „ | „ | „ | 7 | „ |
| „ | 16th „ | to 28th | „ | „ | „ | 10 | „ | „ | „ | 2 | „ |
| | | | | | | 2,131 | | | | 2,065 lakhs. | |
| | | | | | | 2,065 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Balance against India | ... 66 | | | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 3rd March 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

# COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*No. 1458.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of October 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.*

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Oct. 1873. | April to Oct. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue ... | 21,404,000 | 8,942,272 | 8,826,656 | ... | 115,616 |
| II.—Tributes ... | 726,000 | 391,951 | 373,707 | ... | 18,244 |
| III.—Forest ... | 606,000 | 228,398 | 241,153 | 12,755 | ... |
| IV.—Excise ... | 2,286,000 | 1,348,539 | 1,345,832 | ... | 2,707 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes ... | ... | 18,252 | 2,380 | ... | 15,872 |
| VI.—Customs ... | 2,738,000 | 1,362,579 | 1,387,182 | 24,603 | ... |
| VII.—Salt ... | 6,079,000 | 3,353,252 | 3,287,759 | ... | 65,493 |
| VIII.—Opium ... | 7,615,000 | 4,727,093 | 4,860,150 | 133,057 | ... |
| IX.—Stamps ... | 2,708,000 | 1,589,507 | 1,642,257 | 52,750 | ... |
| X.—Mint ... | 124,000 | 9,579 | 179,844 | 170,265 | ... |
| XI.—Post Office ... | 695,000 | 410,420 | 412,164 | 1,744 | ... |
| XII.—Telegraph up to August ... | 241,200 | 84,703 | 97,165 | 12,462 | ... |
| | 333,000 | 217,155 | 197,296 | ... | 19,859 |
| XIII.—Law and Justice ... | 201,000 | 100,433 | 95,255 | ... | 5,178 |
| XIV.—Marine ... | 447,000 | 193,326 | 252,427 | 59,101 | ... |
| XV.—Interest ... | 584,400 | 105,609 | 101,122 | ... | 4,487 |
| XVI.—Pensions ... | 322,000 | 153,004 | 209,461 | 56,457 | ... |
| XVII.—Gain by Exchange | 187,000 | 109,715 | 92,462 | ... | 17,253 |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 47,296,600 | 23,345,787 | 23,604,272 | 258,485 | ... |
| Army Receipts ... | 870,000 | 492,307 | 441,888 | ... | 50,419 |
| Public Works, Ordinary ... | 64,300 | 42,271 | 25,462 | ... | 16,8 9 |
| Irrigation Receipts | 491,000 | 238,870 | 242,735 | 3,865 | ... |
| State Railways ... | 95,000 | 16,725 | 52,469 | 35,744 | ... |
| Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ... | 7,387,000 | 3,446,403 | 4,429,938 | 983,535 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 56,203,900 | 27,582,363 | 28,796,764 | 1,214,401 | ... |
| England, including Army and Public Works ... | 167,100 | 133,911 | 202,803 | 68,892 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 56,371,000 | 27,716,274 | 28,999,567 | 1,283,293 | ... |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Oct. 1873. | April to Oct. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ... ... | 2,917,000 | 1,400,677 | 1,497,593 | 96,916 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds ... ... ... | 359,000 | 261,847 | 223,010 | ... | 38,837 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... ... | 262,000 | 149,980 | 173,755 | 23,775 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 2,509,400 | 1,350,799 | 1,356,091 | 5,292 | ... |
| 5.—Forest ... ... ... ... ... | 440,000 | 223,683 | 235,023 | 11,340 | ... |
| 6.—Excise ... ... ... ... ... | 87,000 | 79,802 | 50,355 | ... | 29,447 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,148 | ... | ... | 2,148 |
| 8.—Customs ... ... ... ... ... | 186,000 | 105,075 | 100,852 | ... | 4,223 |
| 9.—Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 490,000 | 269,112 | 266,429 | ... | 2,683 |
| 10.—Opium ... ... ... ... ... | 2,115,000 | 1,688,630 | 2,017,727 | 329,097 | ... |
| 11.—Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 70,500 | 41,568 | 38,440 | ... | 3,128 |
| 12.—Mint ... ... ... ... ... | 82,000 | 32,397 | 150,106 | 117,709 | ... |
| 13.—Post Office ... ... ... ... | 733,600 | 416,942 | 446,279 | 29,337 | ... |
| 14.—Telegraph up to August ... ... ... | 382,100 | 127,814 | 132,128 | 4,314 | ... |
| 15.—Administration ... ... ... ... | 1,191,500 | 709,692 | 689,451 | ... | 20,241 |
| 16.—Minor Departments ... ... ... ... | 283,600 | 148,247 | 144,682 | ... | 3,565 |
| 17.—Law and Justice ... ... ... ... | 2,277,000 | 1,289,689 | 1,313,288 | 23,599 | ... |
| 18.—Marine ... ... ... ... ... | 383,200 | 193,082 | 220,577 | 27,495 | ... |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... ... ... | 158,100 | 88,831 | 90,983 | 2,152 | ... |
| 20.—Medical Services ... ... ... ... | 180,200 | 102,975 | 107,472 | 4,497 | ... |
| 21.—Political Agencies ... ... ... ... | 402,000 | 161,605 | 181,136 | 19,531 | ... |
| 22.—Allowances and Assignments ... ... ... | 1,702,600 | 746,862 | 713,023 | ... | 33,839 |
| 24.—Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 700,000 | 320,728 | 381,723 | 60,995 | ... |
| 25.—Loss by Exchange ... ... ... ... | 746,000 | 554,109 | 413,318 | ... | 140,791 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 44,800 | 23,388 | 54,072 | 30,684 | ... |
| 27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ... ... | 5,030,000 | 2,908,225 | 3,020,785 | 112,560 | ... |
| 28.—Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | 2,522,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 26,254,600 | 13,397,907 | 14,018,298* | 620,391 | ... |
| Army Charges ... ... ... ... ... | 11,869,700 | 6,599,376 | 6,541,769 | ... | 57,607 |
| Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ... ... | 2,421,200 | 1,179,579 | 1,106,548 | ... | 73,031 |
| Do. do. Extraordinary (including Railways) ... ... | 3,420,000 | 1,300,923 | 1,582,140 | 281,217 | ... |
| Land and Supervision ... ... ... ... | 129,000 | 99,637 | 40,479 | ... | 59,158 |
| Guaranteed Interest paid in India ... ... ... | 36,000 | 16,253 | 18,740 | 2,487 | ... |
| State Railways ... ... ... ... | 104,000 | 29,875 | 55,081 | 25,206 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ... ... | 4,085,000 | 1,525,733 | 1,786,930 | 261,197 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 48,319,500 | 24,149,283 | 25,149,985 | 1,000,702 | ... |
| England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ... ... ... | 14,002,500 | 7,245,139 | 7,882,661 | 637,522 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 62,322,000 | 31,394,422 | 33,032,646 | 1,638,224 | ... |

* Exclusive of famine charges.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
*The 4th March 1875.*

E. GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7682 | L 51—10885 | 100 | Babu Kally Prosunno Roy. |
| | „ —34744 | 100 | |
| 7683 | L 5—46903 to „ —46908 | 10 each | G. H. P. Livesay, Esq. |
| 7690 | L 50—87923 | 100 | The Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India. |
| 7696 | L 49—53403 to „ —53410 | 50 each | Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co. |
| 7710 | L 4—96893 | 10 | Babu Bindu Pershad. |
| 7711 | L 20—17953 | 5 | Babu Gopee Kissen Mitter. |
| 7712 | L 51—38788 | 100 | Babu Brodjo Nath Dass. |
| | L 50—85569 | 100 | |
| | A 89—80245 | 500 | |
| 7713 | L 51—00021 | 100 | The Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India. |
| 7714 | L 6—60721 to „ —60735 | 10 each | Extra Commissioner, Julpigorie. |
| 7718 | L 50—39205 | 100 | Babu Tacoordas Mookerjee. |
| | L 51—38703 | 100 | |
| 7719 | L 38—99934 | 100 | Babu Deno Nath Mullic. |
| 7722 | L 51—35340 | 100 | J. B. Lemondine, Esq., Inspector. |
| 7730 | L 49—48623 | 50 | Babu Hori Prosad Chunder. |
| 7731 | A 89—84612 to „ —84617 | 500 each | Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co. |
| 7732 | L 46—68350 | 20 | Babu Madhub Chunder Sen. |
| | „ —68351 | 20 | |
| | „ —55783 | 20 | |
| | „ —69801 | 20 | |
| | „ —81498 | 20 | |
| | „ —83473 | 20 | |
| | „ —85811 | 20 | |
| | „ —07228 | 20 | |
| | „ —58548 | 20 | |
| | „ —66287 | 20 | |
| | „ —52861 | 20 | |
| | „ —62088 | 20 | |
| | „ —66045 | 20 | |
| | „ —03433 | 20 | |
| | „ —73961 | 20 | |
| | „ —88463 | 20 | |
| | „ —99873 | 20 | |
| | „ —66953 | 20 | |
| | „ —99875 | 20 | |
| | L 20—46537 | 5 | |
| 7733 | L 50—38752 | 100 | Shaik Salimooddeen. |
| 7734 | L 49—38304 | 50 | The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. |
| | „ —70114 | 50 | |
| | „ —98074 | 50 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7684 | L 51—05166 | 100 | Lieutenant G. B. Renny. |
| 7686 | L 39—38731 | 10 | E. J. Lemaistre, Esq. |
| | L 41—54879 | 10 | |
| 7687 | L 45—69391 | 20 | Babu Gooroodas Chuckerbutty. |
| 7688 | L 49—50969 | 50 | Sona. |
| 7691 | L 7—60296 | 20 | Moosaffa Khan. |
| 7692 | L 50—09908 | 100 | Babu Raj Kristo Ghose. |
| | L 49—13942 | 50 | |
| 7693 | L 10—03620 | 5 | W. O. Ford, Esq. |
| 7694 | L 50—01075 | 100 | Babu Roodar Dutt. |
| 7695 | A 97—34293 | 10 | Sobha Chund Tillock Chund. |
| 7697 | L 39—18249 „ —18246 | 10 | Babu Bejoy Kristo Mookerjee. |
| 7698 | L 47—56947 | 20 | J. A. Floyd, Esq. |
| 7699 | L 11—23107 | 5 | J. Lowrie, Esq. |
| | „ —23007 | 5 | |
| 7700 | L 50—67329 | 100 | A. L. Dennes, Esq. |
| 7701 | A 89—81259 | 500 | Abdool Azeez. |
| | „ —83284 | 500 | |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7702 | L 41—47496 | 10 | Babu Jattra Mohun Biswas. |
| | „ —47493 | 10 | |
| | „ —47492 | 10 | |
| | „ —47497 | 10 | |
| | L 33—63985 | 10 | |
| | L 39—13204 | 10 | |
| | A 62—60729 | 10 | |
| | L 35—42504 | 10 | |
| | L 39—17517 | 20 | |
| | L 16—83954 | 5 | |
| | „ —83953 | 5 | |
| 7703 | L 45—11264 | 20 | W. Smith, Esq. |
| | „ —22816 | 20 | |
| | L 17—01273 | 5 | |
| 7704 | L 19—68261 | 50 | Sungumlall Ramfall Ram. |
| 7705 | L 50—90480 | 100 | Messrs. Gisbourne & Co. |
| | L 49—65276 | 50 | |
| | L 46—85629 | 20 | |
| | L 47—01798 | 20 | |
| 7706 | L 50—08997 | 100 | Shahzada Mull. |
| 7707 | L 33—44562 | 10 | Babu Ram Chunder Roy. |
| | „ —44564 | | |
| 7708 | L 50—59410 | 100 | The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. |
| 7709 | L 45—14243 | 20 | The Sub-Store-keeper, T. S. Railway, Barh. |
| 7714 | A 89—67688 | 500 | The Extra Commissioner, Julpigorie. |
| 7715 | L 46—57219 | 20 | Shaik Imam Bux. |
| 7716 | L 42—05904 | 10 | Messrs. Robert, Campbell & Co. |
| | „ —90949 | | |
| 7717 | L 49—33089 | 50 | Babu Dwarkanath Bhunjo. |
| 7720 | L 11—44589 | 5 | Babu Nilcomal Chowdry. |
| | „ —44588 | | |
| 7723 | L 33—85843 | 10 | Babu Hori Prosad Mookerjee. |
| | „ —85841 | | |
| 7724 | L 15—93969 | 5 | Yeamat Alli. |
| | „ —93958 | | |
| 7725 | L 40—06398 | 10 | Babu Shama Churn Lahoree. |
| | „ —06399 | | |
| 7726 | L 36—90965 | 20 | G. C. Shaw & Brothers. |
| | L 35—93197 | 10 | |
| 7729 | L 20—20814 | 5 | E. C. Johnson, Esq. |
| 7735 | L 41—00538 | 10 | Babu Keshub Chunder Bose. |
| | „ —00549 | 10 | |
| | L 20—29441 | 5 | |
| | „ —29649 | 5 | |
| | „ —29650 | 5 | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 5th March* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 337 | B 39—74375 | 5 | V. Chengulvaroya Moodelliar, Clerk, Gunpowder Factory, Madras. |
| | „ —74377 | 5 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | B 32—79769 | 50 | Major A. Lindsay, Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Bangalore. |
| | „ —79770 | 50 | |
| 187 | B 39—02114 wrongly joined | 5 | M. Gooroonatha Chetty, Chintadrepettah, Madras. |
| | „ —02112 | | |
| 293 | B 32—83364 | 50 | Mrs. S. Simpson Egmore, Madras. |
| 299 | B 39—65616 | 5 | Mr. J. Doheny, St. Thome, Madras. |
| 327 | B 32—93757 | 50 | Mr. J. Johnson, Head Writer, District Court, Madura. |
| | „ —93758 | 50 | |
| | „ —93759 | 50 | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 22nd February* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 163 | C 86—95508 | 100 | John Lealy, Esq., Surgeon, Medical Officer, Sukkur. |
| 164 | C 93—19263 | 100 | Mr. Prabhaker Sudasco Jagleker, Tanna. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | |
| 165 | C 84—34118 | 20 | Conductor G. Fergusson, Ordnance Department, Bombay. |
| 166 | M 2—14709 | 5 | Mr. E. A. Mumford, Roy Bareilly, Oude. |
| A75 | M 2—33755 wrongly joined | 5 | Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Wine Merchant, Padhony, Bombay. |
| | „ —22817 | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 23rd February* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| G 12—09912 | 1,000 | The Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on account of the late Ranee of Soonth. |
| " —12281 | 1,000 | |
| G 13—15919 | 5 | Mr. T. R. McLellan of Kurrachee. |
| G 7—57092 | 10 | |

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 25th February* 1875.

W. PATTON,
*Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Registor No. | No. of Note. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | E 4—58253 | 50 | Dr. R. G. Griffith, Medical Officer, E. I. Railway, Ghaziabad. |

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; *The 26th February* 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| F 8—40754 | 20 | W. Ford, Armourer Sergeant, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, Kamptee. |
| F 10—46690 | 100 | Mr. G. W. Pasley, Nágpúr. |

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; *The 26th February* 1875.

R. N. RAY,
*Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 5th March* 1875.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Bagdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Moulmein direct, for transmission per private Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Cathay*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th March 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

**Report on the production of Tobacco in** India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Rs.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

**Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised** *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

**Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E.** O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

**A Manual of Family Medicine for India.** By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### ESTATE OF RICHARD CLARKE BELL, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, late a Tea Planter, who died at No. 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, on the 16th April 1873, and Probate of whose Will was duly granted to Frederick John Fergusson, of Calcutta, Barrister-at-law, Esquire, sole Executor of the deceased, on the 6th May 1873, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said Executor, No. 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th April 1875, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the Estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the Executor has then had notice. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the Executor shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Executor.*

### NOTICE.

Lost in February 1874 a certain interest-warrant, No. 005589 for Rs. 1,125, dated 13th February 1874, granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, in favor of Nurayan Rao Khundkay, or order. Application for a duplicate of the same interest-warrant has been made to the Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
No. 65, BURTOLLAH ST.,
*The 23rd February* 1875.

SUDDASOOK,
WOODOYMULL,
SOBAGMULL.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost or Stolen.**

Government Promissory Note No. 013163 at 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 belonging to

HEERA LAUL MITTRA.

**Partially destroyed by White Ants.**

The Government Promissory Note No. 3297 of the 5 per cent. loan of 18th August 1825 for Sicca Rupees 2,000, issued on last renewal in the name of Armogatha Pillay, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made for payment to the undersigned of the principal and interest due.

N. A. DOORASAWMY PILLAY,
*Son and legal representative of Armogatha Pillay, deceased.*

NEGAPATAM,
*The 22nd February* 1875.

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# The Gazette of India.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1875.

*An Act to secure the repayment of a Loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.*

Preamble. Patent of Baronetcy.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty dated the sixth day of August, 1858, and by Warrant under the Queen's signmanual, Her said Majesty conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased, the dignity of Baronet, to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body :

Trustees under Act XX of 1860.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislative Council of India numbered XX of 1860, and entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of Rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Mazagon Castle,' in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," certain officers therein mentioned were constituted Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of such Act :

Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one lákh vested in Trustees.

And it was thereby enacted that, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees should be transferred into the names of the said Trustees upon trust, amongst other things, from time to time to pay and apply the annual income of the said securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the person who, as heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, should, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same dignity of Baronet might descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns :

Trusts of the income.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

And it was by the said Act further enacted that, subject as therein mentioned, so long as the said dignity of Baronet should endure, and until there should be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said dignity might descend, neither the said present Baronet nor any of the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet in whose favour trusts were thereinbefore declared of the annual income of the said securities, should convey, charge, or encumber the said securities, or any part thereof, or the annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate or interest than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," nor should have any power to discontinue or bar the

estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts were declared by the said Act of the annual income of the said securities, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to the same; nor should the same be held to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any assurance contrary to the intention of the said Act was thereby declared to be void:

And whereas, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees were transferred into the names of the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid:

And whereas, since the said transfer, part of the said promissory notes, producing an annual income of five thousand rupees, has been paid off by the Government of India; and the annual income of the promissory notes vested in the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid was thereby reduced to ninety-five thousand rupees:

And whereas the said present Baronet has three sons only (namely), Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee who is a minor:

Agreement for loan.

And whereas the said present Baronet recently applied to the Government of India to advance and lend to him the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees, to be applied to purposes beneficial to himself and his said sons, which the Government of India agreed to do upon having the repayment thereof with interest secured in manner hereinafter mentioned:

Advance of loan.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement, the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees has been advanced and lent to the said present Baronet:

Concurrence of present Baronet's sons.

And whereas the said Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by themselves, and the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by his guardian, have agreed to the arrangement intended to be effected by this Act;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Withholding interest on notes in discharge of loan.

1. In consideration of the premises, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Government of India shall withhold out of said sum of ninety-five thousand rupees, being the interest on the said promissory notes now vested in the said trustees, the annual sum of forty thousand rupees during the term of seventeen years from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the said sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum has been sooner discharged.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. VII OF 1875.

*An Act to regulate Fisheries in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the exclusive right of fishing in British Burma in such fisheries as are hereinafter mentioned belongs by the custom of the country to the Government:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of this right, and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the public or to individuals gratuitously, or in consideration of fees or rent, and subject to suitable restrictions and conditions;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into operation on the first day of April 1875.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Fish."

"Fish" includes also shellfish:

"Fishery."

"Fishery" means any collection of water, running or still, tidal or non-tidal, which is itself of a permanent nature, or is connected with some waters of a permanent nature, and in which fish or turtle may be found. It includes the sea:

"To fish."

"To fish" includes to catch turtle or collect their eggs; and

"Fixed engine."

"Fixed engine" means any fixed implement or engine for catching or for facilitating the catching of fish, and includes a net secured by anchors, or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil.

### *II.—Rights of Fishery.*

Right of fishery.

3. No right to fish in any fishery shall be deemed to have been acquired by the public or by any person, either previously to the passing of this Act or subsequently thereto, except in one of the modes hereinafter described:

Angling.

But nothing herein contained shall be held, nor shall the giving of any grant, lease, license or permission under this Act be held, to prevent the public from angling with a rod and line only in any fishery:

Proviso.

provided that such angling may, in any case, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be forbidden by a proclamation issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate, for such time as may be fixed by such proclamation:

And nothing herein contained shall prejudice or derogate from any express grant of a right to fish heretofore made by the British Government.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of any District may, subject to such rules, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, dispose of the right of fishing in any fishery situate within his District, or specially placed under his charge by the Chief Commissioner, in any one of the following modes, that is to say,

Disposal of right of fishery.

(a) he may declare such fishery open to the public, or to the inhabitants of any town or village, or to any other class of persons:

(b) he may lease the exclusive right of fishing in such fishery to any person; or

(c) he may, where he has not disposed of the right of fishing in any of the foregoing modes, grant licenses to any number of persons to use nets, traps and other implements for fishing in such fishery,

and (subject as aforesaid) he may declare that any fishery shall cease to be a fishery for the purposes of this Act.

All such declarations, leases and licenses made and granted by the British Government before this Act comes into operation and then in force shall be deemed to have been respectively made and granted under this section.

Declarations made before 1st April 1875.

5. All fees, rents and other moneys due to Government in respect of any lease, license or permission granted under this Act, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

Recovery of fees, rents, &c.

*III.—Erection of Weirs.*

6. No weir or other fixed obstruction, and no fixed engine tending to hinder the movements of fish, or to interfere with the flow of the water, or to impede navigation, shall be erected, placed, maintained, or used in any fishery, or in waters connected with any fishery, by a grantee or lessee, or by any other person whomsoever, without a special permission in that behalf under the hand of the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate.

Weirs not to be erected without sanction of Deputy Commissioner.

*IV.—Penalties.*

7. Any person who commits any of the following offences, (namely)—

Penalties.

(a) fishes in any fishery not having a right to fish therein,

(b) erects, places, maintains or uses any fixed obstruction or fixed engine in a fishery, or in waters connected therewith, without being specially permitted to do so under section six,

(c) puts or knowingly permits to be put, or causes or knowingly permits to flow, into any fishery, any solid or liquid matter to such an extent as to poison or kill, or to cause the water to poison or kill, fish,

(d) interferes with, or makes any demand in consideration of, the lawful use of the water of any fishery for purposes unconnected with the taking of fish;

shall be punished, for a first offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both;

and, for a second offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both:

And any obstruction or engine erected, placed, maintained or used in contravention of section six, and any fish taken by means of such obstruction or engine, or otherwise in contravention of this Act, or of any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, shall be forfeited:

For future of obstructions.

And such obstruction or engine may be removed or taken possession of by the Deputy Commissioner or such person as he empowers in this behalf:

Removal of obstructions.

And the expense (if any) of such removal may be recovered from the person erecting, placing, maintaining or using the obstruction or engine so removed, as if it was an arrear of revenue.

*V.—Subsidiary Rules.*

8. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for all or any of the following purposes:—

Power to make rules.

(a) for the survey and demarcation of the limits of fisheries;

(b) for determining in which of the modes mentioned in section four, the right to fish in each fishery shall be disposed of;

(c) for regulating the conditions on which, and the procedure by which, fisheries may be opened to the public or granted or let on lease to individuals;

(d) for fixing the rates at which, and the conditions on which, licenses to use implements for fishing may be granted;

(e) for settling the terms and conditions on which permission to erect, place, maintain or use fixed obstructions and engines in fisheries or waters connected therewith may be granted;

(f) for making and maintaining free gaps in weirs;

and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

9. The Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

10. All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1875.

# THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Commencement.
Local extent.
Power to extend Act.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

4. Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.
5. Power to levy duties.
6. Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.
'Customs-officer.'
'Customs-zone.'
'Customs-line.'
7. Effect of establishing a customs-zone and customs-line.
(a.) Salt when imported.
(b.) Sugar when exported.
(c.) Possession of salt within customs-zone.
(d.) Traffic crossing customs-line.
8. Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.
9. Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

10. Power of Governor General in Council:—
(a) to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;
(b) to fix fees for licenses;
(c) to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;
(d) to reduce or remit duties;
(e) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre manufactories;
(f) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

11. Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.
12. Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.
Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.
Limitation of time for complaint.
Jurisdiction.

SECTIONS.

14. Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.
15. Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.
16. Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

17. Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.
18. Power to arrest.
19. Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.
20. Failure of police officer to attend.
21. Report of arrest, seizure or search.
22. Procedure in respect of articles seized.
23. Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.
24. Procedure in respect of person arrested.
25. Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.
26. Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.
27. Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Power to prohibit import, export and transit of salt or sugar.
29. Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.
30. Publication of rules.
31. Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.
32. Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.
33. Existing rules.
Existing customs-line.

*An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt, and Sugar, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in

Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

**2.** The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

**3.** In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

"Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer."

"Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar."

"Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre."

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khárí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

"Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

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## CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

**4.** No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties.

**5.** The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

| | | *Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*). | On salt imported into the said territories | Three rupees, |
| (*b*). | On refined sugar exported from the said territories ... | One rupee, |
| (*c*). | On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ... | Six annas; |

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

**6.** In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs-zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

**7.** When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(*a*) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(*b*) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(*c*) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

**8.** The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(*a*) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*b*) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

## CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(a) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(b) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| License to manufacture saltpetre ... | 2 |
| License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining ... ... ... | 100 |
| License to manufacture *khárí-nún* ... | 25 |
| License to manufacture other saline substances ... ... ... | 2; |

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(c) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(d) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories;

(e) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

(f) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

## CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(a) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(b) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(c) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may,

if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

**15.** The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article, shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

**16.** All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

## CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

**17.** Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

**18.** Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

**19.** Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

**20.** Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

**21.** Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

22. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

23. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section, is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

24. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

25. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the customs-officers in the execution of this Act.

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.

26. Any customs-officer who,

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable by a Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any person wilfully or maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate exercising the same powers with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

27. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the seizure, disposal, and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Such rules may among other matters provide—

(*a*) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*b*) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not within a period to be fixed by such rules appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*c*) that the surplus-proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

## CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to prohibit import, export, and transit of salt or sugar.

28. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by rule prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the transit of salt or of sugar into, out of, or over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other of the said territories, or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.

**29.** In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b*) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by customs-officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c*) the fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

and generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

Publication of rules.

**30.** All rules made under this Act must be consistent herewith and shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.

**31.** Subject to the provisions herein contained and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Collector under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on customs-officers.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

**32.** All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from, or moved through, or manufactured in, the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Existing rules.

Existing customs-line.

**33.** All rules now in force which might have been made under this Act if it had been in force, shall be deemed to have been issued hereunder, and the existing customs-line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected hereunder.

## SCHEDULE.

### *A.—Acts.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIV of 1843 | An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXVI of 1855. | An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces. | The whole. |

## SCHEDULE—*(continued).*

### *A.—Acts*—(continued).

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| I of 1860 ... | An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVII of 1861 | An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXI of 1861 | An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof. | The whole, but so far only as regards the said territories. |
| XIX of 1862 | An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act. | The whole. |
| VII of 1864 | An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXIII of 1867. | An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1869 | An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1872 | An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb. | The whole. |
| X of 1874 ... | An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt. | Sections three and four. |
| XV of 1874... | Laws Local Extent Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1833. |

### *B.—Bengal Regulations.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages. | Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*. |

SCHEDULE—*(concluded)*.

*B.—Bengal Regulations*—(concluded).

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| X of 1819 ... | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1826 ... | A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1832... | A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819. | The whole. |
| I of 1833 ... | A Regulation for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends. | The whole. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law respecting the age of majority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in British India, it is expedient to prolong the period of nonage, and to attain more uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority than now exists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Majority Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement and operation.

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(*a*) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(*c*) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(*b.*) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(*c.*) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 3 OF 1875.

### THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE BILL, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.
OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.
4. Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.
(a) Reserved forests.
(b) Fisheries.
(c) Public roads, &c.
(d) Towns.
(e) Dwelling-places of villages.
(f) Cantonments.
(g) Civil stations.
(h) Endowment-lands.
Power to exclude other land.
5. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.
6. Rights which may be acquired over land.
7. Status of landholder how acquired.
8. Landholders' rights defined.
9. Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.
10. Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from Act coming into force.
11. Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.

SECTION.
12. Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,
13. and to recover possession within twelve years.
14. Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the landholder.
15. Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.
16. Amendment or cancellation of such declarations and records.
Fresh declarations.
17. Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by Civil Courts.
18. Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.
19. Temporary occupation of available land.
20. Allotment of grazing grounds.
21. Allotments to Toungya cutters.
22. Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

PART III.
OF REVENUE AND TAXES.
*A.—Of Land Revenue.*
23. Land liable to land-revenue assessment.
24. Mode and amount of assessment.
25. Rates may be altered.
26. Right to a settlement.
27. Nature of settlement.
28. Rights conferred by settlement.
29. Term of settlement.
30. Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.
*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*
31. A five per cent. cess to be levied.
32. How to be applied.
*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*
33. Toungya tax.
*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*
34. Capitation-tax.
35. Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
36. Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.
*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*
37. Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
38. Personal liability for tax on families.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

SECTION.
39. Power to make rules for—
licensing salt-manufacture;
imposing salt-duty;
composition with licensees.
Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.
40. Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of Cutch, beeswax, &c.
*G.—Miscellaneous.*
41. Year of assessment.
42. When increase of rates takes effect.

PART IV.

OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

43. Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.
44. "Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.
45. Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.
46. Proceedings against the land.
47. Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.
48. Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.
49. Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.
50. Effect of proclamation published under section 49.
51. Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.
52. Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.
53. Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Erection and repair of boundary-marks.
55. Appeals.
56. Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
57. Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.
58. Additional power to make rules.
59. Penalty for breach of rules.
60. Publication of rules.
Force of rules.
61. Consolidation and republication of rules.

SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

*A Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, by a notification in the local official *Gazette*, direct.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all Regulations and rules (if any) relating to the several matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

"Land in the possession" of any person includes also—

(*a.*) land in the occupation of his servant, agent, tenant, or mortgagee, or of any other person holding under him;

(*b.*) land on which he or some person holding under him has paid the revenue which fell due during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

(*c.*) land left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry if when last cultivated it was cultivated by him or by some person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer.

"Revenue officer."

"Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office to do—

(*a.*) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(*b.*) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act.

"Notification."

"Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(*a.*) *Land included in any Government forest reserved under the law for the time being in force:*

Fisheries.

(*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(*d.*) *Land included within the limits of any town:*

Dwelling-places of villages.

(*e.*) *Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any village:*

Cantonments.

(*f.*) Land included in any cantonment:

Civil stations.

(*g.*) Land included in any civil station:

Endowment-lands.

(*h.*) Land pertaining at the time when this Act comes into force to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to exclude other land.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded from the operation of this Part under section four need definition for the purposes of that section and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

If, pending their definition, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

6. No right of any description has been or shall be acquired by any person over any land except the following :—

Rights which may be acquired over land.

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government ;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871 ;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified ;

(d.) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land :

Status of landholder how acquired.

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

*Explanation* 1.—When any person succeeds immediately to the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the person so succeeding may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of his predecessor to his own.

*Explanation* 2.—When any revenue has been paid by any person holding under the person in possession, it shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person in possession.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy subject only—

Landholders' rights defined.

(a) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed under any law for the time being in force ;

(b) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines of metal and coal, of all gold washings and other valuable mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

9. Any person who having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, does not within two years of the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders out of possession when this Act comes into force.

10. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land within the two years next following the date on which this Act comes into force, and does not, before the expiry of the said two years, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from this Act coming into force.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.

12. When after the date on which this Act comes into force any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he may think fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to the status of a landholder, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall eject any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land :

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the applicant's demand for possession, he has in any way prepared for cultivation, until he has gathered his crop :

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of his improvements at the date of ejectment as estimated by the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner by whom such land was made over to the revenue officer, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer either to proceed on such application under

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, or to postpone proceeding until the applicant has obtained a declaration of title in a civil suit.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer if it appears to him, after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as he may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

Fresh declarations.

While any declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

17. Whenever a question arises before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen and is still uncancelled, the Court, unless it sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration, shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises and the Court sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration or it appears that no such declaration has been made,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder having been acquired has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to prefer an appeal from the decision of the revenue officer to whom the question was referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, subject to any conditions as to the furnishing of security or to such other conditions as it deems fit to impose, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land,

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions may be made,

(*c*) the total or partial exemption of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives,

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant as if it were an arrear of revenue due on the land by the grantee, his legal representatives, or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person taking possession of such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time as occasion requires, make rules for the allotment from such land of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood standing in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of the grazing grounds so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time as occasion requires—

for the allotment from such land, for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of those to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of occupancy or otherwise, any right over lands allotted under section twenty or section twenty-one beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

## PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

### *A.—Of Land-revenue.*

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, at the time this Act comes into force, belongs to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three.

Mode and amount of assessment.

24. The assessment shall be either—

(a) by annual rates on each acre or part of an acre of cultivation and fallow or on each square foot rendered unculturable in the manner specified in section twenty-three, or

(b) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner shall make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of the assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Except as provided in sections twenty-eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to treat with him or not.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual acreage rates on cultivation and fallow respectively.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situated within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate, he shall not be required to pay any revenue or any revenue in excess of certain rates.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rule determine the cases in which each description of settlement shall be offered and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules the nature and conditions of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one if the person in possession of such land and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement—

(a) at any time before the close of such year voluntarily relinquishes possession of such land, or

(b) not less than months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind such settlement.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which any settlement of land has been made elapses before a new settlement is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him, shall be entitled to the benefit of, and be bound by, the conditions of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said conditions shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid if the person in possession, not less than months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

A five per cent cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, has been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any for the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years or on each family of persons, cultivating such land.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On each male cultivator, two rupees.

On each family of cultivators, two rupees.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years at

such rates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time by notification, direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On married men, five rupees a year.

On men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year.

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(a) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(b) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land rate under section thirty-five.

Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied instead of the capitation-tax an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

On land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot.

On land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable, shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

*Explanation.*—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

(a) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality from the payment of capitation-tax;

(b) exempt any lands or any class of lands throughout the province or in any part thereof from land rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(c) revoke any such exemption.

*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year, shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year being then above the age of 18 years took any part in the cultivation of such land.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

Power to make rules for—

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

licensing salt-manufacture;

(a) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(b) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licences.

(c) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (b) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.

Any person who without a license for the time being in force,—

(a) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(b) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(c) stores salt;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. , and to a further fine of Rs. for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(a) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (c) of section six.

(b) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

## PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

45. An arrear of revenue may be realized as if it was the amount of a decree passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or office on this behalf.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

Proceedings with a view to its realization may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office on this behalf, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice, and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed, such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing, fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered thereunto by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess or land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings against the land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient for the realization of the arrear.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale as it existed at its inception free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been from the date of such proclamation vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

51. All costs of any proceeding for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as security for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing, require any person liable for the revenue of any land or entitled to hold such land free of revenue to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing, and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act in such cases to such officers and subject to such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Appeals.

Provided that the following matters shall not be made determinable in the last resort by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a division:

(a) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive,

(b) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same,

(c) questions as towhether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate,

(d) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed,

(e) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered,

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force,

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight,

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear,

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five,

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or of a proclamation under section forty-eight:

Provided also that there shall in all cases be reserved to the Chief Commissioner a power to call for the proceedings if he thinks fit to do so and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he may deem fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

56. No civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:

(*a*) matters mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration or to any emolument appertaining to such office or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty one;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or by office with any of the following powers in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases:

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate revenue officer;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred.

Additional power to make rules.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules,

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Force of rules.

Consolidation and re-publication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules still in force to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules shall cease to be in force.

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SCHEDULE.

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.—(*See sections* 34 *and* 35.)

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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The law relating to interests in land and that relating to the assessment and collection of revenue in British Burma, at this moment exist in the shape of rules which derive their force to a considerable extent from long usage and general acceptance. The object of the present Bill is to state those rules in clear and definite terms, and to place them on a more secure legal basis. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain amendments of the law, but those amendments are confined to matters of detail, the main object being to supply an accurate and authoritative declaration of the existing law.

2. Whatever theories may prevail as to the ownership of land elsewhere in India, it has been established by recent enquiries, in the course of which the principal local officers, both European and Native, were consulted, that in British Burma the State is acknowledged to be the proprietor, the cultivators of such portions of the soil as have already been brought under the plough having an interest which, though little short of that of a proprietor, is nevertheless regarded as being of a subordinate nature.

3. The persons possessing this peculiar interest in the land are in the Bill termed "landholders," and the second part of the Bill is devoted chiefly to defining the nature of their rights and the mode in which those rights may be acquired and lost. The sections of the Bill relating to these points speak for themselves, and it is enough to observe, here, that the status of a landholder in respect of any land can be acquired by occupying such land continuously for twelve years; that when acquired, it confers all the powers of a proprietor, subject only to the payment of revenue at varying rates assessed from time to time and to the reservation in favour of the Government of minerals and buried treasure; and that it is lost by abandoning possession of the land unless certain simple formalities are observed.

4. It is believed that it is on this last point only that any change worth noticing is proposed. At present it is understood to be the right of a landholder who has abandoned his land to demand possession of it from any one he may find in occupation at any time within twelve years from the date on which he abandoned it. This right it is not proposed to withhold; but inasmuch as it has been found, in its present unconditional form, to offer a formidable obstacle to the cultivation and improvement of land, and to lead to perplexing disputes between persons in occupation of land and old landholders returning after a long absence to claim the same, it has been thought necessary to make it a condition of the landholder's right to get back his land on his return, that he should have, when leaving, made it over to a revenue-officer to be farmed out to others; further, that he should on his return compensate the person in occupation for certain improvements (if any) made by the latter in his absence.

5. From what has been said as to the tenure of land in British Burma, it will be seen that any settlement of the land-revenue in that province must be in the strictest sense ryotwári. The provisions of the Bill regarding settlements are in consequence comparatively simple, and the only point calling for notice is, that while the Government is bound by a settlement for the full period for which it may be concluded, the landholder may withdraw from it whenever he pleases and require his land to be re-assessed.

The unusual concession thus made has been thought necessary in order to encourage the landholders to enter into settlements, which they at present are, and probably for some time will continue to be, reluctant to do.

6. In explanation of the provisions regarding Toungya taxation in section 33, it may be stated that, in certain portions of the Hills of British Burma as in some other parts of India, there prevails a primitive system of tillage known (in Burma) as Toungya cultivation. A patch of forest is selected and cleared; the undergrowth of timber is burned on the land, and a crop is sown in the ashes. When this crop is cut, the land is abandoned and is not again taken up until, in the lapse of years, the jungle has attained a sufficient growth to admit of the operation being repeated. It is clear that no ordinary principles of assessment would apply here, and it has therefore been determined to retain the tax per head or family of cultivators, which has been long established and which is in accordance with the ideas of the Toungya-cutters themselves.

7. The remaining taxes provided for by the Bill are at present collected, are found to answer well, and seem to call for no remark.

8. The law for the recovery of arrears, as laid down in Part IV, is based on existing practice. It resembles that in force in the older provinces, but owing to the simple nature of the land-tenure in Burma, it is much less complicated. It is, moreover, considerably less stringent. Arrears of revenue are almost unknown in British Burma, and severe measures are in consequence not called for.

9. The provisions regarding the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts are in part new. They are based on the similar enactments recently passed for the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and have yet to be considered by the local authorities.

10. It will be observed that large powers for making rules on matters of detail are conferred on the Chief Commissioner, but from section 60 it will be seen that the sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained to all such rules before they are put in force.

A. EDEN.

*The 19th February 1875.*

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1875 :—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872, and for other purposes, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 3rd February 1875.
" Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts, No. 782, dated 6th February 1875.

2. In compliance with the desire of the local authorities, we propose to repeal and re-enact the Burma Courts Act, 1872, and the amending Act of 1873, and to introduce the first and third of the amendments which the Bill proposed to make, together with several other amendments, of which the following are the most important:—

(*a*.) We have empowered the Chief Commissioner to transfer to the Judicial Commissioner the criminal jurisdiction of any Commissioner.

(*b*.) We have provided more fully for the removal and suspension of the ministerial officers of the Courts.

(*c*.) We have enabled the Judicial Commissioner to constitute assessors of his Court.

(*d*.) We have enabled the Recorder to try suits in which the cause of action has arisen within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(*e*.) We have enabled him to exercise all the powers of a High Court in respect of the proceedings of the Magistrates in Rangoon.

(*f*.) We have also defined his jurisdiction as to European British subjects and persons charged jointly with them.

(*g*.) We have conferred on him admiralty jurisdiction within three sea-miles of low-water-mark, with an appeal to the High Court at Fort William.

(*h*.) We have also conferred upon him, within Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab, so much of the jurisdiction of the High Courts under the Indian Insolvency Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21) as our legislative powers enable us to grant. Here the appeal will lie to the Special Court.

(*i*.) We have given the Special Court the powers of a High Court under the Indian Divorce Act.

(*j*.) We have empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint a permanent second Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon.

(*k*.) We have empowered the Chief Commissioner to direct that all the appeals to the Special Court shall be received and filed by such officer as he shall appoint, and that then they shall be presented in that Court.

(*l*.) We have, lastly, extended to British Burma the provisions of the following enactments :—

Bengal Regulation V of 1799, section 7—Intestacies of Natives.
" V of 1817—Hidden treasure.
" III of 1818—State Prisoners.

3. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, and that its further consideration should for the present be postponed.

CALCUTTA,
*The* 15*th February* 1875.

A. EDEN.
A. HOBHOUSE.
JOHN INGLIS.
R. A. DALYELL.

# THE BURMA COURTS BILL, 1875.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.
LAW TO BE ADMINISTERED.

SECTION.
4. Certain decisions to be according to Native law.
5. Law to be administered in Court of Recorder of Rangoon.

CHAPTER III.
OF THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE COURTS SUBORDINATE THERETO.
(*a*). *Grades of Courts.*
6. Grades of Courts.

SECTIONS.

(b). *Number and local Jurisdiction of Courts.*

7. Confirmation of existing Courts and presiding officers.
8. Power to vary number of Courts.
9. Chief Commissioner may vary local jurisdiction of Courts of grades (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).
10. Place for holding Court.
Seal to be used.
11. Superintendence over Courts.

(c). *Civil Jurisdiction.*

12. Civil jurisdiction of Courts.

(d). *Criminal Jurisdiction.*

13. Criminal jurisdiction—
(a) of Judicial Commissioner,
(b) of Commissioner,
(c) of Judge of Maulmain.
14. Power of Chief Commissioner to transfer jurisdiction.

(e). *Special Jurisdiction.*

15. Chief Commissioner may give special jurisdiction.
16. Chief Commissioner may invest certain Courts with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes.
17. Power to extend Small Cause jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000.
18. Exercise by one Court within limits of another of same class, of powers of latter.
19. Power to confer powers of Deputy Commissioner's Court.

(f). *Procedure.*

20. Procedure when subject-matter of suit is situate within jurisdiction of different Courts.
21. Presiding officer of Court not to try suit or appeal in which he is interested;
but in case of Courts subordinate to Judicial Commissioner, to transfer to superior Court;
Procedure thereon.
Appeal to Judicial Commissioner from order passed by him in other capacity or in which he is interested.
22. Power to distribute business.
Language of plaints and record of evidence.

(g). *Civil Appeals.*

23. Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.
24. Time allowed for presenting appeals to Commissioner.
25. Transfer of civil appellate jurisdiction to Judicial Commissioner.
26. Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.
27. Confirmation of decision of Lower Court without summoning respondent.
28. Reference to Judicial Commissioner.
29. Procedure on such reference.
Costs of reference.
30. When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.
31. When decision of first Appellate Court to be final.
32. Reference to Judicial Commissioner when decision of Lower Court confirmed on certain points.
33. Procedure of Judicial Commissioner thereupon.
34. Reference by Judicial Commissioner to High Court.
Procedure thereupon.
35. Provision as to costs.
36. Assessors for trial of civil appeals.
37. Power to call for record.

(h). *Appointment and removal of Officers.*

38. Appointment of officers.
39. Suspension and removal of presiding officers.
40. Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts (a) and (b) mentioned in section 6.
41. Power to fine, suspend or remove such officers.
42. Recovery of fines.
43. Chief Commissioner's control over appointments, &c., of ministerial officers.

(i). *Holidays.*

44. List of holidays.

---

## CHAPTER IV.

### COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

(a). *The Recorder.*

45. The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
Appointment of Recorder.
Place of holding Court.
Seal to be used.
46. Provision for discharge of duties of Recorder in case of vacancy in his office.

(b). *Recorder's Civil Jurisdiction.*

47. Local limits of ordinary civil jurisdiction of Recorder.
48. Civil jurisdiction of Recorder.
49. No appeal from Recorder's Court in certain cases.
When appeal lies to High Court.
50. Assessors in civil suits.
Remuneration to assessor appointed at desire of suitor.
51. Miscellaneous jurisdiction.
52. Recorder's powers in respect of Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
53. Grant of new trial.
Review of judgment.
Security from applicant for either.

*Reference to High Court.*

54. Power to state case for decision of High Court.
55. Decree contingent thereon.
56. Full bench to deal with cases referred.
57. Procedure on reference.
Costs of reference to High Court.

*Transfer of suits to Recorder's Court.*

58. Transfer of suits to Recorder's Court.
Trial of such suits.

SECTIONS.

*Suits in which Recorder is personally interested.*

59. Disposal of suit where Recorder is interested.
Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner in cases transferred.

(c). *Recorder's Criminal Jurisdiction.*

60. Recorder to exercise powers of Session Court.
61. Power to revise proceedings of Magistrates.
62. Jurisdiction as to European British subjects and persons charged jointly with them.
63. Procedure.
Liability of Military officers to serve as jurors.
List of officers liable to serve.
Officer summoned not excusable except for urgent military duty.
64. Sentence of death to be referred to High Court.

(d). *Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

65. Admiralty jurisdiction of Recorder.

(e). *Insolvent Jurisdiction.*

66. Insolvent jurisdiction of Recorder.

(f). *Rules and Registers.*

67. Power to make rules of practice.
68. Rules for service and execution of process.
Table of fees for same.
Publication of rules and tables.
Rules now in force.
69. Registers and returns.

(g). *Ministerial Officers.*

70. Appointment and removal of ministerial officers.

(h). *Holidays.*

71. Holidays and vacations.

CHAPTER V.

THE SPECIAL COURT.

72. Constitution of Special Court.
Precedence in Special Court.
73. Place of holding Special Court.
Seal to be used.
74. Rules and fees for Special Court.
Ministerial officers.
75. Appeals from Judge of Maulmain.
76. Confirmation of sentences of death.
77. Judicial Commissioner and Recorder may sit as Special Court at the request of either.
78. Chief Commissioner may direct cases to be tried by Special Court.
79. Decree of Special Court to be deemed a decree of Original Court.
80. Appeals from Recorder of Rangoon in criminal cases.
81. Powers of Court of reference exerciseable by Special Court.
82. Divorce Jurisdiction of Special Court.
83. Rules as to finding of Special Court in case of difference of opinion.
84. Decree contingent on opinion of High Court.
85. Procedure of High Court on reference.
Costs of reference.
86. Appeals to Special Court.
87. Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES.

(a). *In the Court of the Recorder.*

88. Licensing of Advocates.
Rules regarding qualifications and admission.
Saving of agent for Secretary of State, &c.
Advocates, &c., of High Courts.
License may be suspended or withdrawn.
89. Fees liable to taxation.

(b). *In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts subordinate thereto.*

90. Licensing of Advocates.
Rules for their qualification and admission.
91. Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.
92. Fees liable to taxation.

(c). *In the Special Court.*

93. Persons entitled to appear, &c., in Special Court.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

94. Amendment of section 7, Act XV of 1869.
95. Powers of Small Cause Court Judge in Rangoon.
96. Regulations extended to British Burma.
97. Saving of Acts XIX of 1841, XL of 1858, IX of 1861, as regards British Burma, and of Act XIV of 1859 as regards Pegu.
98. Application of Act No. XIII of 1874.
99. Civil Procedure Code applied to British Burma.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Courts in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts Act, 1875:"

Extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Acts VII of 1872 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma*) and I of 1873 (*to amend the Burma Courts Act*, 1872) are

repealed. But all rules made, directions given and powers conferred under either of the said Acts shall be deemed to have been respectively made, given and conferred hereunder.

And nothing herein contained shall render invalid the trials mentioned in section fourteen of the latter Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Chief Commissioner."

"High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal:

"High Court."

"Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

"Judicial Commissioner."

## CHAPTER II.

### LAW TO BE ADMINISTERED.

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

4. Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

the Buddhist law in cases where the parties are Buddhists,

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as such law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in British Burma.

In cases not provided for by the former part of this section or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Law to be administered in Court of Recorder of Rangoon.

5. Except as provided in section four all questions arising in suits before the Recorder of Rangoon shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE COURTS SUBORDINATE THERETO.

#### (a). *Grades of Courts.*

Grades of Courts.

6. Besides the Courts of Small Causes, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Special Court hereinafter mentioned, there shall be six grades of Civil Courts in British Burma, (namely):—

(a) the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class:

(b) the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the second class, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class, and the Assistant Commissioner:

(c) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner:

(d) the Court of the Judge of the Town of Maulmain:

(e) the Court of the Commissioner; and

(f) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Confirmation of existing Courts and presiding officers.

7. All existing Courts, corresponding to the Courts so mentioned, and the presiding officers and the local limits of the jurisdiction thereof, respectively, shall be deemed to have been respectively established, appointed and fixed under this Act.

#### (b). *Number and local Jurisdiction of Courts.*

Power to vary number of Courts.

8. The Governor General in Council, may from time to time vary the number of Courts of each grade established under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may vary local jurisdiction of Courts of grades (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)

9. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

10. Every such Court shall—

Place for holding Court.

(a) be held at such place or places as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Commissioner; or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction which the presiding officer thinks fit, and

Seal to be used.

(b) use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Superintendence over Courts.

11. The general superintendence over all the Courts mentioned in section six, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is vested in, and the said Courts shall be subordinate to, the Judicial Commissioner; and, subject to such general superintendence, the Commissioner shall control the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners within his Division: and the Deputy Commissioner shall control the Courts of grades (a) and (b) within his district.

#### (c). *Civil Jurisdiction.*

Civil jurisdiction of Courts.

12. The Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall ordinarily have such civil jurisdiction respectively, for the adjudication of suits as is specified in the second column thereof:—

| Name and grade of Court. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|---|---|
| (a). The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class. | Powers of a Civil Court where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed five hundred rupees. |
| (b). The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the second class, the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class, and the Court of the Assistant Commissioner. | Powers of a Civil Court where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed three thousand rupees. |

| Name and grade of Court. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|---|---|
| (c). The Court of the Deputy Commissioner. | Powers of a Civil Court in all suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof.<br>Powers of a District Judge.<br>Power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of the Courts of grades (a) and (b), where such appeal is allowed by law.<br>Power to direct the business in the Courts of grades (a) and (b) to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit. |
| (d). The Court of the Judge of the Town of Maulmain. | Powers of a District Judge.<br>Powers of a Civil Court, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit.<br>Powers of a Court of Small Causes, where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed one thousand rupees. |
| (e). The Court of the Commissioner. | Power to withdraw any suit or appeal instituted in any Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction, except a Court of Small Causes or the Court of the Judge of the Town of Maulmain, and try such suit or appeal himself or refer it for trial to any Subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction as to the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof.<br>Power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of the Court of grade (c), where such appeal is allowed by law. |
| (f). The Court of the Judicial Commissioner. | Powers of a High Court, in relation to all Courts in British Burma, including Small Cause Courts, except the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon.<br>Power to remove and try any suit, appeal or other proceeding instituted in any Subordinate Court except a Court of Small Causes, or to refer it to any Court of competent jurisdiction as to the value or amount of the subject-matter thereof.<br>Power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of the Court of the Commissioner, where such appeal is allowed by law. |

Provided that, where a Small Cause Court is established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of the said grade (a), (b) or (c), such Court shall not take cognizance of any suit cognizable by the Court of Small Causes so established.

### (d). *Criminal Jurisdiction.*

Criminal Jurisdiction—(a) of Judicial Commissioner,

**13.** The Judicial Commissioner shall be deemed to have and to have had the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in criminal matters in relation to all Courts in British Burma, except that of the Recorder of Rangoon, and except those of Magistrates within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the said Recorder:

(b) of Commissioner,

The Commissioner shall be deemed to have and to have had the powers of a Sessions Judge:

(c) of Judge of Maulmain.

The Judge of the Town of Maulmain shall have the powers of a Sessions Judge.

Power of Chief Commissioner to transfer jurisdiction.

**14.** The Chief Commissioner may direct that the criminal jurisdiction of any Commissioner shall be transferred to the Judicial Commissioner either wholly or in respect of a particular case or class of cases, and either for a specified time or until further orders. The Chief Commissioner may also at any time direct that any jurisdiction so transferred shall revert to the Commissioner from whom it was transferred.

### (e). *Special Jurisdiction.*

Chief Commissioner may give special jurisdiction.

**15.** The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first or second class, with power to try suits, the subject-matter of which does not exceed in amount or value five thousand rupees.

Chief Commissioner may invest certain Courts with powers of Judge of Court of Small Causes.

**16.** The Chief Commissioner may invest any presiding officer of the Courts of grades (a) and (b) mentioned in section six with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to hear and determine suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, and the subject-matter of which is of such amount or value as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any Court so invested shall, in the exercise of the powers so conferred, be governed by the provisions of the law for the time being in force regulating the procedure of Courts of Small Causes outside the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Power to extend Small Cause jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000.

**17.** The Chief Commissioner may extend the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Causes to suits of a nature cognizable by such Courts of which the subject-matter does not exceed in amount or value one thousand rupees.

Exercise by one Court within limits of another of same class, of powers of latter.

**18.** The Chief Commissioner may empower the presiding officer of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), to exercise the powers which might be exercised by the presiding officer of any other Court of the same grade, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court.

Power to confer powers of Deputy Commissioner's Court.

**19.** The Chief Commissioner may confer upon the officer in chief executive charge of any District the powers which might be exercised within such District by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

### (f). *Procedure.*

Procedure when subject-matter of suit is situate within jurisdiction of different Courts.

**20.** Where a suit is brought for immoveable property situate within the local limits of the jurisdictions of different Courts included in the same Division, application for authority to proceed with the same shall be made to the Commissioner of the Division:

If the said Courts belong to different Divisions, the application shall be made to the Judicial Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Division in which the Court wherein the suit was instituted is included:

If either of the said Courts is the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the application shall be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit or appeal in which he is interested;

**21.** No presiding officer of any Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) or (*f*) shall, unless with the consent of the parties or by the direction of the Chief Commissioner, try any suit or appeal in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal:

but in case of Courts subordinate to Judicial Commissioner, to transfer to superior Court;

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, he shall forthwith, unless the parties apply that he proceed with the case himself, transmit the record to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances of such transmission:

Procedure thereon.

Such Court shall thereupon try the case itself, or transfer it for trial to any subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction as to the amount or value of the subject-matter.

Appeal to Judicial Commissioner from order passed by him in other capacity or in which he is interested.

In the event of an appeal being preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he has any personal interest, he shall, unless the parties apply that he proceed with the case himself, report the fact to the Chief Commissioner, who shall either direct the Judicial Commissioner to try the case himself or transfer it to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Power to distribute business.

**22.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, section six, every Deputy Commissioner may direct suits to be instituted in the Courts subordinate to him, according to such rules as to the description of the suits and the amount or value of their subject-matter as he from time to time, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, prescribes in this behalf,

and may also, with the like sanction, direct the business of the said Courts to be distributed among them in such way as he thinks fit:

provided that no Court shall try any suit where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction.

Language of plaints and record of evidence.

Notwithstanding any thing contained in the same Code, sections twenty-six and one hundred and seventy-two, plaints may be written and evidence may be taken down in such language or languages as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs in this behalf.

(*g*.) *Civil Appeals.*

Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.

**23.** Subject to any express provision to the contrary contained in any Act for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees and orders of the Courts of original civil jurisdiction in British Burma to the Courts empowered by this Act to hear appeals from such decrees and orders.

All such appeals presented between the fifth day of April 1872 and the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been presented under this section.

Time allowed for presenting appeals to Commissioner.

**24.** The memorandum of appeal must, when the appeal lies to the Commissioner, be presented within six weeks, the period being reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of such decision or order.

Transfer of civil appellate jurisdiction to Judicial Commissioner.

**25.** The Chief Commissioner may direct that the civil appellate jurisdiction of any Commissioner shall be transferred to the Judicial Commissioner, either wholly or in respect of a particular suit or class of suits, and either for a specified time or until further orders.

The Chief Commissioner may also at any time direct that any appellate jurisdiction which has been so transferred to the Judicial Commissioner shall revert to the Commissioner from whom it was so transferred.

Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.

**26.** When the civil appellate jurisdiction of any Commissioner has, under section twenty-five, been transferred to the Judicial Commissioner,

(*a*.) all petitions and other documents presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, be deemed to have been presented to the Commissioner: and

(*b*.) all appeals and applications presented of the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise to the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, be deemed to have been presented to him in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

Confirmation of decision of Lower Court without summoning respondent.

**27.** The Appellate Court may confirm the decision of the Lower Court without summoning the respondent, if upon perusal of the judgment of the Lower Court and of the petition of appeal in the presence of the appellant or his pleader, there appear to the Appellate Court to be no reason to alter the decision appealed from.

Reference to Judicial Commissioner.

**28.** When in the trial of any civil appeal the Appellate Court entertains a doubt in regard to a question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document, or as to the admissibility of any evidence affecting the merits of the case, such Court may draw up a statement of the point as to which it is in doubt, and refer it, with the Court's own opinion thereon for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

Procedure on such reference.

**29.** The Judicial Commissioner shall, after considering the point so referred, send a ruling thereon to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall, on the receipt of

such ruling, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

Costs of reference.

The costs, if any, consequent on any such reference to the Judicial Commissioner, shall be costs in the appeal out of which the reference arose.

When Judicial Commissioner may receive second appeal.

**30.** If in any suit the decision of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Commissioner, passed in appeal, reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction, the Judicial Commissioner may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Subordinate Courts, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

When decision of first Appellate Court to be final.

**31.** If the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

Reference to Judicial Commissioner when decision of Lower Court confirmed on certain points.

**32.** If the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence affecting the merits of the case, the party aggrieved by such decision may apply to such Court to draw up a statement of the point as to which he considers such Court to have made an incorrect ruling and to submit it to the Judicial Commissioner, or to be allowed to appeal on the same point to the Judicial Commissioner.

Such application or appeal shall not be admitted, unless it is made within the period prescribed by law for petitions of appeal. And if the statement is drawn up or the appeal is allowed, the applicant shall be chargeable with the fee prescribed by law for petitions of appeal.

In the case of an application to draw up a statement, if the Court consider that there is a question of law or custom having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document or admissibility of evidence affecting the merits of the case, it shall make a statement of the same and of such facts only of the case as are necessary to explain it, and shall submit such statement, together with the record of the case, to the Judicial Commissioner.

If the Court refuses to make such statement, it shall record in writing its reasons for so refusing, and a certified copy of such reasons shall, on application to the Court, be furnished to any party to the suit.

The costs of a statement drawn up under this section shall be costs in the case. The costs of an application under this section to be allowed to appeal shall, if the appeal be allowed, be disposed of by the Court of appeal.

Procedure of Judicial Commissioner thereupon.

**33.** The Judicial Commissioner shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to try the case referred, as if it were an appeal instituted in his Court, except that it shall not be necessary for the parties to be present:

the Judicial Commissioner shall send a copy of his judgment to the Court by which the case was submitted, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Reference by Judicial Commissioner to High Court.

**34.** When the Judicial Commissioner entertains any doubt as to the decision to be passed on any appeal made or case referred under this Act, he may make a reference to the High Court and shall send the record of the said appeal or case and all the proceedings connected therewith to the said Court.

Procedure thereupon.

The procedure prescribed by section thirty-three shall *mutatis mutandis* be followed by the High Court in the disposal of references made under this section.

Provision as to costs.

**35.** The costs, if any, consequent on such reference shall be disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner

Assessors for trial of civil appeals.

**36.** For the trial of any civil appeal under this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may constitute two or more persons assessors of his Court. Such persons shall attend during the trial and shall deliver their opinions in writing to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Judicial Commissioner.

No officer of the Judicial Commissioner's Court shall be appointed an assessor under this section.

Power to call for record.

**37.** In any case in which a Court of first appeal has, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, wrongly refused to submit a statement or allow an appeal under section thirty-two,

the Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of the case,

and may, on receipt of such record, proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

And in any case in which a Court of first appeal has submitted such a statement, but, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, the statement is unduly limited, or justice cannot be done without re-hearing the case,

the Judicial Commissioner may proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

The Judicial Commissioner shall send to the Court of first appeal a copy of his judgment in any case tried under this section, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(*h*). *Appointment and removal of Officers.*

Appointment of officers.

**38.** The presiding officers of all the Courts except that of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Chief Commissioner.

Suspension and removal of presiding officers.

**39.** The presiding officer of any Court under this Act may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Governor General in Council.

The presiding officer of any Court except the Courts of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon may, for any misconduct, be suspended by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not be removed without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Appointment of ministerial officers of Courts (a) and (b) mentioned in section 6.

40. The ministerial officers of the Courts of grades (d) and (b) mentioned in section six shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner within whose local jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

The ministerial officers of all other Courts shall be appointed by the presiding officers thereof;

provided that the appointment of every ministerial officer of a Court subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, whose monthly salary exceeds fifty rupees, shall be subject to the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to fine, suspend or remove such officers.

41. Every Court of the grades (a) and (b) mentioned in section six may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order; and may of his own motion remove, suspend from office, or fine up to the amount of one month's salary, any ministerial officer of a Court subordinate to him.

The presiding officer of any of the Courts of grades (c), (d), (e) and (f) mentioned in section six and of any Court of Small Causes, may remove or suspend the ministerial officers of his Court, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary; but in the case of Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, every such removal, suspension or fine shall be subject to review by him.

Recovery of fines.

42. Any fine imposed under this chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

Chief Commissioner's control over appointments, &c., of ministerial officers.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall have a power of general control over all appointments and removals of ministerial officers under this Act.

(i). *Holidays.*

List of holidays.

44. Subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in his Court and the Courts subordinate to him.

Such list shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and the days therein mentioned shall be observed accordingly.

## CHAPTER IV.

### COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

(a). *The Recorder.*

The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

45. There shall continue to be a Court, to be called the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Appointment of Recorder.

The Recorder shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall be a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Place of holding Court.

He shall hold his Court ordinarily in the Town of Rangoon; but the Chief Commissioner may direct him on any particular occasion to hold his Court either at Maulmain or Akyab for the trial of Civil suits or appeals transferred to him, or of criminal cases in which European British subjects are concerned.

Seal to be used

The Recorder shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time prescribed in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner.

Provision for discharge of duties of Recorder in case of vacancy in his office.

46. Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of Recorder of Rangoon and during any absence of the Recorder, the Chief Commissioner may direct the Judicial Commissioner or any Commissioner to perform the duties of the Recorder; and the Judicial Commissioner or the Commissioner so directed shall thereupon be authorized to preside in the Court of the Recorder, and to exercise the jurisdiction of the Recorder until some person has been appointed by the Governor General in Council to fill or officiate in the office of the Recorder, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of such office, or until the Recorder resumes his duties.

(b). *Recorder's Civil Jurisdiction.*

Local limits of ordinary civil jurisdiction of Recorder.

47. The present local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder appointed under this Act; but the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, vary such limits.

Civil jurisdiction of Recorder.

48. The Court of the Recorder shall have jurisdiction in the adjudication of suits of every description, except those which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, if, in the case of immovable property, the subject-matter of the suit is situate, or if, in all other cases, the cause of action has arisen or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells or carries on business or personally works for gain, within the limits mentioned to in section forty-seven.

Where such immovable property is situate partly within the local jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court and partly within the jurisdiction of some other Court, the Chief Commissioner shall determine by which of such Courts the suit shall be tried and the suit shall be tried accordingly.

No appeal from Recorder's Court in certain cases.

49. There shall be no appeal from the decree or order of the Recorder passed in any original suit or proceeding, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed three thousand rupees.

When appeal lies to High Court.

Where such amount or value exceeds three thousand rupees, and is less than the amount for which an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council under the law for the time being in force regulating such appeals, an appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Assessors in civil suits.

50. For the trial of civil suits the Recorder may constitute one or more persons assessor or assessors of the Court. Such person or persons shall attend

during the trial of the suit, and shall deliver his or their opinion or opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Recorder. No officer of the Recorder's Court shall be appointed an assessor under this section.

Remuneration to assessor appointed at desire of suitor.

If any such assessor is appointed at the desire of the parties to a suit or any of them, such parties or party shall deposit such sum as the Recorder decides to be reasonable compensation to such assessor for his time and trouble. Such sum shall be recoverable as costs in the case.

Miscellaneous jurisdiction.

**51.** The Recorder shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, exercise the powers of a District Judge; and he shall also exercise the powers of a District Judge under Act No. IV of 1869 *(The Indian Divorce Act)* throughout British Burma.

Recorder's powers in respect of Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

**52.** The Recorder shall, in respect of the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon, exercise the powers of a High Court.

Grant of new trial.

**53.** The Recorder may, if he thinks fit, grant a new trial in any suit tried by him, if, in suits relating to land or other immovable property, such new trial be applied for within three months from the date of the decision, and, in all other cases, if it be applied for within thirty days from the date of the decision.

Review of judgment.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall interfere with the power of the Recorder to allow a review of judgment under the Code of Civil Procedure, if such review be applied for within the period allowed for making such applications.

Security from applicant for either.

Provided also that, the Recorder may, if he thinks fit, before granting a new trial or a review, require the party applying for the same to give sufficient security for the due compliance with the terms of the decree or order which it is sought to set aside or review.

*Reference to High Court.*

Power to state case for decision of High Court.

**54.** If in any suit any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision, arises, on which the Recorder entertains any doubt, he may, either of his own motion, or on the application of the parties to the suit or either of them, draw up a statement of the case, and refer such statement, with his own opinion, for the decision of the High Court.

Decree contingent thereon.

**55.** The Recorder may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference has been made to the High Court, until the receipt of its decision on such reference.

Full bench to deal with cases referred.

**56.** Cases referred under section fifty-four for the decision of the High Court shall be dealt with by a bench of two or more Judges of that Court.

Procedure on reference.

**57.** The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person, or by an Advocate or Pleader; but they shall not be bound so to appear; and the High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its decision, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the proper officer of the Court, to the Recorder, who shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the suit.

*Transfer of suits to Recorder's Court.*

Transfer of suits to Recorder's Court.

**58.** The Chief Commissioner may direct the transfer to the Recorder's Court of any suit or appeal which may have been instituted in any other Court in British Burma.

Trial of such suits.

Every case so transferred shall be tried and determined by the Recorder in the same manner as if he had originally had jurisdiction in such case and it had been instituted in his Court.

*Suits in which Recorder is personally interested.*

Disposal of suit where Recorder is interested.

**59.** When any suit or proceeding comes before the Recorder of Rangoon, to or in which he is a party or personally interested, he shall, unless the parties apply that he proceed with the case himself, report the fact to the Chief Commissioner, who shall either direct the Recorder to try the case himself, or transfer it to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner in cases transferred.

The Judicial Commissioner shall have the same jurisdiction in the adjudication of cases so transferred, as the Recorder has in suits and proceedings cognizable by him under this Act, and the provisions of sections fifty-three to fifty-seven inclusive shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such cases.

*(c). Recorder's Criminal Jurisdiction.*

Recorder to exercise powers of Session Court.

**60.** The Recorder shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction:

Provided that sentences of death passed by him as a Court of Session, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Special Court.

Power to revise proceedings of Magistrates.

**61.** The Recorder shall have the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of the proceedings of Magistrates within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction as to European British subjects and persons charged jointly with them.

**62.** The Recorder shall have the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of, and otherwise with reference to, European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects; and all commitments of European British subjects and of persons charged jointly with European

British subjects, on charges of offences committed within British Burma, which would according to the law of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force be made to a High Court, shall be made to his Court.

Procedure.

63. The proceedings on trials held by the Recorder for the trial of European British subjects, shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure:

Liability of Military officers to serve as jurors.

Provided that European officers in the Military Service, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, resident within ten miles of the place of sitting of the Court, shall be liable to serve as jurors for the trial of European British subjects.

List of officers liable to serve.

The officer commanding the station where the Court of Session is about to be held shall, when required, send in to the Court a list containing the names of all officers so liable to serve.

Officer summoned not excusable except for urgent military duty.

The summons to any such officer to serve as a juror shall be sent through the officer commanding the station; but no officer shall be excused from attendance, unless the officer commanding the station shall certify in writing to the Court that the presence of the officer summoned is required elsewhere on urgent military duty: and in such certificate the commanding officer shall supply the name of some other officer for service upon the jury.

Sentence of death to be referred to High Court.

64. Sentences of death passed in the exercise of the powers conferred by section sixty-two shall not be carried out without the confirmation of the High Court, to which such sentences shall be referred.

(*d*). *Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

Admiralty jurisdiction of Recorder.

65. Throughout British Burma, including the territorial waters thereof, the Recorder shall have and exercise all such civil jurisdiction and maritime jurisdiction of a civil nature as may now be exercised by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or of Vice-admiralty, and also such jurisdiction for the trial and adjudication of prize-causes and other maritime questions as may now be exercised by the said High Court.

The procedure in cases brought before the Recorder in the exercise of such jurisdiction shall be regulated, as far as may be, by the Code of Civil Procedure; and in all such cases to which the rules contained in the said Code are not applicable, the procedure shall be in accordance with the rules for the time applicable to like cases in the High Court.

An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any sentence or decree of the Recorder under this section subject to the laws, rules and orders for the time being in force regarding appeals to the High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*e*). *Insolvent Jurisdiction.*

Insolvent jurisdiction of Recorder.

66. Within the Towns of Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab, the Recorder shall have and exercise such powers and authorities with respect to insolvent debtors and their creditors as are for the time being exerciseable with respect to such debtors and creditors by the High Court or a Judge thereof.

The procedure in cases brought before the Recorder in the exercise of such jurisdiction shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one.

The Recorder shall, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, appoint a person to be official assignee in all insolvencies to be prosecuted in the Court of the Recorder; and the provisions of the said Statute relating to official assignees shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the assignee so appointed.

Every order made by the Recorder in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this section shall have the same force throughout British India as if it had been made by the High Court or a Judge thereof,

and all the provisions of the said Statute relating to the persons or property of insolvents shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to insolvents applying for relief under this section.

Any person thinking himself aggrieved by any adjudication, order or proceeding of the Court of the Recorder under this section may present, within one month thereafter, a petition to the Special Court; and such Court shall enquire into the matter of the petition and make such order thereon as it thinks just, and such order shall be final and conclusive on all parties, and shall be binding on the Court of the Recorder.

The Recorder may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, make rules consistent with this Act for facilitating within his jurisdiction the relief intended to be hereby given; and such rules, on being published in the *British Burma Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

No conveyance, letter-of-attorney, or other instrument executed under any order of the Recorder in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this section, shall be chargeable with stamp-duty.

(*f*). *Rules and Registers.*

Power to make rules of practice.

67. The Recorder may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of his Court, and may prescribe forms for every proceeding therein for which he thinks that a form should be provided, and may from time to time alter any such rule or form; and the rules so made, and the forms so framed, shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and after being so published shall be observed and used in the said Court:

Provided that such rules and forms shall be consistent with the Codes of Civil or Criminal Procedure or any other law for the time being in force, and shall, before they are so published, have received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Rules for service and execution of process.

68. The Recorder may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, make, and from time to time alter, rules to regulate the service and execution of the processes of his Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction; and may from time to time settle tables of fees to be allowed to the persons employed in such service or execution.

Table of fees.

All such rules and tables shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette* and shall thenceforth have the force of law.

Publication of rules and tables.

Rules heretofore made to regulate the service and execution of process under Act No. XXI of 1863 (*to constitute Recorders' Courts for the Towns of Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein, in British Burmah; and to establish Courts of Small Causes in the said Towns*), or Act No. III of 1866 (*to confer certain increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah and for other purposes*) and now in force shall continue in force until superseded by rules made under this Act.

Rules now in force.

69. The Recorder shall keep such registers and books and accounts, and submit to the Chief Commissioner such statements and returns as may, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. The Recorder shall also comply with such requisitions for information as are made by the Chief Commissioner, and generally, in matters not judicial, shall be subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner.

Registers and returns.

(*g*). *Ministerial officers.*

70. The ministerial officers of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be appointed by the Recorder, who may also remove or suspend them, or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary; but the suspension or removal of any officer drawing a salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers.

(*h*). *Holidays.*

71. The Recorder shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in his Court, and shall submit the same for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Holidays and vacations.

Such list, when it has received such sanction, shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE SPECIAL COURT.

72. The Special Court under this Act shall ordinarily be constituted by the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon sitting together; but the Chief Commissioner may direct any Commissioner to sit in the Court as an additional Judge. Such Commissioner shall record his opinion in the case, and in case of a difference of opinion, the opinion of the majority shall be the decision of the Court.

Constitution of special Court.

When the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder sit together as a Special Court, the senior officer, according to priority of appointment, shall have the precedence in the Court so formed.

Precedence in Special Court.

73. The Special Court shall ordinarily be held in the town of Rangoon; but the Chief Commissioner may direct it to be held at any other place in British Burma.

Place of holding Special Court.

The Special Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Seal to be used.

74. The Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner,

Rules and fees for Special Court.

(*a*) frame rules of practice for regulating the times and places of the sittings of the Special Court;

(*b*) make rules to regulate the service and execution of the process of the Special Court;

(*c*) settle a table of fees to be allowed to persons employed in such service or execution.

Such rules and table shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Judicial Commissioner and Recorder may also appoint, suspend or remove the ministerial officers of the Special Court: Provided that the suspension or removal of any officer drawing a salary of one hundred rupees and upwards shall be subject to the orders by the Chief Commissioner.

Ministerial officers.

Provided also that in case the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder differ in opinion as to any matter mentioned in this section, such matter shall be referred to the Chief Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

75. Appeals from orders and decrees passed by the Judge of the town of Maulmain in civil suits and proceedings shall, where an appeal is allowed by law, be heard and determined by the Special Court.

Appeals from Judge of Maulmain.

Such appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

76. Sentences of death passed by the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of any jurisdiction transferred to him under this section shall be subject to the confirmation of the Special Court.

Confirmation of sentences of death.

Any person convicted on a trial held by the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of such jurisdiction may, where an appeal is allowed by law, appeal to the Special Court. Such appeal shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

77. If in any civil suit or appeal, or in any criminal case or appeal, pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the one Court wishes to obtain the opinion of the other on any question of fact or law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, or wishes to obtain the assistance of the other for the determination of the case pending before it, such Court shall record a memorandum to that effect; and after the receipt of a copy of such memorandum by the other Court, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall sit together as soon as may be convenient, and shall form a Special Court for the disposal of the said question or for the determination of the case so pending.

Judicial Commissioner and Recorder may sit as Special Court at the request of either.

78. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any civil suit or appeal, or any criminal case or appeal, pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall be tried before the Special Court.

Chief Commissioner may direct cases to be tried by Special Court.

79. Any decree or sentence passed by a Special Court as above constituted on a memorandum recorded under section seventy-seven or in a case tried under section seventy-eight shall issue as, and be deemed to be, a decree or sentence of the Court from which the case was referred to the Special Court.

Decree of Special Court to be deemed a decree of original Court.

80. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Session may, where an appeal is allowed by law, appeal to the Special Court.

Such appeal shall be presented in the Court of the said Recorder.

Appeals from Recorder of Rangoon in criminal cases.

81. The Special Court shall exercise the powers, exerciseable by a High Court as a Court of reference, in respect of sentences of death passed by the Recorder of Rangoon, in cases tried by him as a Court of Session.

Powers of Court of reference exerciseable by Special Court.

82. In the Indian Divorce Act, section three clause (1), for the words "in British Burma the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal," the following words shall be substituted (namely) "in British Burma, the Special Court under the Burma Courts Act, 1875."

Divorce Jurisdiction of Special Court.

83. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicia Commissioner and Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the following rules shall be observed:—

Rules as to finding of Special Court in case of difference of opinion.

(*a*). In criminal cases, the point shall be referred to the High Court with a similar statement of opinion.

(*b*). In other cases, if either the Judicial Commissioner or Recorder of Rangoon concur in the ruling of the Court from whose decision the appeal has been made, such ruling shall be upheld. Provided that if the difference of opinion arise as to some point of law, or custom having the force of law, or the admissibility of evidence or construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, and if either the Judicial Commissioner or the Recorder of Rangoon be of opinion that the point should be referred to the High Court, they shall state the point as to which they differ, and forward such statement with their respective opinions thereon to the High Court.

84. Where such reference is made in a civil suit, the Special Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may determine the suit contingently on the opinion of the said High Court on the point referred; but no final execution shall be issued in any civil case in which a reference is made, until the receipt of such opinion.

Decree contingent on opinion of High Court.

85. The High Court shall proceed to determine the point referred as if it were an appeal instituted in such Court, except that it shall not be necessary for the parties to appear either personally or by agent. A copy of the determination of the High Court shall be sent to the Court from which the case was referred to the Special Court, and such Court shall dispose of the case accordingly.

Procedure of High Court on reference.

The costs, if any, consequent on the reference of the case for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the suit or appeal.

Costs of reference.

86. In the interval between the presentation of an appeal, under section seventy-five and the hearing thereof by the Special Court, the appeal and all applications relating thereto shall be dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner as if it were an appeal presented in his own Court.

Appeals to Special Court.

Notwithstanding anything contained in sections seventy-five, seventy-six and eighty, whenever the Special Court has in the judgment of the Chief Commissioner been provided with a sufficient staff of officers, the appeals mentioned in those sections to the Special Court shall be presented therein and dealt with for all purposes thereby.

87. For the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Reference, as the case may be.

Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, appeals and applications to the Special Court shall be deemed to be, respectively, appeals and applications to a High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF ADVOCATES.

#### (*a*). *In the Court of the Recorder.*

88. No person shall be permitted to appear or act as the Advocate of any suitor in the Court of the Recorder, unless such person has been licensed thereto by the Recorder, either generally or specially.

Licensing of Advocates.

The Recorder may make rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to act as Advocates in his Court, and may from time to time cancel, vary or add to, any such rules:

Rules regarding qualifications and admission.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from appearing or acting as the agent for the Secretary of State for India in Council, or to prevent any suitor from appearing, pleading, or acting on his own behalf or on behalf of a co-suitor:

Saving of agent for Secretary of State, &c.

Provided also that any person, who for the time being is an Advocate, Vakíl, or Attorney-at-law of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India, shall be entitled, without any such license, to act as an Advocate for any suitor in the Court of the Recorder.

Advocates, &c., of High Courts.

The Recorder may, for any sufficient reason, suspend or withdraw any license granted under this section. Any person aggrieved by such suspension or withdrawal may appeal to the High Court.

License may be suspended or withdrawn.

**89.** The fees to be received by any Advocate, whether generally or specially licensed by the Recorder, or entitled to act in his Court as an Advocate for another person without a license, under section eighty-eight, shall at all times be subject to the control and taxation of the said Recorder, and no fees shall be recoverable by any Advocate except fees allowed on taxation by the Recorder or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Fees liable to taxation.

*(b). In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts subordinate thereto.*

**90.** No person shall be permitted to appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor, or of any appellant, complainant or accused person, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or in any Court, whether civil or criminal, subordinate thereto, unless such person is licensed thereto by the Judicial Commissioner, either generally or specially.

Licensing of advocates.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules—.

Rules for their qualification and admission.

(*a*) for the qualification, admission and enrolment of proper persons to appear, plead or act as aforesaid; and

(*b*) for the suspension or dismissal of any such persons who are guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

Any person appearing, pleading or acting in contravention of any such rule, shall be liable, by order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

**91.** Notwithstanding any thing contained in section ninety or in any rule made thereunder,

Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.

any person may appear, plead or act as the agent for the Crown or for the Secretary of State for India in Council,

and any suitor may appear, plead or act on behalf of himself or a co-suitor;

and any person who for the time being is an advocate, vakíl or attorney-at-law of any High Court may appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto.

And nothing contained in section ninety or in any rule made thereunder shall be deemed to affect the second clause of section 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**92.** The fees to be received by any advocate, for business done in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall at all times be subject to the control and taxation of the presiding Judge; and no such fees shall be recoverable unless they have been allowed on taxation by the said Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Fees liable to taxation.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the control and taxation of costs in such subordinate Courts.

*(c). In the Special Court.*

**93.** All persons for the time being licensed to appear, plead or act in the Court of the Recorder or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be also entitled to appear, plead or act (as the case may be) in the Special Court.

Persons entitled to appear, &c., in special Cou

## CHAPTER VII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**94.** Instead of the last paragraph of section 7 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, the following shall be read:—

Amendment of section 7, Act XV of 1869.

"For the purposes of this Act, every jail in British Burma shall be deemed to be situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner; and the Recorder of Rangoon may issue orders, under this section or sections three or four, and may also issue commissions under Part III of this Act, in any town in British Burma."

**95.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XI of 1865, section fifteen, the Government of India shall have, and be deemed to have had, power from time to time to invest any person with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the town of Rangoon or elsewhere in British Burma, without specifying any time during which he shall exercise such powers. And all persons so invested shall be deemed to have been duly invested under the same section.

Powers of Small Cause Court Judge in Rangoon.

**96.** The unrepealed parts of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be deemed to extend to British Burma, namely:—

Regulations extended to British Burma.

Regulation V of 1799, section seven—Wills and Intestacies of Natives:
" V of 1817—Hidden treasure; and
" III of 1818—State Prisoners.

**97.** Notwithstanding any repeal effected by the Burma Courts Act, 1872, section five, the following Acts, namely,

Saving of Acts XIX of 1841, XL of 1858, IX of 1861, as regards British Burma,

Act No. XIX of 1841 (*for the protection of movable and immovable property against wrongful possession in case of successions*); and

Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*),

are hereby declared to be, and from the fifteenth day of January 1863 to have been, in force throughout British Burma:

And Act No. XIV of 1859 (*to provide for the limitation of suits*), as amended by Act No. XIV of 1862, shall be deemed to have been in force throughout the Province of Pegu from the same day down to and including the thirty-first day of March 1873.

and of Act XIV of 1859 as regards Pegu.

**98.** The Judge of the town of Maulmain shall, for the purposes of the European British Minors Act, 1874, sections 2 and 8, be deemed to be a Deputy Commissioner: provided that appeals from his orders under that Act shall lie to the Special Court.

Application of Act No. XIII of 1874.

**99.** Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be, and shall, on and from the fifth day of April 1872, be deemed to have been, in force throughout British Burma.

Civil Procedure Code applied to British Burma.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

Nº 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

| YEAR. | FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | INLAND CUSTOMS | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | TOTAL. | |
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ |
| 1870-71 ... | 245,559 | 2,176,551 | 154,385 | 1,157,456 | 188,344 | 1,027,249 | 100,037 | 494,499 | 688,325 | 4,855,755 |
| 1871-72 ... | 247,783 | 2,196,258 | 149,509 | 1,120,782 | 192,524 | 1,050,020 | 87,367 | 431,872 | 677,183 | 4,798,932 |
| 1872-73 ... | 255,391 | 2,263,693 | 153,758 | 1,151,732 | 184,881 | 1,008,438 | 100,667 | 464,660 | 694,697 | 4,888,523 |
| 1873-74 ... | 246,035 | 2,180,766 | 157,844 | 1,169,766 | 187,850 | 1,024,586 | 102,167 | 505,033 | 693,896 | 4,880,151 |
| 1874-75 ... | 256,693 | 2,235,127 | 160,115 | 1,144,365 | 187,799 | 1,028,454 | 113,759 | 562,023 | 718,366 | 4,969,969 |
| AVERAGE ... | 250,292 | 2,210,479 | 155,122 | 1,148,820 | 188,279 | 1,027,749 | 100,799 | 491,617 | 694,493 | 4,878,665 |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice, best sort. | | | Rice, common. | | | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan | A 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 11 12 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora | B 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom | C 15 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly | D 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 11 0 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 4 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 15 14 | 15 14 | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs | E 13 5 to 14 8 | 13 5 to 14 8 | 10 8 to 11 10 | E 16 0 to 16 7 | 16 0 to 18 14 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 12½ | ... | | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore | H 14 8 | 12 12 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 19 8 | 18 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad | I 17 0 to 18 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | E 14 0 to 25 0 | 4 0 to 25 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 20 0 to 20 8 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 to 24 0 | 11 12 | 24 0 | 26 0 to 27 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye | 16 0 to 17 4 | 18 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 to 19 8 | 21 0 | 11 4 | 23 4 to 25 5 | 24 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore | 14 1 | 14 0 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 7 14 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 20 12 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree | J 13 3 | 13 3 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 26 6 | 24 0 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca | 13 5 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore | K 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh | M 12 12 | 12 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20-1 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th February* 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 12 | 12 8 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bankoora. | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta. | |
| E 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 14½ | 120 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 6 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Jessore. | |
| E 31 0 | 31 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore | |
| 30 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 11 1½ | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts* | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Furreedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | . | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Mymensingh. | |

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | N 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... ... ... | 9 6 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | .. | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 2 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | P 17 8 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 10 4 | ... | ... | . |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | Q 16 0 | 16&17 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 11 8 and 14 0 | 11 8 | 16 8 and 17 0 | 16&17 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 |
| 29 | Mozufferpore ... ... ... ... | R 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 23 0 to 26 0 | 17 0 to 27 0 | 16 4 to 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | 14 7 | 23 1 | 23 1 | . | 9 4 | 12 6 | 8 6 | 18 9 | 19 9 | 12 3 | ... | . | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 17 11 | 18 5 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 9 7 | 22 11 | 21 7 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | S 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | E 19 0 to 20 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 19 11 | 21 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 24 15 | 27 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 23 10 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | 10 8 | E 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | .. | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | .. | ... | .. |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | T 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Returns for next preceding week.

† Returns not received.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 22 seers, and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, maize 22 seers, and gram 21 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 27th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 4 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 6 | 7 2 | Hill Tipperah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 to 35 0 | 27 0 to 35 0 | 14 8 to 28 0 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 to 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | West Tirhoot. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chumparun.† | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 7 | 17 8 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 168 0 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 7 5 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 35 0 | 45 0 | 12 0 to 34 5 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 12 0 | 330 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 11 | 17 1 | 28 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 18 6 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Balasore.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 44 0 | 23 0 | 12 4 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 8 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18-12 to 27 seers, maize 22-8 to seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to seers, maize 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, maize 24 to 45 and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### AGENCY FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE PUNJAB.

No. 296, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1875.

From—A. P. HOWELL, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., D. C. L., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2528, dated the 25th June 1873, recommending, with certain modifications, a scheme framed by a Committee of several local officers for providing an adequate agency for the conduct of the Judicial and Executive administrations of the Punjab.

2. Concurring with the Committee's conclusion that it is not at present desirable to effect a complete separation between the Judicial and Executive services in the Punjab, the Governor General in Council has adopted, with a few alterations that are explained below, the modified scheme recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in order to reinforce the weak points of the existing Judicial agency. The revised Establishment now sanctioned with the approval of the Secretary of State for India is detailed in the annexed statement, and involves an additional charge of Rupees 2,05,890 per annum as shewn in the annexed schedule.

3. As regards the lower Courts of original jurisdiction, the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate of the number of Munsifs and additional Extra Assistant Commissioners has been adopted, and the appointment of ten more Extra Assistant Commissioners and of 74 Munsifs may, therefore, be made. The total number of Extra Assistant Commissioners should be graded in seven classes as shewn in the statement appended to this letter; this arrangement produces a saving of Rupees 200 a month as compared with the Lieutenant-Governor's scale. The 74 Munsifs will be arranged in grades by the Punjab Government, the aggregate cost of their salaries not exceeding Rupees 11,840 per mensem; and in case the Ministerial Establishment proposed by His Honor for the Courts of these officers should prove to be inadequate, the Government of India have slightly increased the allotment on that account. The Government of India are not convinced of the propriety of abolishing any considerable number of Naib Tehsildars; but as the new scheme will at any rate greatly reduce the responsibilities of this class of officers, the pay allowed to some of them may to some extent be diminished. The sanctioned scale provides 122 Naib Tehsildars at a total cost of Rupees 5,000 a month, and the Lieutenant-Governor can divide them into grades with salaries of Rupees 30, 40 and 50 per mensem. The reduction proposed in the number of Small Cause Courts is sanctioned.

4. The plan proposed by the Committee for affording relief to the Civil Appellate Agency is to attach Judicial Assistant Commissioners to certain District Courts, and to concentrate upon those Courts the greater part of the appellate business by extending their appellate jurisdiction to suits of the value of Rupees 1,000. Within this limit, the only appeals that would go to Commissioners under the proposed plan would be from the orders of the Judicial Assistants and Deputy Commissioners themselves in their original jurisdiction. And as a vast majority of the suits in the Punjab are valued below Rupees 1,000, the natural incidence of almost all the appeals would be upon District Courts. As this change would also greatly relieve the Commissioners, the Committee would abolish the two existing Additional Commissioners, keeping a Sessions Judge at Peshawar. This part of the Committee's scheme is supported by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. But the scheme here involves an alteration in the appellate system established by law; for at present the appellate jurisdiction depends on the grade of the Court originally trying a suit, and the district appellate jurisdiction is thus limited to suits of a money value of Rupees 500. The Government of India do not think it expedient to raise this limit to Rupees 1,000. They are reluctant to make any change in the law which would shift down-

ward on to the districts some of the appeals which now go to the divisional Courts, more especially as the Committee propose to transfer the jurisdiction up to Rupees 1,000 not only to Deputy Commissioners, as in Oudh, but also to Judicial Assistants. The distinction as to grades of Subordinate Courts being removed for purposes of appeal, it may and probably will follow that appeals from the decrees of one Assistant Commissioner will constantly be heard by another Assistant* Commissioner of not much higher standing or greater experience. And although it is part of the plan to reserve the more important cases for the superior original Courts, yet the tendency under pressure of work will be to make over to the minor Courts all suits within their competency. There appears some reason to apprehend that in this way the decrees in appeal of the District Courts may come to be wanting in weight and authority; and that the use of appellate revision by Commissioners as a means of superintending the working of the lower Courts would be lessened. These considerations tell against enlarging the appellate jurisdiction of the District Courts beyond what is absolutely unavoidable for the proper distribution and disposal of business.

* As Judicial Assistant.

5. Moreover, it does not seem plain that the enlargement from Rupees 500 to Rupees 1,000 of appellate jurisdiction is much needed. The number of suits between those values is small, and the appeals would make no great difference either way. The real distribution of the burden of appellate work must still be determined, not by value, but by the use which the Deputy Commissioners make of their discretionary power to allot original suits, according to an estimate of their importance, either to the subordinate or to the superior Courts of their district. If the bulk of the original business is unimportant, as it certainly is of low money value, it can now be easily disposed of by the Subordinate Courts under the new scheme which adds largely to the lower grades of Judges. The result will be that the bulk of appeals will go to the District Appellate Courts, which also are now to be considerably strengthened. And thus the Commissioners will have been sensibly relieved without the necessity of altering the money limit (Rupees 500) of district appellate jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, there are a great many important cases which must be reserved for trial by the chief original Courts, from whom an appeal must always go to the Commissioner, then the work of the Commissioners can be lightened by no shifting of money limit; but in that event the eventual remedy must necessarily lie in strengthening the higher Appellate Courts.

6. It seems impossible, however, to frame any permanent estimate of the proportion in which the appellate work will still fall to Commissioners, so long as the calculation must mainly rest upon the probable discrimination to be made by Deputy Commissioners between important and unimportant cases. It is understood that the general rule of the Civil Procedure Code, that every suit shall go to the lowest Court competent to try it, will be observed ordinarily, and that the numerical augmentation of primary Courts now to be made by this scheme will much facilitate observance of this rule. For the rest, if Commissioners are found still to need relief, the Government of India will be prepared to consider the manner in which it must be given. They are, therefore, not disposed to alter the existing money limit of appeals to District Courts. But the appointment of a Civil and Sessions Judge to Peshawar on a salary of Rupees 2,250 a month, and the grant to 23 Judicial Assistants of the allowances specified in the annexed statement are sanctioned. Steps will immediately be taken to make the necessary amendments in the Punjab Courts Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out the new scheme in its entirety.

7. A copy of the Secretary of State's despatch* approving the scheme as modified by the Government of India is enclosed; and I am to request the submission of a report on the subject of the reduction proposed to be made in the Police expenditure of the Province in the letter under acknowledgment. All reductions should proceed *pari passu* with the increases now sanctioned.

* No. 51 of 1874.

| | Monthly rate. | Existing. | | Now sanctioned. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Monthly cost. | No. | Monthly cost. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | No. | Rs. | No. | Rs. | |
| Commissioners ... | 2,750 | 10 | 27,500 | 10 | 27,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Additional Commissioners... | 1,635 | 2 | 3,270 | ... | *Nil* | ... | ... | 2 | 3,270 | |
| Civil and Sessions Judge ... | 2,250 | ... | *Nil* | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | 2,250 | ... | ... | |
| Deputy Commissioners— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... | 1,833⅓ | 11 | 20,167 | 11 | 20,167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2nd „ ... ... | 1,666⅔ | 11 | 18,333 | 11 | 18,333 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3rd „ ... ... | 1,333⅓ | 10 | 13,333 | 10 | 13,333 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 32 | 51,833 | 32 | 51,833 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Commissioners— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... | 800 | 16 | 12,800 | 16 | 12,800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2nd „ ... ... | 700 | 16 | 11,200 | 16 | 11,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | *a* 32 | 24,000 | 32 | 24,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *a.*—The 16 officers of the 3rd Grade are omitted, the sanction for that grade being nominal. |
| Allowances for Assistant Commissioners ... | 300 | ... | ... | 8 | 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 200 | ... | ... | 6 | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 100 | ... | ... | 8 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 200 | ... | ... | ½ | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | ... | ... | *b* 22½ | 28,500 | ... | 4,500 | ... | ... | *b.*—These allowances are payable at the discretion of the local Government even to 3rd grade assistants. |
| Extra Assistant Commrs.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Class, 1st Grade .. | 800 | 3 | 2,400 | 5 | 4,000 | 2 | 1,600 | ... | ... | |
| 2nd „ ... | 700 | 4 | 2,800 | 5 | 3,500 | 1 | 700 | ... | ... | |
| 3rd „ ... | 600 | 6 | 3,600 | 7 | 4,200 | 1 | 600 | ... | ... | |
| 2nd Class, 1st „ ... | 500 | 7 | 3,500 | 8 | 4,000 | 1 | 500 | ... | ... | |
| 2nd „ ... | 400 | 10 | 4,000 | 11 | 4,400 | 1 | 400 | ... | ... | |
| 3rd Class, 1st „ ... | 300 | 16 | 4,800 | 18 | 5,400 | 2 | 600 | ... | ... | |
| 2nd „ ... | 250 | 20 | 5,000 | 22 | 5,500 | 2 | 500 | ... | ... | |
| | | 66 | 26,100 | 76 | 31,000 | 10 | 4,900 | ... | ... | |
| Small Cause Court Judges... | 900 | 2 | 1,800 | 1 | 900 | ... | ... | 1 | 900 | |
| | 800 | 2 | 1,600 | 1 | 800 | ... | ... | 1 | 800 | |
| | 700 | 2 | 1,400 | 1 | 700 | ... | ... | 1 | 700 | |
| | 600 | 2 | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,200 | |
| | | 8 | 6,000 | 3 | 2,400 | ... | ... | 5 | 3,600 | |
| Tahsildars ... ... | 200 | 20 | 4,000 | 18 | 3,600 | ... | ... | 2 | 400 | |
| | 175 | 30 | 5,250 | 25 | 4,375 | ... | ... | 5 | 875 | |
| | 150 | 50 | 7,500 | 68 | 10,200 | 18 | 2,700 | ... | ... | |
| | 125 | 20 | 2,500 | 7 | 875 | ... | ... | 13 | 1,625 | |
| | 100 | ... | ... | 2 | 200 | 2 | 200 | ... | ... | |
| | | 100 | 19,250 | 120 | 10,250 | 20 | 2,900 | 20 | 2,900 | |
| Moonsiffs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | *c* 74 | 11,840 | 74 | 11,840 | ... | ... | *c.*—The Punjab Government will arrange the 74 Moonsiffs in grades within this limit of total cost. |
| Naib Tahsildars ... | 75 | 23 | 1,725 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 23 | 1,725 | |
| | 60 | 1 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 60 | |
| | 50 | 93 | 4,650 | 45 | 2,250 | ... | ... | 48 | 2,400 | Or the Local Government may adopt any other arrangement of numbers in the grades of Rs. 50, Rs. 40 and Rs. 30, provided the total cost shall not exceed Rs 5,000. |
| | 40 | 2 | 80 | 44 | 1,760 | 42 | 1,680 | ... | ... | |
| | 30 | 5 | 150 | 33 | 990 | 28 | 840 | ... | ... | |
| | | 124 | 6,665 | 122 | 5,000 | 70 | 2,520 | 72 | 4,185 | |
| TOTAL ... | ... | ... | 1,64,618 | .. | 1,79,573 | ... | 26,390 | ... | 11,435 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Net increase—monthly ... ... ... ... | 14,955 |
| ADD—establishments for— | |
| 10 Extra Assistant Commissioners now added ... ... | 650 |
| 74 Moonsiffs ... ... ... ... ... | 1,552½ |
| | 17,157½ |
| Net increase per annum ... ... ... ... | Rs. 205,890 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1874.

| Canal Divisions. | | Water distributed during the month of Dec. 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fusl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | Northern ... | 10·00 | 9·26 | 740 | 1,015 | 17,054 |
| | Meerut ... | 8·30 | 7·25 | 969 | 619 | 28,573 |
| | Anupshahr ... | 6·80 | ... | 700 | 570 | 10,782 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 7·35 | 6·65 | 972 | 620 | 31,133 |
| | Aligarh ... | 5·50 | 5·4 | 994 | 516 | 55,665 |
| | Etawah ... | 4·80 | 2·8 | 771 | 909 | 78,634 |
| | Cawnpore ... | 6·20 | 4·0 | 958 | 777 | 43,389 |
| | Total, Ganges Canal ... | ... | ... | 6,104 | 5,026 | 265,230 |
| | Eastern Jumna Canal ... | 5·20 | 4·01 | 1,250 | 1,139 | 53,360 |
| | Dun Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 | 6,994 |
| | Rohilkhand Canals | ... | ... | ... | 260 | 8,920 |
| | Bundelkhand Irrigation Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,038 |
| | 1st Division, Agra Canal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,229 |
| | 2nd do. do. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,850 |
| | Grand Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340,621 |

| Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic. | Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total Up and Down. Mds. | Total Up and Down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains :— | | | | | | |
| Wheat ... | ... | ... | 40,205 | ... | 40,205 | ... |
| Gram ... | 170 | ... | 12,754 | ... | 12,924 | ... |
| Rice ... | 665 | ... | ... | ... | 665 | ... |
| Paddy or Dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bajhur or mixed Grain ... | 189 | ... | 1,172 | ... | 1,361 | ... |
| Dal ... | 251 | ... | 350 | ... | 601 | ... |
| Juar ... | 795 | ... | 874 | ... | 1,669 | ... |
| Bajra ... | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... |
| Maize or Indian Corn ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,230 | ... | 55,355 | ... | 57,585 | ... |
| Cotton ... | ... | ... | 28,602 | ... | 28,602 | ... |
| Oil-seeds ... | 51 | ... | 8,402 | ... | 8,453 | ... |
| Salt ... | ... | ... | 1,277 | ... | 1,277 | ... |
| Metals ... | 6,640 | ... | 470 | ... | 7,110 | ... |
| Building Materials ... | 28,447 | ... | 99,580 | ... | 128,027 | ... |
| Firewood ... | 18,636 | ... | 24,890 | ... | 43,526 | ... |
| Bamboos ... | ... | 5000 | ... | 112,660 | ... | 117,660 |
| Timber ... | ... | 1408 | ... | 9,043 | ... | 10,451 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2,121 | 165 | 26,779 | 220 | 28,900 | 385 |
| Live-stock ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 58,125 | 6573 | 245,355 | 121,923 | 303,480 | 128,496 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 14,608 | 2961 | 179,708 | 25,854 | 194,316 | 28,815 |
| Increase ... | 33,517 | 3612 | 65,647 | 96,069 | 109,164 | 99,681 |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Total from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. 1874. | Average of the previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saharanpur ... | 17,318 | ·1 | ·3 |
| Muzaffarnagar ... | 32,891 | ... | ·2 |
| Meerut ... | 58,775 | ... | ·1 |
| Bulandshahr ... | 35,919 | ... | ·7 |
| Aligarh ... | 32,168 | ... | ·1 |
| Muttra ... | 937 | ... | ·1 |
| Agra ... | 8,573 | ... | ... |
| Etah ... | 8,980 | ... | ... |
| Mainpuri ... | 22,314 | ... | ·3 |
| Fatehgarh ... | 7,301 | ... | ... |
| Etawah ... | 42,215 | ... | ... |
| Cawnpore ... | 53,049 | ... | ... |
| Dehra Dun ... | 6,994 | ... | ·3 |
| Bijnor ... | ... | ... | ·1 |
| Tarai ... | 1,576 | ... | ·1 |
| Bareilly ... | 7,344 | ... | ... |
| Jhansi ... | 1,088 | ... | ... |
| Hamirpur ... | 950 | ... | ... |
| Gurgaon ... | 2,229 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 340,621 | ... | ... |
| Total for the same period last year. | 364,740 | ... | ... |
| Decrease ... | 24,119 | ... | ... |

### REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. 5,513

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Etawah Division Tail ... | 4 | |
| " " Escapes ... | 32 | |
| Cawnpore " Tail ... | 270 | |
| " " Escapes ... | 181 | |
| | | 487 |
| Balance expended ... | | 5,026 |

Demand for wheat steady throughout the month in the northern divisions. In the central divisions there was a steady demand for water during the whole month, hardly any rain having fallen. Paleo was still going on in many parts at the end of the month, even for minor crops. In the terminal divisions the continuous rain interfered for some time with the opening of the minor channels. The result was a simultaneous demand for opium, sugarcane, and wheat, which however was fairly met.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—A steady demand throughout the month for rabi crops.

Dun Canals.—No remarks. But the area irrigated exceeds that reported for this period of last rabi.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with the returns of corresponding period of last rabi, there is a slight increase in the "up" grain consignments and a falling-off in the down traffic, which is attributed more to the closure of the Bhola and Salawa locks than to the scarcity of demand for boats. On the whole, the month's operations are very satisfactory.

Allahabad,
*The 3rd Feb. 1875.*

G. H. D. WALKER,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Little rain during the week is reported. Showers fell in Khandesh, a few districts of the Central Provinces, in Jhansi and at Hazaribagh. In the Punjab a copious fall is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, and a fair amount fell in Peshawur. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The *rabi* harvest is drawing to a close in Bombay, where the outturn is fair, except in Khandesh: and in Bengal, where the result has been above the average. It is commencing in the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces with good promise. Further damage from the hail of last week in Rohilkhand and Jhansi is reported.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 4th) | *Nil* | Unharvested crops fair, cotton yielding half to three-quarters; markets well supplied locally; prices tending to fall; fever and mild small-pox continue; cattle unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient. |
| Kurnool (3rd) | " | Season favourable; crops good order; white jonna, wheat, and pulses harvested; outturn generally fair; markets well supplied; prices falling in Nundial and Sirwell, elsewhere stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cattle disease in four taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (4th) | " | Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; no water over anicut; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; wet and dry crops being harvested; yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices falling; small-pox in some parts; one death from cholera in Coombaconum; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (3rd) | " | Water-supply becoming scanty; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health on the whole good; pasture deficient. |
| Malabar (4th) | " | Harvesting of second crop completed; outturn good; markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Mar. 3rd)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Fever continues; weather getting warmer; no other change; small-pox imported into the town of Kurrachee from Kutch and in the taluka of Shahbunder. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Rabi prospects continue very good; weather much warmer; public health good; increased disease among cattle. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Weather warmer; slight rise in the river; state of crops same as before; sickness continues. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | Weather fair; state of crops same as before. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | |
| Broach ... | ... | Crops reaped, excepting wheat and tuwar in some places; cotton-picking progressing; fever continues in Ahmod and has caused deaths in some cases. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Cotton and other crops good; weather getting warm. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ·16 at Edlabad and ·18 at Chalisgaon. | Cotton market active; rate 50; ginning work diminishing; cattle disease continues; state of crop and public health same as before. |
| Nasik ... | ... | No change. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Days hot and sultry; nights cool; public health good; measles in Tanna; slight fever in Dhanoo, Shahpur, and Moorbaur talukas; and cough in Dhanoo; rabi crop good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Bassein, middling in Wada, Moorbaur, Cullian, and Kurjut talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Outturn of rabi crops as previously reported; weather continues hot; public health generally good. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | No change. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Slight cattle disease in Sholapur and Sangala; no change. |
| Satara ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi crops in progress; weather hot; ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Reaping of rabi crops in progress; cotton doing well; public health good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | State of crops same as before: public health improving. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crops continue satisfactory, and in ears in some places; slight fever and cattle disease general; a severe outbreak of small-pox in Bhatkhal. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested in some villages; wheat and gram specially good; cotton middling; public health improved. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather hot; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather getting warm; no other change. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay**—*continued.* | | |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The hot weather approaches, and the rabi harvest, except in Sindh, will soon be over; they are generally good, except in Khandesh. |
| **Bengal**— | | |
| Burdwan ... | ... | No change in the weather or prospects of the crops. Cold weather crops being harvested. |
| Bankura ... | ... | Weather fair and getting warm. Some boro or spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Wheat and gram coming to maturity. |
| Beerbhoom ... | ... | Bright and cool for the season. State and prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | ... | Weather dry and rapidly getting hot; no change in the prospects of the crops. |
| Hooghly ... | ... | Clear throughout; wind chiefly from south. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped; yield pretty fair. Water rather scarce. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | ... | Weather rather warm. Cold-weather crops are being gathered. |
| Nuddea ... | ... | Very hot early in the week, but cooler the last day or two. Crop prospects generally good. Indigo very promising in Ranaghat. Prices much as before. |
| Moorshedabad ... | ... | Weather fine and warmer. State and prospects of the crops good. |
| Dinagepore ... | ... | Weather fine and warm. State and prospects of crops good. Lands in some places begun to be broken up for bhadoi or early crops. |
| Maldah ... | ... | The days are warmer, with occasional westerly winds; nights are still cool. A fair harvest of cold-weather crops is expected, but the mustard crop has in some places fallen short. Boro or spring rice is being sown. |
| Rajshahye ... | ... | Return not received. |
| Rungpore ... | ... | Very little change in the temperature. The two last days there has been a strong west wind during the great part of the day. The winter crops are being cut. Mustard does not turn out as well as last year, and the other crops are good. |
| Bogra ... | ... | Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy. |
| Pubna ... | ... | Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of mustard finished, and the outturn is tolerable. The prospects of motore, khesarie, &c., pulses continue good. Sowing of cheena millet completed; and in some places the seedlings are above the ground. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | ... | Weather getting warmer. Prospects of crops are satisfactory. |
| Dacca ... | ... | Seasonable weather, rather cooler than usual. Crops very favourable. |
| Patna ... | ... | Mornings and evenings still cool, but hot in the day. The harvesting of the cold-weather crops have now commenced, and the yield is expected to be considerably above the average. |
| Gya ... | ... | Seasonable weather. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. In some places peas are being gathered. |
| Durbhanga ... | ... | Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops generally favourable. |
| Shahabad ... | ... | Seasonable weather. Cool in the mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are very good. Cold-weather crops promise to yield a full harvest. Opium is being extracted from the pods; the yield will be good this year. |
| Mozufferpore ... | ... | Fine weather; prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. |
| Sarun ... | ... | Weather fine, clear, and seasonable. West wind (favourable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat and barley are fast ripening; peas, mustard, moosoor pulse are being harvested. Rahur pulse doing well; poppy heads are being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices fluctuating. New peas, moosoor, and khesaree pulses are coming into the market in small quantities. |
| Chumparun ... | ... | Hot during the day; morning and evening cool. Cold-weather crops growing well, and if there be no hailstorm for a month, or even a fortnight, there is every prospect of the cultivators reaping more than an average harvest. The lancetting of poppy pods at several places has commenced, and the cultivation of opium is estimated at 14 annas. The season is also good for all the other crops, and indigo sowings. |
| Monghyr ... | ... | Weather fine, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Bhágalpur ... | ... | Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years. |
| Purneah ... | ... | Seasonable weather, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the cold-weather crops are good. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | ... | Weather fair, but little hot during the day. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent. |
| Cuttack ... | ... | Weather growing hotter every day. Cold-weather crops now being reaped with fair outturn. Sugarcane and tobacco promising well. |
| Balasore ... | ... | Weather warmer, and at times threatening. Agricultural operations at a minimum. Prices steady. Deaths from cholera in the north of the district. |
| Lohardugga ... | ... | Cloudy weather during the early part of the week, afterwards clear with strong westerly wind. |
| Maunbhoom ... | ... | Favourable weather. The barley and wheat crops promise to give a fair yield. |

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera has appeared at Culna. Midnapore: cholera continues bad both in the south and north-east of the district. Hooghly: small-pox and cholera in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera still prevailing in Thanna Muthurapore, Sultanpore, and Bankipore; fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: cholera reported in Bongong and Ranaghat. Pubna: small-pox reported from Pubna police station. Furreedpore: general health good. Patna: health of the district good. Gya: health of the district good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: deaths from cholera in the

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | | |
| | | | north of the district. Hazareebagh: small-pox still continues, but cases are few and far between. Lohardugga: general health good. Chittagong: small-pox prevails amongst cattle to some extent. |
| | | | *General Remarks.*—The weather has been seasonable throughout the week, but is getting hot. No rain reported, except a light shower at Hazareebagh. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable. Harvesting is drawing to completion, and lands are being prepared for the next crops. Water is becoming scarce in parts of Hooghly. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | | |
| Benares | (Mar. 3rd) | ... | No change. |
| Mirzapur | " | ... | Harvest begun for wheat, barley, and peas; cereals generally above average; about twenty-five per cent. of peas, gram, and masur lost by frost; arhar above average, except on uplands; crops in Chakia less satisfactory. |
| Allahabad | " | ... | Harvest begun; everything most promising. |
| Hamirpur | (4th) | ... | Weather dry and seasonable; no change. |
| Jhansi | (3rd) | ·3 to ·6 | Crops in eight villages completely destroyed by hail on 23rd ultimo. |
| Agra | " | *Nil* | Prospects good. |
| Moradabad | (1st) | ... | Damage done by hail in a cluster of about fifty villages. |
| Bareilly | (3rd) | *Nil* | Crops in sixteen villages much injured last week by hail. |
| **Punjab**— | | | |
| Delhi | (Mar. 3rd) | *Nil* | Crops progressing fairly; health good. |
| Hissar | " | " | Crops doing well, but rain wanted; health generally good; small-pox still in Hissar and Rohtak; a few cases of rinderpest still in latter district. |
| Umballa | " | " | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur | " | " | Crops much improved; health good. |
| Lahore | " | " | Crops and health good. |
| Mooltan | " | " | Rain wanted; crops average; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | " | ... | Copious fall of rain; quantity not stated; harvest prospects very good; health good. |
| Rawul Pindi | " | *Nil* | Harvest prospects and health good; cattle disease continues. |
| Peshawar | " | ·7 | Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good. |
| | | | *General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects fair; health of province generally good. |
| **Oudh**— | | | |
| Lucknow | (Mar. 3rd) | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable; wheat and barley ripening; weather fair; public health good. |
| Fyzabad | " | " | |
| **C. Provinces**— | | | |
| Upper Godavari | (Feb. 27th) | ... | Weather warm; jowar gathered in; small-pox continues; prices easy. |
| Bilaspur | ... | ·1 | Prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur | | ... | Crops cut; small-pox prevalent. |
| Raipur | (Feb. 28th) | ... | Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Chanda | ... | ... | Few showers of rain; prospects of crops fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling. |
| Chhindwara | (Mar. 1st) | ·7 | Cotton-picking completed; poppy damaged by frost; other crops well; health good; prices easy. |
| Balaghât | ... | 1·25 | Threshing rice continues; rabi being cut; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhandara | (Mar. 2nd) | ... | Weather clear; rabi crops promising; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur | (3rd) | ... | Weather warm; crops cut; health good; cattle disease continues; prices rising. |
| Narsingpur | ... | ... | Prospect of crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices falling. |
| Saugor | .. | ... | Weather clear; hot winds; rabi promising; small-pox continues; prices unchanged. |
| Seoni | .. | ·35 | Rabi crops cutting. |
| Nimar | ... | ... | Cutting of rabi crops commenced; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Jubbulpore | ... | ... | Weather clear; prospect of crops good; small-pox and cattle disease continue. |
| Wardha | ... | ... | Rabi crops cut; small-pox continues. |
| Damoh | (Mar. 4th) | ·25 | Prospect of crops good; small-pox declining. |
| Mandla | ... | ... | Prospect of crops good; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | Prospect of crops good. |
| Betul | ... | ·17 | Crops injured by hail. |
| | | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; weather sensibly warmer. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | | |
| Deolee | (Mar 3rd) | *Nil* | Prospects and health good. |
| Bhurtpore | (4th) | ... | Crops and health satisfactory; weather seasonable. |
| Ajmere | " | ... | No change; weather seasonable; crops good. |
| Jeypore | " | ... | Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good; weather much warmer. |
| **Central India**— | | | |
| Indore | (Mar. 3rd) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India. |
| Gwalior | " | " | |
| Neemuch | " | " | |
| Rutlam | " | ·03 | |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | | |
| Mysore | (Mar. 4th) | *Nil* | Crops thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good. |
| Coorg | " | " | |
| | | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam**— | | | |
| Sylhet | (Mar. 4th) | ... | Small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent; weather getting warmer; rain wanted. |
| Gauhâti | " | *Nil* | Dry, hot south-west winds prevalent; nights clear and cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | | |
| Umraoti | (Mar. 4th) | ... | Rabi reaping nearly completed; outturn fair. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

### HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction.

### PRESIDENCY TOWNS POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

Leave was granted.

### PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

### INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs-duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. The Bill was substantially in the same form in which it was when it was presented to the Council, and the objects intended in bringing in the Bill had been, he believed, attained by it in its present shape. He had stated on a previous occasion that one object of the Bill was the consolidation of the existing law. That that object had been pretty well attained would be seen by reference to the schedule of enactments either wholly or partially repealed; a large number of Acts would be entirely repealed, and sections of several other enactments would be dispensed with.

The Bill had been arranged in six chapters, the first of which was preliminary, and contained definitions, some of which were new, and others modified previous definitions for the greater clearness of the subsequent sections. The second chapter referred to the business proper of the inland customs-line: it defined what was there called the customs-zone, which was a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles along any portion of the frontier referred to in the Bill. There was one rather important modification of the existing law in reference to this zone. The Bill as now framed gave power to the Governor General to extend the area of the customs-zone, so as to include any portion of a railway, canal or navigable

river entering the zone, and brought under the same condition as the zone itself, such places in these railways, canals and navigable rivers as were places for loading and unloading dutiable goods into or from wagons or boats. The object was, not to increase the area of territory to be included in the customs jurisdiction, but to afford facilities to traders. It often happened that a railway-station where salt was loaded for despatch was outside the customs-zone. The salt was loaded for entry into the zone, and if there was not provision to enable the customs authorities to act at a place of loading outside the zone, the salt would have to break bulk in some place inside it. It would therefore be a great convenience to the traders to have a spot where the goods were loaded made a place where the customs-officers could act as within their own jurisdiction. This chapter explained the result of entering the zone, and showed how salt entering the zone was to be deemed to be imported, and sugar going out of the zone was to be deemed to be exported, and prescribed the several measures which the customs-officers could take under the rules to be framed by the Governor General in Council for regulating the collection of duties and the import and export of goods.

The third chapter related to the internal manufacture of salt and the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre. The latter was included only on account of the salt necessarily made in the course of the refinement of saltpetre. The Bill gave power to prohibit and to regulate by license the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, and prescribed certain rates of fees for licenses for such manufacture.

The fourth chapter dealt with fines and penalties: these penalties were chiefly based on the existing law. He might state that they were in no case enhanced; in some instances they were rendered in accord with similar clauses in the laws regarding excise.

The fifth chapter related to the powers of seizure, search and arrest. Here would be observed some additional restrictions, based on the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of searches in zanánás for property which had been stolen.

The sixth chapter contained merely some usual miscellaneous provisions.

MR. ELLIS thought that no further remarks on the details of the Bill were required. The measure, as had been previously stated, was a consolidation of the existing law, and an attempt to reduce to a compact and convenient form the existing enactments on the subject. He hoped that the Bill would not be a long-lived one, and that it would not remain many years on the Statute-book; he hoped rather that, on an early day, the Government might see its way to abolish the customs-line altogether, and introduce a system which would be a permanent one, and under which all inland trade would be entirely freed from the inconveniences to which it was now necessarily subjected.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" Before this Bill passes, I wish to say that I heartily agree with the wish that my friend Mr. Ellis has expressed, that this Bill may not remain long upon our Statute-book. It is the opinion of the Government of India that, in the first place, the present export-duty upon sugar manufactured in British territories, when it crosses the customs-line, is one of the worst of our present taxes, and one of the first which the Government would desire to take off. Secondly, we think that the customs-line itself is a great evil. It impedes trade, and it can hardly be supposed that the management of a long line of that kind—although I believe that the rules have been carried out with every care to prevent oppression of the people by the subordinate officials employed—can possibly be carried on without considerable pressure and inconvenience to those who are in the habit of crossing and recrossing the line. It is therefore, in the opinion of Government, most desirable that free trade should be established between the States which are now divided by the customs-line. We have been able already to remove the southern customs-line; but all those who have paid attention to the

subject know that the northern customs-line cannot be removed until arrangements are made with the Native States of Rájputána and Central India, where salt is produced. For, if the line was removed without such precautions, salt would be introduced into British territory without having paid the tax, and our salt-revenue, which in my opinion is one of the soundest sources of revenue in India, would be seriously affected. I am happy to inform Members of Council that I see hopes—indeed I may say that I anticipate with confidence—that arrangements may be made which will enable us to overcome this difficulty. One of the most distinguished of the Princes of India—the Mahárájá Holkár—is now on a visit to Calcutta. I have had the pleasure of some conversation with His Highness upon this subject, and I am happy to be able to say that, so far as the State of Indore is concerned, I believe we shall be able to make a satisfactory arrangement. Therefore, I will go somewhat further than my hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, and say, not only that I wish, but that I anticipate, that before many years have passed, this Bill will be removed from the Statute-book."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MAJORITY BILL.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India be taken into consideration, and said:—

"My Lord,—It may be remembered by the Council that, in the opinions received on the subject of this Bill from various parts of British India, there was a wish expressed by many persons of influence and experience that the period of nonage should be generally extended to the end of the twenty-first year. This matter has received the serious consideration of the Select Committee, and they have recommended that the third section of the draft Bill, as it last stood, be amended as follows:—

"'3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865), or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

"'Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.'

"The reasons which have induced the Select Committee not to extend the period of nonage beyond the time originally proposed, except in the case of wards of Court, are substantially the same as those which were given by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, in addressing the Council on the occasion of my having the honour to introduce this Bill. Although many have expressed themselves in favour of a uniform age of majority on the completion of the twenty-first year being established for all persons, I have considered it right to be guided by the opinion of the hon'ble members of the Select Committee, who, with far larger capacity and means of forming a judgment on the point than any to which I can pretend, have deemed it unadvisable to at once extend the period of minority so largely as would be the case for many classes were it raised to twenty-one generally. I confess that, so far as I can gather from the opinions which have been received on this matter from leading Natives of the country, and from what I have been able personally to ascertain from those of my countrymen who have favoured me with their views on the subject, I do not think that any substantial dissatisfaction would have been provoked by the measure if it had enacted that the age of majority should be twenty-one for all persons. On the contrary, I am inclined to believe that such an enactment would have met with the approval of the great body of intelligent and thoughtful persons throughout the country. I did not myself, in the Bill as first drawn, venture to propose a uniform age of majority at twenty-one, inasmuch as, at that time, I had not the advantage of knowing the opinions which have since been so influentially expressed on this point, and as all precedent of prior legislation in this country on the matter had put the age of majority at eighteen. Since the Bill was published, there has, however,

as is known to the Council, and as I have already stated, been a remarkable expression of opinion that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to raise the age at which majority is attained to at least twenty, if not twenty-one, years. My own experience fully coincides with that of those who deny that there is any such general precocity of judgment in the youth of this country as to make it expedient that they should be considered to be *sui juris* at an age much earlier than that recognized by any of the States of Europe in the cases of their own subjects or of residents in their home territories. In the case of minors who are wards of Court (or under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards) the Select Committee is of opinion that it is undesirable to put them in the position of being able to deal in their own right with their property until they have completed the age of twenty-one years. It is perhaps difficult to see why the immaturity which is thus deemed a fitting reason to prolong the period of their legal incapacity to act, should be held to be peculiar to them, and on what grounds it can be urged that other persons are, as a body, fit to be trusted with the disposition or management of their property at an age three years earlier. The education of the minors thus excepted from the general rule of this Bill is looked after by Government; and so far as education and training go, it might be supposed that they would be more fitted to undertake the responsibilities of legal manhood at an earlier age than the body of the youth of the country. But as I have said, it is considered by the other members of the Select Committee that this question of the age at which majority shall be deemed to be attained should be dealt with in the manner proposed in the amended Bill, and to their greater experience and knowledge I willingly defer.

"The only other substantial alteration which has been made in the Bill by the Select Committee, is that in section 4 of the Bill as it now stands, as to the manner in which the age of majority is to be computed. The section as originally framed was in accordance with the English law on the point, which law proceeds on the principle that no notice is to be taken of fractions of a day. The amended section introduces a more obvious and simple mode of calculation, and will probably be approved by the Council.

"In conclusion, I have to express the deep obligations under which I am to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the hon'ble members of the Council, and to Mr. Whitley Stokes, for the great and invaluable assistance they have so kindly afforded me in the various stages through which this Bill has passed. It may truly be said that the Bill as it now stands is their Bill; and I cannot adequately express my sense of gratitude for the readiness and kindness with which they have, on every occasion, helped me in this matter with their invaluable advice. To the members of the Select Committee and to this Council, I, with due respect, offer my heartfelt thanks for the kind reception given to this Bill, and for the kind manner in which they have given their time to put this Bill on a sound basis, and for the sympathy, generosity, and support with which the members of this Council have befriended and encouraged me in the task I ventured to undertake. Without such support I could not have hoped to have brought the Bill to its present stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell said that, whatever view might be taken of the provisions of this Bill, he was sure that it must be a satisfaction to every member present that their hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Vizianagram should have set so good an example in being the first of his countrymen to bring into this Council a measure of legislation, and that he should have selected a subject the importance of which his intimate knowledge of the wants of all classes of the people should have so well fitted him to understand, and which his experience as a member of this Council had enabled him to put into so proper a form. As representing the Presidency to which His Highness belonged, perhaps Mr. Dalyell might be permitted to remind him that his proceedings here were watched by a large circle of friends, both European and Native, in Madras, and by not a few English friends, of older date, who, though no longer in this country, still retained a lively recollection of their agreeable relations with him, both official and private, in the District of Vizagapatam and other places; and Mr. Dalyell was confident he only expressed the opinion of all of them when he said that no incident in his

Highness's long career, marked throughout by many acts of usefulness and benevolence, was more to his credit than the attitude he had assumed with regard to this Bill. His anxiety to transfer the conduct of the Bill to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Law Member of the Government, in accordance with what he supposed, MR. DALYELL believed incorrectly, to have been a suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, was as honourable to himself as were his subsequent endeavours so to frame the measure as to make it harmonize even with the prejudices of his fellow-subjects; and MR. DALYELL desired cordially to congratulate his hon'ble friend on having so successfully brought the Bill to its present stage. He trusted also that His Highness would have the satisfaction to see it passed into law to-day, and would be encouraged to proceed further in the path of reform, and, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to take up other subjects which were equally important, and in regard to which the law was in an equally uncertain condition. He might mention, for instance, the law of Adoption, which he was informed at present was to a large extent based upon decisions of British judges, rather than governed, as it should be, by the writings of the old Native authorities.

As to the Bill itself, he quite thought that an enactment of some sort should be passed to determine the age at which persons should be able to enter into legal obligations; and though he should have been glad to see that age extended to twenty-one in accordance with the opinion of a large number of persons who had addressed the Council on the subject, still the fixing it at the age of eighteen, with the provision that the age should be raised to twenty-one in most of the cases in which inheritance to landed property was involved, would be an immense improvement on the present state of affairs, and he had therefore great pleasure in supporting the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR desired to say just one or two words to explain why he, for one, had special satisfaction in voting for this Bill. The class described in section 3 (namely, the minors under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Wards) was a very numerous and important class in Bengal, he believed more so than in many other Provinces in India. Very large estates were constantly being brought under the management of the Court of Wards, and they were managed greatly to the advantage of the ward and his family, and to the permanent advantage of the estates which came under their management. When it was necessary to make over those large estates and such very important interests to young Natives just at the age of eighteen, it was impossible not to feel anxiety for the ward and the estate. This anxiety would now be very much decreased by the prolongation of the period of minority to the completion of the twenty-first year. And further it was very satisfactory of course that this Bill should be introduced, not by any European colleague, but by a Native Member of the Council, who deservedly held so high a position in the estimation of his countrymen and whose authority would carry such weight as the Mahárájá of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR wished merely to make an observation in reference to the statement of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as to the supposed wish of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the charge of this Bill should have been transferred to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse. The surmise must have been based on a misunderstanding; for he could say that it had given him sincere pleasure to see the Mahárájá taking so personal and active an interest in the work of legislation. During his (SIR WILLIAM MUIR's) administration of the North-Western Provinces, he had had many opportunities, not only for expressing his thanks to the Mahárájá for his munificent liberality in the promotion of useful and benevolent projects, but also of observing the deep and intelligent interest taken by His Highness in the welfare and social elevation of his fellow-countrymen. No person, therefore, could be better qualified than he was for the task; and SIR WILLIAM MUIR cordially concurred in the hope that His Highness might go still further and prepare projects of law on other subjects which he was so well fitted to deal with.

As regarded the Bill itself, now that questions of marriage, adoption and religious customs were excluded, SIR WILLIAM MUIR had no objection to its passing into law.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said:—"Before this matter is disposed of, I wish to make a few observations in further explanation of the precise changes in this Bill proposed by the Select Committee, and of the broader changes which will be effected in the law if the Bill is carried in its present shape. The present law may be thus roughly stated, not accurately, but with enough accuracy for the present purpose. Hindús attain their majority, some at fifteen, and some at sixteen; Muhammadans at fifteen or the age of puberty, whichever happens soonest. If however a young Hindú or Muhammadan is under the tutelage of the Court of Wards or of any other Court, his nonage is prolonged until he completes his eighteenth year. European British subjects, whether having an Indian domicile or not, attain majority for general purposes when they complete their twenty-first year. But with respect to property taken by way of succession, all the communities to whom the Succession Act of 1865 applies attain majority on the completion of their eighteenth year.

"As the Bill was introduced into this Council, it aimed principally at the removal of these diversities of practice, and at the introduction of uniformity, as both its title and its preamble showed; and it proposed for all British Indian subjects alike, that the age of eighteen should, for general purposes, be the age of majority. But on the discussion which followed the introduction of the Bill, our late colleague, the Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, raised the question whether the age of eighteen was not still too tender an age, and stated his own opinion that nonage should be prolonged till twenty-one; and it was agreed that the question ought to be carefully considered in Committee. In point of fact the Committee found that, after the introduction of the Bill, there was only one serious subject of controversy, and that was whether the age of majority should be fixed at eighteen or at some later age. We were recommended in a great number of influential quarters to postpone the age to twenty-one, and were referred to many cases in which injury had occurred to young men by reason of their becoming masters of their property at too early an age. So it happened that, when we came to discuss these papers, the object of uniformity seemed to be less important than the object of framing a law suitable for the needs of Indian society. And we found that, if we prolonged the nonage of those who were wards of Court, though we should not altogether follow the recommendations of those who advocated the age of twenty-one, yet we should substantially satisfy their reasons and meet the cases of mischief which they adduced; while, at the same time, we should avoid so large a change as would be caused by altering the age from that of fifteen years, or less, to that of twenty-one.

"The broad result is that, setting apart the cases of successions and of European British subjects, we have provided that those who are now minors up to eighteen shall remain so up to twenty-one, and that others shall attain their majority at eighteen.

"It is true that, in shaping the measure thus, we are not going so far as the greater number of those interested in the matter would have us go. My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is an eminent instance of those who wish that the age of twenty-one should be prescribed for the whole community. The Government of Madras wish for the same thing, and so do a great many of the local authorities in that Presidency. Such Native gentlemen as the late Justice Dwárkanáth Mitra, and the members of the British Indian Association have advised us that eighteen is decidedly too low an age. Similar opinions prevail extensively elsewhere. I do not suppose that I am betraying any confidence when I say that such opinions were well represented in our Committee. In particular, Rájá Ramánáth Tagore (who, I am sorry to say, was prevented by illness from joining us personally) wrote a letter strongly urging us to raise the general age to twenty-one, and though he quite approves of the change we have actually made, so far as it goes, yet he would have been better satisfied if we had gone the whole way with him. My hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, has just intimated to us in no obscure terms

what his own opinion is. On the whole, however, we, or the greater number of us, came to the conclusion that it was better to require the age of twenty-one only of those who were wards of some Court. Our feeling is, I think, exactly expressed in a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It is there said:—

"'There has been a general feeling that if possible it would be better to make twenty-one the limit of minority. It seems clear to His Honour, however, that it would not be advisable to make so great a change all at once.'

"There is one consideration which must always be borne in mind in discussing this subject, and that is, that such a law is very rarely called into action except in the case of the richer classes. I do not indeed doubt but that, taking very long periods of time, a law fixing the term of nonage has a tendency to modify social habits and ideas according to the age at which that term is fixed. But to the great bulk of mankind in any country whatever, the attainment of legal majority is a matter of no particular moment. All the ordinary transactions of life are discharged according to the circumstances of each individual, whether he is legally *sui juris* or not. Therefore, on the mass of the community, such a law as this works very gradually and quite insensibly. It is amongst the class that possesses a substantial amount of property—a class that in every country must be small in numbers, though of great social importance—that such a law works immediately and visibly. As between father and son, as between guardian and ward, as between young heirs and the temptations that assail their youth, the change we propose is calculated to be directly operative. But here it seems to me that we walk on thoroughly safe ground. We are dealing with a class whose nonage, if their fathers are not living, is already prolonged beyond that of their neighbours, or liable to be so prolonged by a simple application to a Court of law. We are dealing with cases in which there will nearly always be property to be protected, and in which we know there is a responsible guardian to look after the interests of the ward. In these cases the change is not so great, and it is accompanied by the best guarantees that it will work smoothly and beneficially for those whom it affects. In the other cases, where there is no property, or where there is no guardian, we are content to raise the standard of age to that which is now appointed for wards, to efface most of the artificial distinctions that have sprung up between those who are entirely under the same law of Nature, and to say that, in the eye of the law, the Indian youth, whether he be a Hindú or a Muhammadan or of any other religion, shall be a minor until he has attained the age of eighteen years at least.

"If we may trust reasoning on general principles; if we may trust the experience of other countries; if we may trust the opinions we have received from a great variety of quarters in this country, we are proposing a beneficial change in the law; and I shall be surprised and disappointed if those who may now think we had better not interfere with such matters, do not, after a little time has passed, agree that we owe thanks to my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Vizianagram for bringing this subject before the legislature".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I wish to add one word to the observations which have been made with regard to this Bill, and to join with my colleagues in this Council in thanking the Mahárájá of Vizianagram for the pains which he has taken in the preparation and introduction of the Bill, and for the manner in which he has met the suggestions and opinions of those who, although they agreed in the general objects of the Bill, had doubts as to some of the details. I agree with those who think that, in a matter of this kind, the Council should be very cautious, and therefore I believe the course taken by the Select Committee in fixing eighteen as the ordinary age for majority was wise, although at the same time there was much to be said in favour of raising the age to twenty-one.

"I am glad to see, from the second clause of the Bill, that it has been carefully laid down that the alteration of the law will not interfere with matters of marriage, dower, divorce and adoption, or affect the religion or religious rights and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects.

"The Bill has been very deliberately considered, and may, I believe, safely be passed into law by the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th March 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 2nd March* 1875.

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# The Gazette of India,

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1875.

## THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
   Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.
7. Consideration and amendment of charge.
8. How Court may deal with charge.
9. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
10. Court may amend charge.
11. When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.
12. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

SECTIONS.

13. Charge to be recorded.
    Copy of charge.
    Copies of depositions.
14. Entry on unsustainable charge.
    Effect of entry.
15. Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.
16. Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

*Joinder of Charges.*

17. Separate charges for distinct offences.
18. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
19. Trial of more than one offence.
    One offence falling within two definitions.
    Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.
20. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
21. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
22. When offence proved included in offence charged.
23. What persons may be charged jointly.
24. Effect of errors.
25. When irregular commitments may be validated.
26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
    Procedure thereafter.
27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

28. Commencement of trial.
29. Plea of guilty.
30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.
31. Right of accused to be defended.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

*(a) Of Juries generally.*

32. Trials to be by jury.
33. Number of jurors.
34. Successive trials by same jury.
35. Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

SECTIONS.
36. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
37. Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

38. Trials before special jury.
39. Jurors' book.
40. Number of special jurors.
41. Exemption of special jurors.
42. Lists of common and special jurors.
43. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
44. Publication of lists.
45. Number of jurors to be summoned.
Supplementary summons.
46. Failure of jurors to attend.
47. Peremptory challenges.
Challenges on cause.
48. Trial of challenges.
49. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

50. Summoning jurors.
51. Military jurors.
52. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
53. Names of jurors to be called.
Objections to jurors.
54. Grounds of objection.
55. Decision of objection.
56. Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.
57. Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. Foreman of jury.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. Examination of witnesses.
60. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.
61. Examination of accused.
Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.
62. Defence.
63. Prosecutor's right of reply.
64. View by jury.
65. Locking-up jury.
66. Postponement of trial.
Adjournment.
67. Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.
68. Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.
69. Evidence of jurors.
70. Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. Evidence of medical witness.
Court may summon medical witness.
72. Report of Chemical Examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
73. Admission of accused.
74. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
75. Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

*Commissions.*

SECTIONS.
76. When a commission may issue.
Mode of issuing commission.
Where witness is in a Native State.
Where witness is in a Presidency Town.
Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

77. Court may direct tender of pardon.
78. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

79. Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.
80. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
81. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
82. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
83. Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.
Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.
84. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
85. Right of accused as to examination of witness.
86. Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.
87. When warrant for search for documents may issue.
88. Power to impound document produced.
89. Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. Charge to jury.
91. Duty of Judge.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. Retirement to consider.
93. Duty of jury.
94. Foreman to communicate verdict.
95. Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.
96. Procedure where jury differ.
97. Verdict when to be delivered.
98. Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.
99. Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.
100. Retrial of prisoner after discharge of jury.
101. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure when question reserved.
102. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.
104. Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, sections 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

SECTIONS.

105. Levy of fine.
Cases to which section applies.
106. Payment of fine in compensation.
107. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
108. Execution of sentences of whipping.
109. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
Maximum term of imprisonment.
110. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
111. Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.
Proviso.
112. Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.
113. Sentence of death.
114. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.
115. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
116. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
118. Previous conviction to be set out in charge.
119. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.
121. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.
Custody of lunatic.
122. Resumption of trial.
123. Procedure on accused appearing before Court.
124. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
125. Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.
126. Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.
127. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.
128. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125, is declared capable of being discharged.
129. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.
130. Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

131. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
132. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Sanction when to be given.
133. Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
134. Nature of sanction necessary.
135. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

SECTIONS.

136. Power to direct admission to bail.
137. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.
138. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
Remission of part of penalty.
Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.
139. Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

140. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
141. Security to keep the peace.
142. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

143. Saving of Acts XV of 1869 and V of 1871.
144. Advocate General may exhibit informations.
145. Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.
146. Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.
147. Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.
148. Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.
149. Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.
150. Criminal Courts to be open.
151. Compounding offences.
152. Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.
153. Pending cases.

THE SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875 :"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court." "High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"Chief Justice." "Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Advocate General." "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Clerk of the Crown." "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:

"European British Subject." "European British Subject" means—

(a) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(b) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Prosecutor." "Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty:

"Offence." "Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

## CHAPTER II.

### Of Sessions.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

## CHAPTER III.

### Of Procedure on Commitments.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

How Court may deal with charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to

enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

*Joinder of Charges.*

Separate charges for distinct offences.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

Trial of more than one offence.

19. I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

*Illustrations.*

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

**20.** If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

**21.** If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

*Illustration.*

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

**22.** When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

**23.** When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Effect of errors.

24. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

25. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Of the Commencement of the Trial.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

## CHAPTER V.

### Of Juries.

#### (a) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency

of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

Successive trials by same jury.

**34.** Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

**35.** If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

**36.** In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

**37.** Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

Trials before special jury.

**38.** Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

**39.** The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

**40.** The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

**41.** All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

**42.** The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

**43.** The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

**44.** Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

**45.** Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

**46.** Any person summoned under section 45 who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit,

and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

**47.** Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged :—

(*a*) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force :

(*b*) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror :

(*c*) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India :

(*d*) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

**48.** The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown ; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

**49.** Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

Summoning jurors.

**50.** Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

**51.** In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure ; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

**52.** The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

**53.** As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

**54.** Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed :—

(*a*) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session ;

(*b*) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions ;

(*c*) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury ;

(*d*) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs ;

(*e*) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused ;

(*f*) his being in the employment of any of such persons ;

(*g*) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons ;

(*h*) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution ;

(*i*) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

**55.** Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

**56.** If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons ; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Of the Trial.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Examination of accused.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Defence.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

View by jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Evidence of jurors.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Of Evidence.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal

Report of Chemical Examiner.

trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

*Commissions.*

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

Court may direct tender of pardon.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

**80.** The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

**81.** If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

**82.** If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

**83.** If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

**84.** If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

**85.** The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

**86.** Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

**87.** If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

**88.** The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

**89.** If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Charge to jury.

**90.** When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

**91.** It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his

opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Retirement to consider.

**92.** After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Duty of jury.

**93.** It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

*Illustrations.*

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

**94.** When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

**95.** The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Procedure where jury differ.

**96.** If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict when to be delivered.

**97.** A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

**98.** When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

**99.** The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

**100.** Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Power to reserve questions.

**101.** When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

**102.** When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE SENTENCE.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

**103.** Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

**104.** In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Levy of fine.

**105.** Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

**106.** Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

**107.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

**108.** Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

**109.** When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

**110.** When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

**111.** When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the im-

prisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced :

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

**112.** When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

Sentence of death.

**113.** When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

**114.** If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

**115.** When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

**116.** Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

**117.** A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed ; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

**118.** If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

**119.** A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

**120.** If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

**121.** Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of trial.

**122.** Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

**123.** If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

**124.** Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

**125.** Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

**126.** When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

**127.** If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged.

**128.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

**129.** Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt

with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

**130.** If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Of Prosecutions in certain Cases.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

**131.** A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

**132.** A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

**133.** A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Nature of sanction necessary.

**134.** The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

Explanation.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

**135.** When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Of Bail.

Power to direct admission to bail.

**136.** The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

**137.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

**138.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Deposit instead of bail.

**139.** When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

**140.** Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

**141.** Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

**142.** Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

**143.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

**144.** The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

**145.** Upon charges preferred by the Advocate-General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.

**146.** At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

**147.** Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

**148.** Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

*(a)* that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed:

*(b)* that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law:

*(c)* that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:

(d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court:

(e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor-General in Council, for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively:

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial:

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

**149.** Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Criminal Courts to be open.

**150.** Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

**151.** In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii.*

**152.** Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Pending cases.

**153.** Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS.

| No. and year. | Subject or Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXXI of 1838. | Supreme Courts, Criminal Law. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXII of 1839. | An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1849 | Criminal lunatics ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVI of 1852. | An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1859. | An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1862. | An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. | Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive): sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive): and sections 54, 55 and 56. |
| XIII of 1865. | An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1866 | An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies. | Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words. |

ACTS,—*concluded.*

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVI of 1866 | An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. | The whole. |
| XXIV of 1866. | An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William. | Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive). |
| XIII of 1869. | An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. | Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction. |
| XXII of 1870. | An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. | Section three. |

STATUTES.

| No. and year. | Title or abbreviated Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 Geo. III, c. 63. | An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. | Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature." |
| 33 Geo. III, c. 52. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay. | Sections 153 and 154. |
| 53 Geo. III, c. 155. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter. | Sections 100, 102, 103. |
| 9 Geo. IV, c. 74. | An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies. | The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six, and fifty-six. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to impose, for any local area, duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Government.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*, impose, for any local area, a duty on salt manufactured or sold therein under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.

Power to impose, for any local area, additional sum to cover cost of salt.

3. Whenever any such notification is published, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such local area, and the Local Government shall from time to time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt so to be sold within such local area, or any part thereof, such additional sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

Power to alter additional sum.

4. The Local Government may vary such additional sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any part of such local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations (namely):—

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold;

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold.

5. The price to be paid to the Local Government in any part of any local area mentioned in any notification under section three or four shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area or part, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum for the time being so imposed and fixed for such salt as aforesaid.

The price payable in any local area for any description of salt at the date of the publication of any notification under section two, shall be taken to be the price payable under this section for such description of salt until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such area.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 (*to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay*), namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two,

and so much of the second Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, as refers to Act No. XXIV of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

*Fort William, the 9th March* 1875.

*No.* 83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Madras Salt Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council hereby imposes, for the Districts of Malabar and South Canara, the duty of one rupee thirteen annas per maund of 3,200 tolas on salt manufactured or sold therein under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Loan Act, 1875.
Burma Fisheries Act, 1875.
Inland Customs Act, 1875.
Indian Majority Act, 1875.
High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875.
Madras Salt Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Burma Land and Revenue Bill, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11.


## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

*Fort William, the 13th March* 1875.

In the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th, 20th and 27th February 1875—

Section 26, line 6, *for* "seventeen," *read* "twenty-five."

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 9th March* 1875.

*No.* 222.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave on medical certificate for 9 months and 16 days, under Section VI, Clause I, of the Covenanted Absentee Rules of 8th June 1855.

*The 10th March* 1875.

*No.* 224.—The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months, with effect from the 15th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 227.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. Lewis McIver, C. S., or until further orders.

*No.* 229.—APPOINTMENTS.—Babu Gunabhi Ram Sarma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, Nowgong, Assam, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, *vice* Babu Puddo Lochan Das.

Mr. Richard Adam Fisher, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, Darrang, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 234.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amrawatti, and as Inspector General of Registration, *vice* Major H. C. Menzies.

Major D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

*No.* 235.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

SANITARY.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 64.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 245, dated the 4th instant, Surgeon T. R. Lewis, M. B., of the British Medical Service, and Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M. B., of the Indian Medical Service, are appointed Special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from 19th December 1874.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

*Fort William, the 9th March* 1875.

*No.* 83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Madras Salt Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council hereby imposes, for the Districts of Malabar and South Canara, the duty of one rupee thirteen annas per maund of 3,200 tolas on salt manufactured or sold therein under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 31 *J.*—IN exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 13 and 15 of Act XI. of 1872, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under Section 11 of the Act in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the Native State expressly desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor in any case in which application for surrender is made under Section 14 to the Governor-General in Council or any local Government.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under Section 11, except on a request preferred to him in writing by, or by the authority of, the person for the time being administering the executive Government of the Native State at which he is the British representative, and on the understanding that the provisions of Act XI. of 1872 and of these rules are to apply to the case.

3. If the accused be a British subject, the Political Agent shall, before issuing such a warrant, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one for trial in British India; and he shall, instead of issuing a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India than in the Native State.

4. The Political Agent shall in all cases, before issuing a warrant under Section 11, satisfy himself by preliminary enquiry that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, and that the charge is not prompted by political motives.

5. If the person surrendered under the warrant of a Political Agent, issued under Section 11, be not a British subject; or if, such person being a British subject, the Courts of the State, either by custom or by the express recognition of the Governor-General in Council, try Native British subjects surrendered to them by extradition: the Political Agent shall make over the accused to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed; provided that the Courts of the State have, by custom or recognition as aforesaid, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for the offence with which the accused person is charged.

6. If the accused be a British subject, but the Courts of the State do not by custom or recognition as aforesaid try Native British subjects, the Political Agent shall dispose of the case himself.

7. If the punishment which may be awarded under the Indian Penal Code for any offence for which an accused person has been surrendered as above be more than the Courts of the State by custom or recognition as aforesaid inflict, the Political Agent may try the case himself, if he thinks it advisable to do so.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the three preceding Rules, the Political Agent shall try any such case himself or make it over for trial by the ordinary Courts of the State, if he be generally or specially instructed by the Governor-General in Council so to do.

9. In cases made over for trial by the Courts of a Native State under Rules 5 and 7, the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted in the case of his conviction is not excessive or barbarous; and if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody pending the orders of Government.

10. A Return of all persons made over for trial by the Courts of a Native State under Rules 5 and 7 shall be submitted half-yearly by the Political Agent to the Government of India or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the following form :—

*Half-yearly Return, under Rule 9 of the Rules under the Extradition Act (XI.) of 1872, of persons made over by the Political Agent at for trial by the Courts of Native States under Rules 5 and 7, for the period ending*

| Number. | Name of person. | Nationality. | Offence with which charged. | Where arrested. | Date of surrender. | Native State to which surrendered for trial. | Reasons for surrender. | Nature of sentence passed, with date of sentence. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |

11. Persons arrested in British territory on a warrant issued by a Political Agent under Section 11, and persons arrested on a warrant issued under Section 14, shall be treated as far as possible in the same way as persons under trial for a similar offence would be treated under the Code of Criminal Procedure or under the procedure in force in the Presidency towns, if the arrest take place within any Presidency town.

12. Persons sentenced to imprisonment by the Political Agent shall, if British subjects, be conveyed to the most convenient jail in British territory, there to be dealt with as though the conviction had taken place in a Court of British India; provided always that no appeal shall thereby be given other than is allowed by any rule for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

13. Nothing in Rules 5 to 10 inclusive, which refer to cases under Section 13 of the said Act, shall be deemed to apply to Political Agents immediately under the authority of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay.

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## POLITICAL.

*The 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 836*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Lumsden Strange as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 888*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1778P., dated 22nd August 1871, Mr. W. Strang Steel, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on 12th February 1875.

*No.* 889*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 930P, dated 19th May 1871, Mr. W. Strang Steel, Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on 12th February 1875.

*No.* 890*P.*—In recognition of the faithful services rendered to the British Government by the Rana of Bhagul, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him and his heirs and successors in the Chiefship of Bhagul the title of Raja.

*No.* 902*P.*—On the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the following titulary distinctions as rewards for services rendered during the recent famine :—

*I.—The Title of Maharajah.*

1. Maharajah Sir Jey Mungul Sing, K. C. S. I., of Monghyr,—the title of Maharajah to be continued to his son and successor.
2. Maharanee Surnomai, of Cossimbazar,—the title of Maharajah to her next heir and successor, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the time being.
3. Sreemuttee Sham Mohinee, of Dinagepore,—the title of Maharajah to her next heir and successor, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the time being.
4. Rajah Gopal Chunder Sing Bahadoor, of Sonthalia,—the title of Maharajah as a personal distinction.

*II.—The Title of Rajah as a personal distinction.*

1. Harnath Chowdhree, of Doobulhattee in Rajshahye.
2. Bissessur Nulya, of Searsole in Burdwan.
3. Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty, of Beerbhoom.
4. Hurbullub Narain Sing, of Bhagulpore.
5. Koomar Radha Prosad Sing, of Doomraon.

*III.—The Title of Ranee as a personal distinction.*

1. Sreemuttee Shurut Soondaree Debia, of Rajshahye.
2. Sreemuttee Hurro Soondaree Debia, of Searsole in Burdwan.
3. Musammat Hingum Koomaree, of Paindra in Manbhoom.

*IV.—The Title of Raie Bahadoor as a personal distinction.*

1. Shetab Chund Lahoree, of Moorshedabad and Dinagepore.
2. Khetter Mohun Sing, of Dinagepore, Agent of Sreemuttee Sham Mohinee.
3. Nurendra Narain Sing, of Burooaree in Bhagulpore.
4. Roodur Narain Sing, of Pachgachea in Bhagulpore.
5. Thakoor Maun Sing, of Sookpore in Bhagulpore.
6. Radha Govind Roy Sahib, of Dinagepore.
7. Shama Sunker Roy, of Dinagepore.
8. Romonee Mohun Roy Chowdhree, of Rungpore.
9. Runjee Sing, of West Tirhoot.
10. Hem Chunder Roy, of Purneah.

*V.—The Title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction.*

1. Syud Abdool Hussein, of Monghyr.

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## GENERAL.

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 496*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné, to officiate in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency at Bhurtpore, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Surgeon L. D. Spencer, on furlough.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 499*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 304G, dated 12th February 1875, the services of Mr. R. L. Mangles are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep, District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, *vice* Mr. Mangles, from date of taking charge.

*No.* 500*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant G. E. Money, of the 16th Lancers, is appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from date of taking charge.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 10th March* 1875.

*No.* 1500.—The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 1678.—Mr. E. Rule is appointed to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras, but to officiate for the present as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed to be Assistant Comptroller General.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to be Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General until relieved by Mr. Cooke, and then to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. R. A. Fink is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. J. Taylor is appointed to be an Assistant to the Comptroller General, and an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Administrator General of Bengal.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 1709.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "(The rules in this chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ)" be inserted in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, below the heading "Examination leave of absence."

His Excellency in Council further directs that the following be inserted as a foot-note under Rule 4 of Section 25 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"Applies to a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ."

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 1711.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following for Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code, and the rules under that Section :—

*Section* 25.—When an Officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, and the charge, in the opinion of the local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Commissioned Officer of the Army, the allowance shall not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

*Exceptions*—(1).—When a subordinate Judicial Officer is placed in charge of a District Judge's Office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(2).—An Officer of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, may, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, be permitted to draw a charge allowance of one-tenth of the pay of the higher class.

(3).—An Executive Engineer in charge of two divisions may, as a special and temporary arrangement, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, receive a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

(4).—A Sub-Assistant Patrol of the Inland Customs Department, when placed in charge of a beat owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Assistant Patrol, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

*Rule* 1.—No allowance is admissible under this section unless the incumbent has actually given over charge of the office under the orders of competent authority, and is absent on leave or deputation. For instance, no allowance is admissible to a subordinate Officer empowered to dispose of routine business while his superior is on tour.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 1713.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1874-75 :—

| PRESIDENCY. | LATEST MONTH. | | | TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 11 MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bengal ... | 421,875 | 454,933 | 33,058 | 5,062,500 | 5,431,608 | 369,108 |
| Bombay ... | 179,477 | 217,201 | 37,724 | 2,186,757 | 2,663,557 | 476,800 |
| TOTAL ... | 601,352 | 672,134 | 70,782 | 7,249,257 | 8,095,165 | 845,908 |

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 259 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

*Quarter-master General's Department.*

Lieutenant Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Assistant Quarter-master General, to be 1st Assistant Quarter-master General, *vice* Major C. J. East, who vacates the appointment on proceeding to England with his Regiment the 41st Foot.

*The 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 260 *of* 1875.—Sub-Conductor Samuel Corbett, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

*No.* 261 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Nixon Tronson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 20th March 1875.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Quarter-master General, —for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Reymond Hervey deMontmorency, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Oudh,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Trotter, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 9th March* 1875.

*No.* 262 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon Henry James Linton, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of the Native Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I).

*No.* 263 *of* 1875.—Captain Charles Hyder Forster, of the General List Infantry, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first nine months may be spent in India and the remainder in Europe.

*No.* 264 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*5th Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel T. T. Turton, 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel J. Woodcock, retired.

Captain F. T. Goad, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel T. T. Turton.

*3rd Infantry.*

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. T. Goad, appointed to the 5th Infantry.

*No.* 265 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Remington Cookson, of Infantry,—for two years, twelve days on private affairs under Rule IX, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 266 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In Government General Order No. 68 of 1875, transferring certain men of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to the Pension Establishment, for Sowar "Miringin Singh," read Sowar *Niringin Singh.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 267 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned outpensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Trumpeter Patrick Dwyer, late of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, rate of pension per diem 6*d.* (six pence) for two years, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

*No.* 268 *of* 1875.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of G. G. O. No. 374, dated 1st April 1873, applicable to Royal Engineer Officers returning to England after the expiration of their tour of service, in supersession of the ruling promulgated in G. O. C. C. No. 123, dated the 24th June 1871.

2. Such Officers when on English pay will receive it at the rates laid down for foreign stations in the Royal Warrants regulating their pay.

3. Servant's allowance will also be issuable under the same regulations.

*No.* 269 *of* 1875.—Ensign Samuel Joseph Tucker, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to England on private affairs, from the 15th March 1875.

*The 10th March* 1875.

*No.* 270 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

*Quartermaster General's Department.*

Captain E. F. Chapman, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as an Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the establishment, *vice* Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, whose term of staff service in that grade expired on the 5th January 1875, and during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. MacGregor, or until further orders.

Captain H. Collett, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as an Assistant Quartermaster General during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain L. A. Gregson, with effect from the date on which Captain Gregson ceased to perform departmental duty, and until further orders.

*No.* 271 *of* 1875.—Captain E. F. Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Presidency District, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 497 of 1874.

*No.* 272 *of* 1875.—With reference to the orders noted in the margin, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on the transfer of men of the mounted branches of the service from one Corps or Battery to another serving in India, the unexpended allowance granted for their knee-boots is to be transferred with them to their new Corps or Battery.

G. G. O. No. 780 of 4th August 1874.
G. G. O. No. 837 of 21st August 1874.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 273 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant G. E. Money, of the 16th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 274 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 4th December and 2nd

February 1875, pages 6059 and 401, 402 and 403, are published for general information :—

*London Gazette of the 4th December* 1874, *page* 6059.

INDIA OFFICE,
*4th December* 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half Pay List of the Staff Corps of the under-mentioned officers:

*Bengal Staff Corps.*

Major Charles Ward Hawes. Dated 2nd December 1874.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Wilmer. Dated 18th December 1873.

*London Gazette of the 2nd February* 1875, *page* 401.

INDIA OFFICE,
*30th January* 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Sydney Yorke, Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th October 1874.

Captain Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Cavalry, to be Major in succession to General M. Soppitt, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 8th July 1874.

Captain John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry, to be Major in succession to Lieutenant General D. Babington, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 13th August 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant Colonels.*

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Harry Hammon Lyster, v. c. Dated 20th September 1874.

Major Arthur Cory. Dated 3rd October 1874.

*To be Majors.*

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Thomas Otway Mayne. Dated 22nd August 1874.

Captain Oswald Menzies. Dated 26th August 1874.

Captain Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart. Dated 4th September 1874.

Captain James William O'Dowda. Dated 12th September 1874.

Captain Benjamin Williams, dated 27th September 1874.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant George W. Rogers, dated 1st September 1874.

Lieutenant Legh Richmond Battye, dated 5th September 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Vincent Rivaz, dated 12th September 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Paterson, dated 23rd September 1874.

Lieutenant Basil Henry Stevens Gower, dated 7th November 1874.

BENGAL ARMY.

*Infantry.*

Major William Reid Martin to be Lieutenant Colonel, dated 15th October 1874.

Major Leopold Exxel Evans to be Lieutenant Colonel, dated 15th October 1874.

*Late 3rd European Infantry.*

Captain George William Holdsworth to be Major, dated 5th October 1874.

*Late 15th Native Infantry.*

Captain Richard Worsley to be Major, dated 15th October 1874.

*Late 43rd Native Infantry.*

Captain Montague Millett to be Major, dated 5th October 1874.

*London Gazette of the 2nd February* 1875, *page* 402.

The names of the under-mentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

*London Gazette, 17th January* 1873.—Major *Courtenay* H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.

*London Gazette, 5th September* 1873.—Surgeon F. J. *Tuohy*, Bengal Medical Service.

*London Gazette, 17th February* 1874.—Major Harry *De* Brett, Bengal Staff Corps.

*London Gazette, 17th February* 1874.—Major Donald *Macdonald*, Bengal Staff Corps.

*London Gazette, 17th February* 1874.—Major William *Macdonald*, Bengal Staff Corps.

*London Gazette, 21st August* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel *Boyce* William Dunlop Morton, Bengal Staff Corps.

*London Gazette, 21st August* 1874.—Major *Brudenell* Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps.

The dates of the under-mentioned Officers' commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

*London Gazette, 16th December* 1873.—Captain F. T. Goad, Bengal Staff Corps, 23rd August 1873.

*London Gazette, 20th March* 1874.—Major A. Copland, Bengal Staff Corps, 14th January 1874.

*London Gazette, 1st May* 1874.—Brevet Colonel George Smart, Madras Infantry, 30th January 1874.

*London Gazette, 1st May* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel B. J. C. Prior, Madras Staff Corps, 20th December 1873.

*London Gazette, 21st August* 1874.—Captain A. F. Lambe, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 27th May 1874.

*Memorandum.*

Captain Robert Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed to assume the name of Smyth in addition to and before that of Thompson.

*London Gazette of the 2nd February* 1875, *page* 403.

INDIA OFFICE,
*30th January* 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Robert Henry Forrest, 62nd Regiment, dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Harry Murray Mackenzie, 21st Hussars, dated 28th October 1871.

*No.* 275 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant E. F. J. de C. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 1st January 1875.

*No.* 276 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant E. F. J. de C. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed an extension of leave from the 22nd December 1874 to the 1st January 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 864 of 1873.

*No.* 277 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon Major G. B. Hadow, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*No.* 278 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs. :—

Major Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, —for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Sinclair Smith Bisset, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major John Charles Whishaw, of the Medical Department,—for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Morris, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major, Ferozepore,—for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 279 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon D. Wilkie, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*No.* 280 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, dated 25th May 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry,—31st October 1874.

*No.* 281 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain James A. Sutherland Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class,—for one year, under para. 3 of Military Department letter, dated 20th December 1869, published in Standing Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 375, dated 29th December 1869, with effect from the 22nd February 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Zambesi*.

Captain L. A. Gregson, of the 70th Foot, Assistant Quarter Master General, Meerut Division,—for two years, under para. 3 of Military Department letter, dated 20th December 1869, published in Standing Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 375, dated 29th December 1869, with effect from the 1st March 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *India*.

*No.* 282 *of* 1875.—Captain Stanley Sutherland Sutherland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, late District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st March 1875, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 283 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Conductor Michael Carew, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for eighteen months, under paras. 7 and 8 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

*No.* 284 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th March 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel B. W. D. Morton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th March 1875.

Captain G. W. Willock, of the General List, Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th March 1875.

Captain C. Case, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, —date of arrival at Bombay, 4th March 1875.

Lieutenant J. G. Kelly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 4th March 1875.

*No.* 285 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. S. Macbean, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 133 of 1875,—*Japan*, 16th February 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. R. Cookson, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 265 of 1875,—*Zambesi*, 22nd February 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Girdlestone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 3 of 1875, —*Bangalore*, 18th January 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Mayne, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, Madras G. O. No. 294 of 1874,—*Lombardy*, 25th January 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 229 of 1875,—*Atalanta*, 13th February 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel A. T Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 225 of 1875,—*Zambesi*, 22nd February 1875, from Bombay.

Major P. C. Rynd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1071 of 1874,—*King Arthur*, 6th January 1875, from Bombay.

Major A. H. Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 39 of 1875,—*Bangalore*, 18th January 1875, from Bombay.

Major J. W. H. Johnstone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1087 of 1874,—*Bangalore*, 18th January 1875, from Bombay.

Major H. N. Noble, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 110 of 1875,—*Palestine*, 25th January 1875, from Bombay.

Major W. Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 133 of 1875,—*Tanjore*, 15th February 1875, from Bombay.

Major W. C. B. Ryan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 3 of 1875,—*Pelago*, 22nd February 1875, from Bombay.

Major A. W. C. Lindsay, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 289 of 1874,—*Zambesi*, 22nd February 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1250 of 1874,—*Bangalore*, 18th January 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon Major A. P. Holmes, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 116 of 1875,—*Bokhara*, 26th February 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgeon Major B. Kendall, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 116 of 1875,—*Zambesi*, 22nd February 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon J. Lloyd, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 74 of 1875,—*Geelong*, 4th January 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon R. Moodie, M. B., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 192 of 1875,—*Thibet*, 1st February 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon H. J. Linton, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 262 of 1875,—*Euphrates*, 25th February 1875, from Bombay.

Captain F. P. W. Freeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1033 of 1874,—*Thibet*, 1st February 1875, from Bombay.

Captain J. A. Temple, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1237 of 1874,—*Hindostan*, 8th February 1875, from Bombay.

Captain F. H. Woodgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1190 of 1874,—*Tanjore*, 15th February 1875, from Bombay.

Captain R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 193 of 1875,—*Atalanta*, 13th February 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant W. E. L. Morgan, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 74 of 1875,—*Geelong*, 4th January 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) J. Hill, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1125 of 1874,—*Colombo*, 28th January 1875, from Bombay.

Sub-Conductor F. W. Muller, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 152 of 1875,—*Lombardy*, 25th January 1875, from Bombay.

Sub-Conductor M. Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1875,—*Euphrates*, 25th February 1875, from Bombay.

*The 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 286 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel James Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having returned to departmental duty, will officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 6th March 1875, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

*No.* 287 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Anoke Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 10th February 1875, *vice* Gholam Hussain Khan, deceased.

*3rd Punjab Cavalry.*

Jemadar Shahwallee Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mahomed Ayaz Khan, invalided.

Duffadar Hakim Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shahwallee Khan, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 9th February 1875.

*No.* 288 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Henry Cookson, of the Medical Department,—for four months and twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 289 *of* 1875.—The appointment of Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd Class, on probation, in the Army Commissariat Department, announced in G. G. O. No. 252 of the 4th March 1875, will be held to have effect from the 16th February 1875.

*No.* 290 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

*Army Commissariat Department.*

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 19th February 1875, to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 291 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 170, dated the 16th February 1875, Captain W. Battye, Wing Subaltern, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, will officiate as Adjutant of that Corps, *in addition to his other duties*, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 12th March* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 1st to 12th March 1875 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Staff Corps | Lieutenant Colonel A. F Corbett | 2nd March 1875 | Jhansie. | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 6th to 12th March* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *H. M.'s Indian Military Service.* | | | | | | | |
| Archie Wishart Gairdner (*a*) | Lieutenant | Bengal Staff Corps. | July 1, 1874 | Intestate | 1,257 8 0 | ... | ... |
| Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris (*b*). | Lieut.-Col... | Do. | Jan. 16, 1875 | Do. ... | 729 7 7 | ... | May 12, 1875. |
| Geo. Frederick Marrie Phillips (*c*). | Major ... | Do. | Jan. 4, 1875 | Do. ... | 1,259 11 5 | . | Ditto. |
| Robert De Cambra (*d*) .. | Hospital Apprentice. | I. M. Dept. | Dec. 28, 1874 | No will found. | 25 8 9 | .. | Ditto. |

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Jane Gairdner, 12, Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh.
(*b*) Widow—Mrs. Rachel Cairnie Ferris, Dehra Dun. Children—Joseph George Ferris, Georgiana Augusta Maria Ferris, Mary Kate Ferris, Louisa Ann Ferris.
(*c*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, Major General Sir Travel B. Phillips, United Service Club, Pall Mall.
(*d*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, Fife Major W. DeCambra, European Invalid Battalion, Chunar.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 5 *of* 1875.—Mr. E. Good is appointed 3rd Officer of the Steamer *Enterprize*, on probation.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 102.—Mr. P. Staunton, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation in Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st February 1875.

T. Narrainsawmy Pillay, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to Mysore.

*No.* 103.—The following transfers of Accountants are ordered :—

Baboo Obhoy Churn Moytro, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. W. C. Phillips, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

*No.* 104.—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to British Burmah.

Mr. W. H. Brand, Supernumerary Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, in Burmah, is brought on the fixed establishment in that grade, and is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

*The 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 105.—Lance Corporal J. C. Hare, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from the 28th January 1875, and is posted to British Burmah.

*No.* 106.—The temporary promotion of the under-mentioned Officers to the grades specified against their names (*vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 619, dated 23rd November 1874) is made permanent, with effect from 12th November 1874, *vice* Captain A. G. Begbie, R. E., transferred to the Control Establishment of the Accounts Branch :—

Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R. E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*No.* 107.—Captain A. T. Fraser, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment to Mysore.

*No.* 108.—Captain A. G. Begbie, R. E., Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, officiated as Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, from the 8th December 1874 to the 18th February 1875.

*No.* 109.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 61 of the 15th February 1875, regarding Mr. Quinlan, for "17th January 1875" read "19th January 1875."

*The* 10*th March* 1875.

*No.* 111.—Mr. A. B. Byrne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 181 of the 15th March 1873.

*The* 11*th March* 1875.

*No.* 112.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. E. LeMaistre, | Overseer, | 1st Grade. |
| Private J. Smith, | ditto | 1st Grade. |
| Baboo Hemkanto Deb, | ditto | 2nd Grade. |
| „ Parmesery Doss, | ditto | 3rd Grade. |

*No.* 113.—Major Æ. Perkins, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 8th March 1875, to enable him to proceed on the furlough granted to him.

*The* 12*th March* 1875.

*No.* 114.—Public Works Department Notification No. 21, dated 12th January 1875, appointing Gunner L. McCarthy, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, permanently to the Public Works Department, is cancelled.

*No.* 115.—Captain J. Grierson, Officiating Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller till further orders.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Bombay.

*No.* 116.—Mr. G. E. Green is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 16.—The following promotions of Assistant Surveyors are made, with effect from the 1st December 1874, *vice* Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, invalided :—

Messrs. James Connor, Thomas Henry Dunne, and William James Lane, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Mr. George Carlton Swiney, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. George Campbell, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel, Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

### TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 26th February* 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers were placed in charge of survey parties on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, assumed charge of No. 3 Topographical Party, Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Survey, from Colonel G. H. Saxton, Deputy Superintendent, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1873.

Captain J. R. Wilmer, S. C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of No. 5 Topographical Party, Bhopal and Malwa Survey, from Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R. E., with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1874.

Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, assumed temporary charge of No. 5 Topographical Party, Bhopal and Malwa Survey, from Captain R. V. Riddell, R. E., on privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1874, and was relieved by Captain J. R. Wilmer, Assistant Superintendent, on the forenoon of the 13th October 1874.

Lieutenant Leach again held temporary charge of No. 7 Topographical Party, Rajpootana Survey, from the 28th October 1874, from Captain Geo. Strahan, R. E., on special deputation for the observations of the transit of Venus up to the 27th December 1874.

Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, No. 6 Topographical Party, Khasia, Garo and Naga Hills Survey, was on detached employment in the Naga Hills from the 24th November 1874.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, Surveyor General of India.*

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 52.—Mr. F. Biallo-Blotzky, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 12th December 1874, under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

*The 9th March* 1875.

*Office closed during the month of February* 1875.

| Name of Station. | Where situate. | Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shajehanpore ... | N. W. Provinces | 13th | |

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

*The 11th March* 1875.

*No.* 53.—Mr. J. H. Webster, a Sub-Assistant of the 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same, under Section 7, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

*No.* 54.—Mr. J. W. B. Duthy, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed pri-

vilege leave for forty-six days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Dy. Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
### Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 23rd February* 1875.

*No.* 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 12th February 1875, Mr. H. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Office of Executive Engineer, I Rawulpindee Division, Military Works, *vice* Mr. Ryan, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

*The 24th February* 1875.

*No.* 15.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted twenty-two days' privilege leave from 22nd February 1875.

*The 26th February* 1875.

*No.* 16.—Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Allahabad Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 12th April 1875, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

*The 3rd March* 1875.

*No.* 17.—Mr. W. D. Henry, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 25th February 1875.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 2nd Circle.

*Lucknow, the 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 10.—Sergeant H. McGraw, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for twenty days, from the 5th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### 8th Circle.

*Rawulpindee, the 1st March* 1875.

*No.* 327.—Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Lieutenant F. T. Spratt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Dalhousie Division, from the 1st of April 1875.

*The 5th March* 1875.

*No.* 351.—Sergeant C. Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawulpindee to the Mooltan Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the afternoon of the 20th February 1875, and his arrival in the latter on the 27th idem.

*The 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 360.—Sergeant Carleton, Overseer, 1st Grade (on return from famine works), is posted to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works. He reported his arrival in the 8th Circle on the 2nd instant; in the Peshawur Division on the 4th before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 49.—With reference to G. G. O., Military Department, No. 141, dated 5th February 1875, Lieutenant G. F. O. Boughey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

*The 10th March* 1875.

*No.* 50.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 22, on the 1st February 1875.

*No.* 51.—The Office of the Director of State Railways will be located at Simla from the 22nd March 1875 until further notice.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*The 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 30.—Mr. Fensome, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from No. 1 Nator Division to No. 2 Jaipur Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 337*E*.—Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, temporarily transferred from this to Northern Bengal State Railway, under Notification No. 1242E of 26th November 1873, reported his return on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 22.—Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 1st March 1875.

*No.* 23.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 16th February 1875, notifying the arrival of Mr. Horace Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, this officer is placed in charge of the Extension Survey Division No. I of the Survey Circle.

*No.* 24.—With reference to Notification No. 17, dated 20th February 1875, notifying the arrival of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, this officer is placed in charge of the Extension Survey Division No. II, with effect from 1st January 1875.

*No.* 25.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the "Lahore to Chenab Survey Division" to the "Extension Survey Division No. I," with effect from the 1st February 1875.

*No.* 26.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the "Lahore to Chenab Survey Division" to the "Extension Survey Division No. II," with effect from 1st February 1875.

*No.* 27.—Private J. Barber, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the "Lahore to Chenab Survey Division" to the "Extension Survey Division No. I," with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January 1875.

*No.* 28.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 111, dated 15th December 1874, posting Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 3rd December 1874, and is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. I of the Survey Circle.

*No.* 29.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 111, dated 15th December 1874, posting Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 11th December 1874, and is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. II of the Survey Circle.

*No.* 30.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the "Chenab to Jhelum Division" to the Extension Survey Division No. II of the Survey Circle, with effect from 1st January 1875.

*No.* 31.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 41, dated 23rd February 1875, Mr. J. L. Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reverted to his substantive appointment as "Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief," on the afternoon of the 8th February 1875.

*No.* 32.—Mr. Price Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th March 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 1st March* 1875.

*No.* 45.—For this Office Notification No. 12 of 11th January 1875, substitute the following:—

Mr. J. Duffy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege and five days' departmental leave from the 15th September to the 19th October 1874, both dates inclusive, and leave on medical certificate from the 12th November to the 10th December 1874 (both days inclusive).

*No.* 46.—Mr. P. Deh Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scind to the Lower Scind District.

*No.* 47.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 124, dated 31st December 1874, Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure to join the Western Rajpootana State Railway on the afternoon of the 10th February 1875.

*The 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 48.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. G. H. A. Shew, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Rehtee Division.

Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Larkhana Division.

Mr. P. Deh Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Mehur Division.

Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Larkhana Division to the Ghotkee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Dholpur, the 4th March* 1875.

*No.* 2.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 16th February 1875, Mr. T. H. Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office and posted to No. 1 Survey Party, under Executive Engineer H. D. La Touche, Esq., for employ on the Dholpur Quarries, with effect from the 1st instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## WANTED

A Draftsman. Salary Rs. 80. Apply to Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdura, *viâ* Lahore.

R. T. MALLET,
*Superintendent of Works.*

## WANTED

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession with the capacity for managing workpeople. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle I. W., N. W. Provinces.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 16,06,025 | 13 | 1 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... (Rs. 1,20,57,996 12 2) | 3,22,00,975 | 15 | 11 |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... (Rs. 2,01,42,979 3 9) | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,46,09,072 | 7 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | 3,55,981 | 4 | 6 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 5,84,280 | 11 | 7 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,13,56,336 | 6 | 9 |

| ASSETS. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | 1,67,61,535 | 15 | 4 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | 77,55,768 | 5 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 27,22,716 | 11 | 6 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | 2,01,85,314 | 11 | 11 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | 10,76,943 | 1 | 1 |
| Stamps .. ... | 13,208 | 15 | 11 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 65,530 | 15 | 9 |
| Sundries ... ... | 16,921 | 12 | 4 |
| Bullion ... ... | 8,65,082 | 7 | 2 |
| | 4,94,63,023 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... (Rs. 1,11,02,109 9 1) | 3,18,93,313 | 6 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 2,07,91,203 13 8) | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 8,13,56,336 | 6 | 9 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 11th March* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

## ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*No.* 110.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th February* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Controller, Rajpootana. | Dec. 1874 | Feb. 5, 1875 |
| 2 | Do., Bengal, for Port Blair. | Ditto ... | Do. 9, „ |
| 4 | Do., Central Provinces. | Ditto ... | Do. 19, „ |
| 5 | Do., Hyderabad | Ditto ... | Do. 20, „ |
| 6 | Do., Oudh .. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 7 | Do., Mysore, for Coorg. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 8 | Do., Hyderabad, for Berars. | Ditto ... | Do. 25, „ |
| 9 | Do., Punjab ... | Ditto ... | Do. 26, „ |
| 10 | Do., British Burmah. | Ditto ... | Do. 26, „ |
| 11 | Do., Central India | Ditto .. | Do. 27, „ |
| 12 | Do., Military Works. | Nov. 1874 | Jan. 27, „ |
| 14 | Do., N.-W. Provinces. | Ditto ... | Feb 1, „ |
| 15 | Do., Bombay ... | Ditto ... | Do. 4, „ |
| 16 | Do., Bengal .. | Ditto ... | Do. 9, „ |
| 17 | Depy Contlr., Assam | Ditto ... | Do. 11, „ |
| 18 | Contlr., Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 13, „ |
| 19 | Do., Mysore | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| | TELEGRAPHS. | | |
| 13 | Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph. | Nov. 1874 | Jan 27, 1875. |
| 3 | Do. do., for Indian Telegraph. | Dec. „ | Feb. 17, „ |

IRRIGATION.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Central Provinces. | Dec. 1874 | Jan 23, 1875 |
| 2 | Do., Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Feb. 5, „ |
| 3 | Do., Punjab .. | Ditto ... | Do. 24, „ |
| 4 | Do., B. Burmah | Ditto ... | Do. 26, „ |
| 5 | Do., Bengal ... | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 6 | Do., N.-W P. ... | Nov. 1874 | Jan. 27, „ |
| 7 | Do., Bombay ... | Ditto ... | Feb. 8, „ |
| 8 | Do., Madras ... | Ditto ... | Do. 13, „ |
| 9 | Do., Mysore ... | Oct. 1874 | Do. 1, „ |
| | GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | | |
| 1 | Contlr., Punjab... | Dec. 1874 | Feb. 26, 1875 |
| 2 | Do., Oudh ... | Ditto ... | Do. 26, „ |
| 3 | Do., Bengal ... | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 4 | Do., Central Provinces. | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 5 | Do., Bombay .. | Nov. 1874 | Do. 4, „ |
| 6 | Do., Madras .. | Ditto .. | Do. 13, „ |

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Contlr., Sindia ... | Jan. 1875 | Feb. 20, 1875. |
| 2 | Do., Western Rajpootana Survey | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 3 | Do, Wurdah Valley. | Dec. 1874 | Do. 15, „ |
| 4 | Do., Punjab Northern. | Ditto ... | Do. 17, „ |
| 5 | Do., Bengal, for Store-keeper. | Ditto ... | Do. 17, „ |
| 6 | Do., Hyderabad | Ditto ... | Do. 18, „ |
| 7 | Do, Northern Bengal. | Ditto ... | Do. 22, „ |
| 8 | Deputy Controller, Holkar. | Ditto ... | Do. 24, „ |
| 9 | Contlr, Bengal, for Tirhoot. | Ditto ... | Do. 27, „ |
| 10 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874. |
| 11 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Jan. 19, 1875. |
| 12 | Dy. do., Neemuch... | Ditto .. | Do. 29, „ |
| 13 | Contlr., Hooblee and Carwar. | Ditto ... | Feb. 4, „ |
| 14 | Do., Nizam's .. | Ditto ... | Do. 8, „ |
| 15 | Do., Indus Valley | Ditto ... | Do. 13 „ |
| | STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE). | | |
| 1 | Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern | Dec. 1874 | Jan. 23, 1875. |
| 2 | Do., Nulhatee. . | Ditto ... | Feb. 12, „ |
| 3 | Contlr., Oomraotee | Ditto ... | Do 22, „ |
| 4 | Do., Khamgaum | Ditto . | Do. 22, „ |
| 5 | Do., Wurdah Valley. | Nov. 1874 | Dec. 28, 1874. |
| 6 | Do., Agra District, Rajpootana. | Ditto ... | Jan. 23, 1875. |
| 7 | Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana | Ditto ... | Do. 23, „ |
| 8 | Dy. Contlr, Holkar | Ditto ... | Feb. 3, „ |
| 9 | Contlr., Nizam's .. | Ditto . | Do. 8, „ |

FORT WILLIAM, *The 9th March* 1875.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7736 | L 49—97614 | 50 | Babu Bancy Madhub Bhuttacharji. |
| 7739 | L 36—25108 | 20 | The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad. |
| 7745 | L 7—34214 | 20 | Babu Koylas Chunder Sen. |
| | L 10—03806 | 5 | |
| 7750 | A 88—36441 | 1,000 | Meerza Mahomed Jeelalooddeen Bukht, Bahadoor. |
| 7757 | A 88—90933 | 1,000 | Imam Bux. |
| | „ —90934 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —90935 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —90936 | 1,000 | |
| 7759 | L 47—37326 | 20 | W. B. Chardon, Esq., for N. E. Jennings, Esq. |
| | L 42—65066 | 10 | |
| | „ —65065 | 10 | |
| | „ —65064 | 10 | |
| 7760 | L 49—57550 | 50 | Alfred Cleeomens, Esq. |
| | „ —57551 | 50 | |
| | „ —57552 | 50 | |
| | „ —57553 | 50 | |
| 7761 | L 51—50170 | 100 | Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co. |
| | „ —50171 | 100 | |
| 7762 | L 19—27502 | 50 | Babu Poran Chunder Roy. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7737 | L 40—46340 | 10 | Babu Deno Nath Gupta. |
| | „ —46339 | | |
| 7738 | A 94—95776 | 20 | Babu Roma Nath Dhur. |
| | A 99—25575 | 20 | |
| | L 4—23978 | 10 | |
| | L 40—13069 | 10 | |
| | „ —80822 | 10 | |
| | L 4—23977 | 10 | |
| | L 9—64702 | 5 | |
| | „ —52009 | 5 | |
| | „ —30386 | 5 | |
| | „ —34018 | 5 | |
| | „ —30389 | 5 | |
| | „ —34015 | 5 | |
| | L 16—64502 | 5 | |
| | „ —64507 | 5 | |
| | L 10—53171 | 5 | |
| | „ —74867 | 5 | |
| | L 11—86012 | 5 | |
| 7740 | L 35—85576 | 10 | Babu Doorga Churn Nunay. |
| | „ —85579 | | |
| | L 11—56268 | 5 | |
| | „ —56267 | | |
| 7741 | L 14—29271 | 20 | Babu Gopaul Chunder Dass. |
| 7742 | A 71—78297 | 20 | Arthur Burke, Esq. |
| | L 12—33827 | | |
| 7743 | L 45—32853 | 20 | The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, London, and China. |
| 7746 | A 44—23601 | 20 | Shaik Moobinuddeen. |
| | „ —23613 | | |
| 7747 | A 44—38886 | 20 | Sungum Lal Ramfal Ram. |
| 7748 | L 46—79311 | 20 | J. Pereira, Esq. |
| 7749 | L 17—85527 | 5 | Babu Mutty Lal Roy. |
| | „ —85512 | | |
| 7751 | L 45—34823 | 20 | Babu Debakur Surmah. |
| | L 40—03814 | 10 | |
| | L 9—91438 | 5 | |
| 7752 | A 96—17620 | 10 | Babu Bonomally Seal. |
| | „ —17621 | | |
| 7753 | L 20—06032 | 5 | Babu Kumud Chunder Mookerjee. |
| 7754 | L 42—08038 | 10 | Babu Ovhoy Churn Addy. |
| 7755 | L 14—92460 | 20 | Babu Preogopaul Sircar. |
| | „ —19377 | | |
| 7756 | A 91—28544 | 100 | Messrs. Madeley & Co. |
| 7758 | A 95—61080 | 10 | Captain R. B. McEwen. |
| 7763 | A 73—93255 | 20 | Rohimooddeen. |
| | „ —93257 | | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 12th March* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 281 | B 41—37695 | 10 | P. Ramoothi, St. John's Hill, Bangalore. |
| 309 | B 41—25376 | 10 | Mr. J. A. Wright, Coimbatore. |
| 316 | B 41—42869 | 10 | P. Moonesawmy, Punrooty. |
| 332 | B 36—10737 | 5 | T. E. Thomas, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Virdachellum. |
| 334 | B 32—74971 | 50 | M. Cundasawmy Chetty, of Wallajah Pettah, Madras. |
| | B 38—77067 | 100 | |
| 345 | B 41—68444 | 10 | K. S. Ragava Charry, 34, Sunnathy Street, Chintadrepettah, Madras. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 1st March* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| J 7—17611 | 5 | Mr. J. A. Wright, of Coimbatore. |
| J 6—60251 | 10 | |
| J 6—38226 | 10 | Mrs. H. W. Bliss, of Dindigul. |
| J 3—50748 | 100 | Srinivas Balajee, of Mysore. |
| „ —53537 | 100 | |
| J 5—40696 } wrongly joined | 20 | T. Krishna Rao, of Tripatore. |
| „ —40697 } wrongly joined | | |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 26th February* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. 1874-75. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 155 | C 96—65294 | 10 | Ramdas Beizz Govindass, Warrungaum. |
| 157 | C 97—47099 | 10 | Mr. Haree Bálcrishna Rajwádé, Poona. |
| | M 3—49075 | 5 | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 2nd March* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| K 3—10855 | 50 | Vinayak Ramchundra Bhatawadekur, Deputy Educational Inspector, Bassim District. |
| „ —10856 | 50 | |
| K 4—14597 | 100 | |

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 4th March* 1875.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 317 | D 11—10190 | 10 | The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad |
| 319 | „ —00049 | 10 | Taraprosonno Bhuttacharjee, Lucknow. |
| 322 | D 4—17942 | 50 | R. N. Hodges, Esq., Futtehpore. |
| 323 | D 5—70332 | 20 | Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Gorackpore. |
| | D 5—70339 | 20 | |
| 324 | D 8—17216 | 500 | Captain R. C. Money, Julpigorie. |
| 325 | D 4—46147 | 50 | Mr. W. Halfpenny, Bareilly. |
| 329 | D 6—70672 | 10 | Kampta Pershaud, Nowgong. |
| 330 | D 6—83896 | 10 | G. Wilson, Esq., Calcutta. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 4th March* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | E 6—69726 | 10 | Wazir Khan, Amritsur. |
| 46 | E 7—27758 | 5 | Mr. J. H. Smith, Post Office, Murree. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | E 4—25544 | 50 | Rashoo Degar, Antro Joli, Zillah Burdwan. |
| 40 | E 4—50845 | 50 | Kalka Das, Meerut. |
| 45 | E 6—73769 | 10 | Mr. J. Donnelly, Her Majesty's 39th Foot Regiment, Nowshera. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 5th March* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued for | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| March 1st, 1875... | ... | 2,14,996 | 34,14,944 | 2,68,210 | 52,23,487 |
| " 2nd " ... | ... | 3,24,631 | 31,10,309 | 3,59,579 | 53,38,487 |
| " 3rd " ... | ... | 2,89,364 | 28,38,331 | 3,33,104 | 55,48,487 |
| " 4th " ... | ... | 2,04,296 | 25,88,715 | 2,48,345 | 57,38,487 |
| " 5th " ... | ... | 3,46,904 | 20,62,769 | 3,76,864 | 58,38,487 |
| " 6th " ... | ... | 3,22,745 | 17,59,878 | 3,40,543 | 60,68,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th March* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 4th March* 1875.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DÂK.

*Umballa and Kalka Road.*

From the 8th March to the 30th April 1875, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 8th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office,—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans, four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
*Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*N. B.*—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

*The 12th March* 1875.

Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arcot*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindostan* and *Tholis*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Mainam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th March 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Natal and Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th idem.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

Lost in February 1874 a certain interest-warrant, No. 005589 for Rs. 1,125, dated 13th February 1874, granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, in favor of Nurayan Rao Khundkay, or order. Application for a duplicate of the same interest-warrant has been made to the Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
No. 65, BURTOLLAH ST.,
*The 23rd February* 1875.

SUDDASOOK,
WOODOYMULL,
SOBAGMULL.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The following two Government Promissory Notes having been lost, and issue of Duplicates requested by me and my wife Roopwuntee, as proprietors. Any person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is requested to communicate with the undersigned :—

| No. of Notes. | Date. | Amount. | What Loan. | Names of proprietors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | |
| 34522 | Jan. 16, 1872 | 500 | 4½ | Roopwuntee. |
| 34523 | " " | 500 | 4½ | Pundit Hursahai. |

PUNDIT HURSAHAI,
*1st Grade Munsif of Saharanpur.*

SAHARANPUR,
*The 26th February* 1875.

#### Lost or mislaid

On the 28th ultimo, on the way from Bhooleswer to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016383}{13003}$ of 1842-43 for Rupees (500 five hundred.) Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this note in any way. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
*Care of Gokuldass Kandass, Esq., High Court Pleader, near Bhooleswer.*

#### Partially destroyed by White Ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 3297 of the 5 per cent. loan of 18th August 1825 for Sicca Rupees 2,000, issued on last renewal in the name of Armogatha Pillay, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made for payment to the undersigned of the principal and interest due.

N. A. DOORASAWMY PILLAY,
*Son and legal representative of Armogatha Pillay, deceased.*

NEGAPATAM,
*The 22nd February* 1875.

#### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1875.

*An Act to secure the repayment of a Loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.*

Preamble. Patent of Baronetcy.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty dated the sixth day of August, 1858, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased, the dignity of Baronet, to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body :

Trustees under Act XX of 1860.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislative Council of India numbered XX of 1860, and entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of Rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Mazagon Castle,' in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," certain officers therein mentioned were constituted Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of such Act :

Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one lákh vested in Trustees.

And it was thereby enacted that, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees should be transferred into the names of the said Trustees upon trust, amongst other things, from time to time to pay and apply the annual income of the said securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the person who, as heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, should, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same dignity of Baronet might descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns :

Trusts of the income.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

And it was by the said Act further enacted that, subject as therein mentioned, so long as the said dignity of Baronet should endure, and until there should be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said dignity might descend, neither the said present Baronet nor any of the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet in whose favour trusts were thereinbefore declared of the annual income of the said securities, should convey, charge, or encumber the said securities, or any part thereof, or the annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate or interest than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," nor should have any power to discontinue or bar the

estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts were declared by the said Act of the annual income of the said securities, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to the same; nor should the same be held to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he should continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any assurance contrary to the intention of the said Act was thereby declared to be void:

And whereas, immediately after the passing of the said Act, promissory notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lákh of rupees were transferred into the names of the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid:

And whereas, since the said transfer, part of the said promissory notes, producing an annual income of five thousand rupees, has been paid off by the Government of India; and the annual income of the promissory notes vested in the said trustees upon the trusts aforesaid was thereby reduced to ninety-five thousand rupees:

And whereas the said present Baronet has three sons only (namely), Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee who is a minor:

Agreement for loan.

And whereas the said present Baronet recently applied to the Government of India to advance and lend to him the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees, to be applied to purposes beneficial to himself and his said sons, which the Government of India agreed to do upon having the repayment thereof with interest secured in manner hereinafter mentioned:

Advance of loan.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement, the sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees has been advanced and lent to the said present Baronet:

Concurrence of present Baronet's sons.

And whereas the said Manakjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by themselves, and the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee by his guardian, have agreed to the arrangement intended to be effected by this Act;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Withholding interest on notes in discharge of loan.

1. In consideration of the premises, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Government of India shall withhold out of said sum of ninety-five thousand rupees, being the interest on the said promissory notes now vested in the said trustees, the annual sum of forty thousand rupees during the term of seventeen years from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the said sum of four and a half lákhs of rupees with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum has been sooner discharged.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. VII OF 1875.

*An Act to regulate Fisheries in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the exclusive right of fishing in British Burma in such fisheries as are hereinafter mentioned belongs by the custom of the country to the Government:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of this right, and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the public or to individuals gratuitously, or in consideration of fees or rent, and subject to suitable restrictions and conditions;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into operation on the first day of April 1875.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Fish."

"Fish" includes also shell-fish:

"Fishery."

"Fishery" means any collection of water, running or still, tidal or non-tidal, which is itself of a permanent nature, or is connected with some waters of a permanent nature, and in which fish or turtle may be found. It includes the sea:

"To fish."

"To fish" includes to catch turtle or collect their eggs; and

"Fixed engine."

"Fixed engine" means any fixed implement or engine for catching or for facilitating the catching of fish, and includes a net secured by anchors, or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil.

### *II.—Rights of Fishery.*

Right of fishery.

3. No right to fish in any fishery shall be deemed to have been acquired by the public or by any person, either previously to the passing of this Act or subsequently thereto, except in one of the modes hereinafter described:

Angling.

But nothing herein contained shall be held, nor shall the giving of any grant, lease, license or permission under this Act be held, to prevent the public from angling with a rod and line only in any fishery:

Proviso.

provided that such angling may, in any case, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be forbidden by a proclamation issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate, for such time as may be fixed by such proclamation:

And nothing herein contained shall prejudice or derogate from any express grant of a right to fish heretofore made by the British Government.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of any District may, subject to such rules, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, dispose of the right of fishing in any fishery situate within his District, or specially placed under his charge by the Chief Commissioner, in any one of the following modes, that is to say,

Disposal of right of fishery.

(a) he may declare such fishery open to the public, or to the inhabitants of any town or village, or to any other class of persons :

(b) he may lease the exclusive right of fishing in such fishery to any person ; or

(c) he may, where he has not disposed of the right of fishing in any of the foregoing modes, grant licenses to any number of persons to use nets, traps and other implements for fishing in such fishery,

and (subject as aforesaid) he may declare that any fishery shall cease to be a fishery for the purposes of this Act.

All such declarations, leases and licenses made and granted by the British Government before this Act comes into operation and then in force shall be deemed to have been respectively made and granted under this section.

Declarations made before 1st April 1875.

5. All fees, rents and other moneys due to Government in respect of any lease, license or permission granted under this Act, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

Recovery of fees, rents, &c.

*III.—Erection of Weirs.*

6. No weir or other fixed obstruction, and no fixed engine tending to hinder the movements of fish, or to interfere with the flow of the water, or to impede navigation, shall be erected, placed, maintained, or used in any fishery, or in waters connected with any fishery, by a grantee or lessee, or by any other person whomsoever, without a special permission in that behalf under the hand of the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such fishery is situate.

Weirs not to be erected without sanction of Deputy Commissioner.

*IV.—Penalties.*

7. Any person who commits any of the following offences, (namely)—

Penalties.

(a) fishes in any fishery not having a right to fish therein,

(b) erects, places, maintains or uses any fixed obstruction or fixed engine in a fishery, or in waters connected therewith, without being specially permitted to do so under section six,

(c) puts or knowingly permits to be put, or causes or knowingly permits to flow, into any fishery, any solid or liquid matter to such an extent as to poison or kill, or to cause the water to poison or kill, fish,

(d) interferes with, or makes any demand in consideration of, the lawful use of the water of any fishery for purposes unconnected with the taking of fish,

shall be punished, for a first offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both ;

and, for a second offence, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both :

And any obstruction or engine erected, placed, maintained or used in contravention of section six, and any fish taken by means of such obstruction or engine, or otherwise in contravention of this Act, or of any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, shall be forfeited :

Forfeiture of obstructions.

And such obstruction or engine may be removed or taken possession of by the Deputy Commissioner or such person as he empowers in this behalf :

Removal of obstructions.

And the expense (if any) of such removal may be recovered from the person erecting, placing, maintaining or using the obstruction or engine so removed, as if it was an arrear of revenue.

*V.—Subsidiary Rules.*

8. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for all or any of the following purposes :—

Power to make rules.

(a) for the survey and demarcation of the limits of fisheries ;

(b) for determining in which of the modes mentioned in section four, the right to fish in each fishery shall be disposed of ;

(c) for regulating the conditions on which, and the procedure by which, fisheries may be opened to the public or granted or let on lease to individuals ;

(d) for fixing the rates at which, and the conditions on which, licenses to use implements for fishing may be granted ;

(e) for settling the terms and conditions on which permission to erect, place, maintain or use fixed obstructions and engines in fisheries or waters connected therewith may be granted ;

(f) for making and maintaining free gaps in weirs ;

and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

9. The Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

10. All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1875.

# THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
   Power to extend Act.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

4. Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.
5. Power to levy duties.
6. Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.
   'Customs-officer.'
   'Customs-zone.'
   'Customs-line.'
7. Effect of establishing a customs-zone and customs-line.
   (a.) Salt when imported.
   (b.) Sugar when exported.
   (c.) Possession of salt within customs-zone.
   (d.) Traffic crossing customs-line.
8. Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.
9. Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

10. Power of Governor General in Council:—
    (a) to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;
    (b) to fix fees for licenses;
    (c) to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;
    (d) to reduce or remit duties;
    (e) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre manufactories;
    (f) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

11. Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.
12. Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.
    Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.
    Limitation of time for complaint.
    Jurisdiction.

SECTIONS.

14. Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.
15. Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.
16. Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

17. Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.
18. Power to arrest.
19. Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.
20. Failure of police officer to attend.
21. Report of arrest, seizure or search.
22. Procedure in respect of articles seized.
23. Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.
24. Procedure in respect of person arrested.
25. Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.
26. Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.
27. Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Power to prohibit import, export and transit of salt or sugar.
29. Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.
30. Publication of rules.
31. Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.
32. Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.
33. Existing rules.
    Existing customs-line.

*An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in

Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

"Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer."

"Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar."

"Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre."

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khárí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

"Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

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## CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

| | | *Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*). | On salt imported into the said territories | Three rupees, |
| (*b*). | On refined sugar exported from the said territories ... | One rupee, |
| (*c*). | On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ... | Six annas; |

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

6. In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs-zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

7. When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(*a*) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(*b*) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(*c*) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

8. The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(*a*) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*b*) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

## CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(a) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(b) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| License to manufacture saltpetre ... | 2 |
| License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining ... ... ... | 100 |
| License to manufacture *khárí-nún* ... | 25 |
| License to manufacture other saline substances ... ... ... | 2; |

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(c) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(d) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories;

(e) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

(f) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

## CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(a) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(b) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(c) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may,

if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

**15.** The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article, shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

**16.** All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

## CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

**17.** Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

**18.** Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

**19.** Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

**20.** Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

**21.** Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

22. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

23. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section, is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

24. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

25. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the customs-officers in the execution of this Act.

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.

26. Any customs-officer who,

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable by a Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any person wilfully or maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate exercising the same powers with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

27. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the seizure, disposal, and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Such rules may among other matters provide—

(*a*) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*b*) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not within a period to be fixed by such rules appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*c*) that the surplus-proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

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## CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to prohibit import, export, and transit of salt or sugar.

28. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by rule prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the transit of salt or of sugar into, out of, or over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other of the said territories, or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.

**29.** In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b*) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by customs-officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c*) the fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

and generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

Publication of rules.

**30.** All rules made under this Act must be consistent herewith and shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.

**31.** Subject to the provisions herein contained and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Collector under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on customs-officers.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

**32.** All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from, or moved through, or manufactured in, the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Existing rules.

Existing customs-line.

**33.** All rules now in force which might have been made under this Act if it had been in force, shall be deemed to have been issued hereunder, and the existing customs-line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected hereunder.

## SCHEDULE.

### *A.—Acts.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIV of 1843 | An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXVI of 1855. | An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces. | The whole. |

## SCHEDULE—*(continued).*

### *A.—Acts*—(continued).

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| I of 1869 ... | An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVII of 1861 | An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXI of 1861 | An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof. | The whole, but so far only as regards the said territories. |
| XIX of 1862 | An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act. | The whole. |
| VII of 1864 | An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXIII of 1867. | An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1869 | An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1872 | An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb. | The whole. |
| X of 1874 ... | An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt. | Sections three and four. |
| XV of 1874 .. | Laws Local Extent Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1833. |

### *B.—Bengal Regulations.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages. | Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*. |

SCHEDULE—*(concluded)*.

*B.—Bengal Regulations*—(concluded).

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| X of 1819 ... | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1826 ... | A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1832... | A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819. | The whole. |
| I of 1833 ... | A Regulation for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends. | The whole. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law respecting the age of majority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in British India, it is expedient to prolong the period of nonage, and to attain more uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority than now exists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Majority Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement and operation.

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(*a*) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(*c*) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(*b.*) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(*c.*) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1875.

# THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.
7. Consideration and amendment of charge.
8. How Court may deal with charge.
9. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
10. Court may amend charge.
11. When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.
12. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
13. Charge to be recorded.
Copy of charge.
Copies of depositions.
14. Entry on unsustainable charge.
Effect of entry.
15. Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.
16. Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

*Joinder of Charges.*

17. Separate charges for distinct offences.
18. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
19. Trial of more than one offence.
One offence falling within two definitions.
Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

SECTIONS.

20. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
21. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
22. When offence proved included in offence charged.
23. What persons may be charged jointly.
24. Effect of errors.
25. When irregular commitments may be validated.
26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
Procedure thereafter.
27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

28. Commencement of trial.
29. Plea of guilty.
30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.
31. Right of accused to be defended.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

*(a) Of Juries generally.*

32. Trials to be by jury.
33. Number of jurors.
34. Successive trials by same jury.
35. Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.
36. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
37. Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

38. Trials before special jury.
39. Jurors' book.
40. Number of special jurors.
41. Exemption of special jurors.
42. Lists of common and special jurors.
43. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
44. Publication of lists.
45. Number of jurors to be summoned.
Supplementary summons.
46. Failure of jurors to attend.
47. Peremptory challenges.
Challenges on cause.
48. Trial of challenges.
49. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

50. Summoning jurors.
51. Military jurors.

SECTIONS.

52. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
53. Names of jurors to be called.
Objections to jurors.
54. Grounds of objection.
55. Decision of objection.
56. Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.
57. Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. Foreman of jury.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. Examination of witnesses.
60. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.
61. Examination of accused.
Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.
62. Defence.
63. Prosecutor's right of reply.
64. View by jury.
65. Locking-up jury.
66. Postponement of trial.
Adjournment.
67. Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.
68. Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.
69. Evidence of jurors.
70. Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. Evidence of medical witness.
Court may summon medical witness.
72. Report of Chemical Examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
73. Admission of accused.
74. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
75. Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

*Commissions.*

76. When a commission may issue.
Mode of issuing commission.
Where witness is in a Native State.
Where witness is in a Presidency Town.
Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

77. Court may direct tender of pardon.
78. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

SECTIONS.

79. Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.
80. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
81. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
82. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
83. Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.
Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.
84. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
85. Right of accused as to examination of witness.
86. Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.
87. When warrant for search for documents may issue.
88. Power to impound document produced.
89. Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. Charge to jury.
91. Duty of Judge.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. Retirement to consider.
93. Duty of jury.
94. Foreman to communicate verdict.
95. Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.
96. Procedure where jury differ.
97. Verdict when to be delivered.
98. Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.
99. Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.
100. Retrial of prisoner after discharge of jury.
101. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure when question reserved.
102. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.
104. Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, sections 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.
105. Levy of fine.
Cases to which section applies.

SECTIONS.
106. Payment of fine in compensation.
107. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
108. Execution of sentences of whipping.
109. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
Maximum term of imprisonment.
110. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
111. Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.
Proviso.
112. Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.
113. Sentence of death.
114. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.
115. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
116. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
118. Previous conviction to be set out in charge.
119. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.
121. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.
Custody of lunatic.
122. Resumption of trial.
123. Procedure on accused appearing before Court.
124. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
125. Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.
126. Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.
127. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.
128. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125, is declared capable of being discharged.
129. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.
130. Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

131. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
132. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Sanction when to be given.
133. Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
134. Nature of sanction necessary.
135. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

SECTIONS.
136. Power to direct admission to bail.
137. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.
138. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
Remission of part of penalty.
Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.
139. Deposit instead of bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

140. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
141. Security to keep the peace.
142. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

143. Saving of Acts XV of 1869 and V of 1871.
144. Advocate General may exhibit informations.
145. Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.
146. Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.
147. Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.
148. Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.
149. Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.
150. Criminal Courts to be open.
151. Compounding offences.
152. Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.
153. Pending cases.

THE SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Advocate General."

"Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:

"European British Subject."

"European British Subject" means—

(a) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(b) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Prosecutor."

"Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty:

"Offence."

"Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

How Court may deal with charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to

enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

*Joinder of Charges.*

Separate charges for distinct offences.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

Trial of more than one offence.

19. I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

*Illustrations.*

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

**20.** If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

**21.** If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

*Illustration.*

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

**22.** When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

**23.** When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Effect of errors.

24. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

25. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF JURIES.

#### (*a*) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

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(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

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When irregular commitments may be validated.

25. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF JURIES.

#### *(a) Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency

of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

Successive trials by same jury.

34. Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

35. If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

36. In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

37. Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

Trials before special jury.

38. Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

39. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

40. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

41. All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

42. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

43. The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

44. Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

45. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

46. Any person summoned under section 45 who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit,

and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

47. Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged :—

(a) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(b) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(c) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India :

(d) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

48. The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

49. Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

Summoning jurors.

50. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

51. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

52. The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

53. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

54. Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed :—

(a) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(b) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(c) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(d) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(e) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(f) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(g) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(h) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(i) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

55. Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

56. If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE TRIAL.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Examination of accused.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Defence.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

View by jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Evidence of jurors.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF EVIDENCE.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal

Report of Chemical Examiner.

trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

*Commissions.*

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

Court may direct tender of pardon.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Charge to jury.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his

opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

*Illustrations.*

(*a*.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Retirement to consider.

92. After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Duty of jury.

93. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

*Illustrations.*

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

94. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

95. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Procedure where jury differ.

96. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict when to be delivered.

97. A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

98. When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

99. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

100. Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Power to reserve questions.

101. When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

102. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE SENTENCE.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

**103.** Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

**104.** In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Levy of fine.

**105.** Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

**106.** Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

**107.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

**108.** Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

**109.** When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

**110.** When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

**111.** When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the im-

prisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

112. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

Sentence of death.

113. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

114. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

115. When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

116. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

117. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

118. If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

119. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

**120.** If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

**121.** Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of trial.

**122.** Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

**123.** If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

**124.** Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

**125.** Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

**126.** When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

**127.** If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged

**128.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

**129.** Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt

with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

**130.** If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

**131.** A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

**132.** A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

**133.** A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Nature of sanction necessary.

**134.** The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

**135.** When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

Power to direct admission to bail.

**136.** The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

**137.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

**138.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

**139.** When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

**140.** Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

**141.** Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Security to keep the peace.

**142.** Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**143.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

**144.** The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

**145.** Upon charges preferred by the Advocate General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

**146.** At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.

**147.** Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

**148.** Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

*(a)* that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed:

*(b)* that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law:

*(c)* that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:

(d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court:

(e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor-General in Council, for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively:

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial:

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

**149.** Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Criminal Courts to be open.

**150.** Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

**151.** In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.

**152.** Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Pending cases.

**153.** Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS.

| No. and year. | Subject or Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXXI of 1838. | Supreme Courts, Criminal Law. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXII of 1839. | An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1849 | Criminal lunatics ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVI of 1852. | An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1859. | An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1862. | An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. | Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive): sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive): and sections 54, 55 and 56. |
| XIII of 1865. | An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1866 | An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies. | Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words. |
| XVI of 1866 | An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. | The whole. |
| XXIV of 1866. | An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William. | Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive). |

ACTS,—*concluded.*

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1869. | An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. | Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction. |
| XXII of 1870. | An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. | Section three. |

STATUTES.

| No. and year. | Title or abbreviated Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 Geo. III, c. 63. | An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. | Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature." |
| 33 Geo. III, c. 52. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay. | Sections 153 and 154. |
| 53 Geo. III, c. 155. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter. | Sections 100, 102, 103. |
| 9 Geo. IV, c. 74. | An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies. | The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six, and fifty-six. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to impose, for any local area, duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Government.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*, impose, for any local area, a duty on salt manufactured or sold therein under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.

Power to impose, for any local area, additional sum to cover cost of salt.

3. Whenever any such notification is published, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such local area, and the Local Government shall from time to time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt so to be sold within such local area, or any part thereof, such additional sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

Power to alter additional sum.

4. The Local Government may vary such additional sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any part of such local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations (namely):—

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold;

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold.

5. The price to be paid to the Local Government in any part of any local area mentioned in any notification under section three or four shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area or part, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum for the time being so imposed and fixed for such salt as aforesaid.

The price payable in any local area for any description of salt at the date of the publication of any notification under section two, shall be taken to be the price payable under this section for such description of salt until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such area.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 (*to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay*), namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two,

and so much of the second Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, as refers to Act No. XXIV of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 3 of 1875.

### THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE BILL, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.
OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.
4. Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.
(a) Reserved forests.
(b) Fisheries.
(c) Public roads, &c.
(d) Towns.
(e) Dwelling-places of villages.
(f) Cantonments.
(g) Civil stations.
(h) Endowment-lands.
Power to exclude other land.
5. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.
6. Rights which may be acquired over land.
7. Status of landholder how acquired.
8. Landholders' rights defined.
9. Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.
10. Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from Act coming into force.
11. Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.
12. Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,
13. and to recover possession within twelve years.
14. Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the landholder.
15. Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.
16. Amendment or cancellation of such declarations and records.
Fresh declarations.
17. Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by Civil Courts.
18. Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.
19. Temporary occupation of available land.
20. Allotment of grazing grounds.
21. Allotments to Toungya cutters.
22. Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

PART III.
OF REVENUE AND TAXES.
*A.—Of Land Revenue.*
23. Land liable to land-revenue assessment.
24. Mode and amount of assessment.
25. Rates may be altered.
26. Right to a settlement.
27. Nature of settlement.
28. Rights conferred by settlement.
29. Term of settlement.
30. Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.
*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*
31. A five per cent. cess to be levied.
32. How to be applied.
*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*
33. Toungya-tax.
*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*
34. Capitation-tax.
35. Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
36. Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.
*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*
37. Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.
38. Personal liability for tax on families.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

SECTION.

39. Power to make rules for—
licensing salt-manufacture;
imposing salt-duty;
composition with licensees.
Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.
40. Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of Cutch, beeswax, &c.
*G.—Miscellaneous.*
41. Year of assessment.
42. When increase of rates takes effect.

PART IV.

OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

43. Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.
44. "Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.
45. Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.
46. Proceedings against the land.
47. Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.
48. Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.
49. Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.
50. Effect of proclamation published under section 49.
51. Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.
52. Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.
53. Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Erection and repair of boundary-marks.
55. Appeals.
56. Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
57. Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.
58. Additional power to make rules.
59. Penalty for breach of rules.
60. Publication of rules.
Force of rules.
61. Consolidation and republication of rules.

SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

*A Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in British Burma.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, by a notification in the local official *Gazette*, direct.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all Regulations and rules (if any) relating to the several matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

"Land in the possession" of any person includes also—

(*a.*) land in the occupation of his servant, agent, tenant, or mortgagee, or of any other person holding under him;

(*b.*) land on which he or some person holding under him has paid the revenue which fell due during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

(*c.*) land left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry if when last cultivated it was cultivated by him or by some person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer.

"Revenue officer."

"Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office to do—

(*a.*) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(*b.*) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act.

"Notification."

"Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(*a.*) *Land included in any Government forest reserved under the law for the time being in force:*

Fisheries.

(*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(*d.*) *Land included within the limits of any town:*

Dwelling-places of villages.

(*e.*) *Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any village:*

Cantonments.

(*f.*) Land included in any cantonment:

Civil stations.

(*g.*) Land included in any civil station:

Endowment-lands.

(*h.*) Land pertaining at the time when this Act comes into force to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to exclude other land.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded from the operation of this Part under section four need definition for the purposes of that section and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

If, pending their definition, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

6. No right of any description has been or shall be acquired by any person over any land except the following :—

Rights which may be acquired over land.

(*a*) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government ;

(*b*) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871 ;

(*c*) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified ;

(*d*.) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land :

Status of landholder how acquired.

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

*Explanation* 1.—When any person succeeds immediately to the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the person so succeeding may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of his predecessor to his own.

*Explanation* 2.—When any revenue has been paid by any person holding under the person in possession, it shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person in possession.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy subject only—

Landholders' rights defined.

(*a*) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed under any law for the time being in force ;

(*b*) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines of metal and coal, of all gold washings and other valuable mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

9. Any person who having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, does not within two years of the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders out of possession when this Act comes into force.

10. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land within the two years next following the date on which this Act comes into force, and does not, before the expiry of the said two years, resume possession or institute a suit for recovering possession, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession within two years from this Act coming into force.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after two years from the Act coming into force.

12. When after the date on which this Act comes into force any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he may think fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to the status of a landholder, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall eject any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land :

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the applicant's demand for possession, he has in any way prepared for cultivation, until he has gathered his crop :

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of his improvements at the date of ejectment as estimated by the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner by whom such land was made over to the revenue officer, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer either to proceed on such application under

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, or to postpone proceeding until the applicant has obtained a declaration of title in a civil suit.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer if it appears to him, after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as he may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

Fresh declarations.

While any declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

17. Whenever a question arises before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen and is still uncancelled, the Court, unless it sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration, shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises and the Court sees reason to doubt the correctness of such declaration or it appears that no such declaration has been made,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder having been acquired has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon :

Provided that where any party desires to prefer an appeal from the decision of the revenue officer to whom the question was referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, subject to any conditions as to the furnishing of security or to such other conditions as it deems fit to impose, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following :—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land,

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions may be made,

(*c*) the total or partial exemption of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives,

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant as if it were an arrear of revenue due on the land by the grantee, his legal representatives, or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person taking possession of such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time as occasion requires, make rules for the allotment from such land of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood standing in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of the grazing grounds so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time as occasion requires—

for the allotment from such land, for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of those to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by those permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands allotted under sections 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of occupancy or otherwise, any right over lands allotted under section twenty or section twenty-one beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

## PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

### *A.—Of Land-revenue.*

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, at the time this Act comes into force, belongs to any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building or to any school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three.

Mode and amount of assessment.

24. The assessment shall be either—

(a) by annual rates on each acre or part of an acre of cultivation and fallow or on each square foot rendered unculturable in the manner specified in section twenty-three, or

(b) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner shall make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of the assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Except as provided in sections twenty-eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to treat with him or not.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual acreage rates on cultivation and fallow respectively.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situated within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate, he shall not be required to pay any revenue or any revenue in excess of certain rates.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rule determine the cases in which each description of settlement shall be offered and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules the nature and conditions of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one if the person in possession of such land and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement—

(a) at any time before the close of such year voluntarily relinquishes possession of such land, or

(b) not less than months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind such settlement.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which any settlement of land has been made elapses before a new settlement is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him, shall be entitled to the benefit of, and be bound by, the conditions of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said conditions shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid if the person in possession, not less than months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

*B.—Of the five per cent. cess.*

A five per cent cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, has been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any for the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

*C.—Of the Toungya tax.*

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years or on each family of persons, cultivating such land.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On each male cultivator, two rupees.

On each family of cultivators, two rupees.

*D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land rate in lieu thereof.*

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years at

such rates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time by notification, direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

On married men, five rupees a year.

On men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year.

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(a) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(b) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land rate under section thirty-five.

Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

**35.** In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied instead of the capitation-tax an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

On land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot.

On land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable, shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

*Explanation.*—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land rate.

**36.** The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

(a) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality from the payment of capitation-tax;

(b) exempt any lands or any class of lands throughout the province or in any part thereof from land rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(c) revoke any such exemption.

*E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.*

Personal liability for land-revenue, 5 per cent. cess, and land rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

**37.** The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year, shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them.

Personal liability for tax on families.

**38.** When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year being then above the age of 18 years took any part in the cultivation of such land.

*F.—Of the manufacture of Salt, and of licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.*

Power to make rules for—

**39.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

licensing salt-manufacture;

(a) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(b) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licences.

(c) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (b) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing salt without a license.

Any person who without a license for the time being in force,—

(a) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(b) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(c) stores salt;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. , and to a further fine of Rs. for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

**40.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(a) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (c) of section six.

(b) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

*G.—Miscellaneous.*

Year of assessment.

**41.** The year of assessment of any revenue cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

**42.** Notwithstanding anything contained in this part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

## PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

**43.** Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

**44.** When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

45. An arrear of revenue may be realized as if it was the amount of a decree passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or office on this behalf.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

Proceedings with a view to its realization may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint by name or by office on this behalf, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice, and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed, such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing, fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered thereunto by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess or land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings against the land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient for the realization of the arrear.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale as it existed at its inception free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title conferred by purchase at the sale under section 47.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been from the date of such proclamation vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

51. All costs of any proceeding for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as security for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing, require any person liable for the revenue of any land or entitled to hold such land free of revenue to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing, and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act in such cases to such officers and subject to such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Appeals.

Provided that the following matters shall not be made determinable in the last resort by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a division:

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive,

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same,

(*c*) questions as towhether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate,

(*d*) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed,

(*e*) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered,

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force,

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight,

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear,

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five,

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or of a proclamation under section forty-eight:

Provided also that there shall in all cases be reserved to the Chief Commissioner a power to call for the proceedings if he thinks fit to do so and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he may deem fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

**56.** No civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:

(*a*) matters mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration or to any emolument appertaining to such office or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

**57.** The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or by office with any of the following powers in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases:

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate revenue officer;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred.

Additional power to make rules.

**58.** In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules,

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

**59.** The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

**60.** All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Force of rules.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

**61.** The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules still in force to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules shall cease to be in force.

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SCHEDULE.

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.—(*See sections* 34 *and* 35.)

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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The law relating to interests in land and that relating to the assessment and collection of revenue in British Burma, at this moment exist in the shape of rules which derive their force to a considerable extent from long usage and general acceptance. The object of the present Bill is to state those rules in clear and definite terms, and to place them on a more secure legal basis. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain amendments of the law, but those amendments are confined to matters of detail, the main object being to supply an accurate and authoritative declaration of the existing law.

2. Whatever theories may prevail as to the ownership of land elsewhere in India, it has been established by recent enquiries, in the course of which the principal local officers, both European and Native, were consulted, that in British Burma the State is acknowledged to be the proprietor, the cultivators of such portions of the soil as have already been brought under the plough having an interest which, though little short of that of a proprietor, is nevertheless regarded as being of a subordinate nature.

3. The persons possessing this peculiar interest in the land are in the Bill termed "landholders," and the second part of the Bill is devoted chiefly to defining the nature of their rights and the mode in which those rights may be acquired and lost. The sections of the Bill relating to these points speak for themselves, and it is enough to observe, here, that the status of a landholder in respect of any land can be acquired by occupying such land continuously for twelve years; that when acquired, it confers all the powers of a proprietor, subject only to the payment of revenue at varying rates assessed from time to time and to the reservation in favour of the Government of minerals and buried treasure; and that it is lost by abandoning possession of the land unless certain simple formalities are observed.

4. It is believed that it is on this last point only that any change worth noticing is proposed. At present it is understood to be the right of a landholder who has abandoned his land to demand possession of it from any one he may find in occupation at any time within twelve years from the date on which he abandoned it. This right it is not proposed to withhold; but inasmuch as it has been found, in its present unconditional form, to offer a formidable obstacle to the cultivation and improvement of land, and to lead to perplexing disputes between persons in occupation of land and old landholders returning after a long absence to claim the same, it has been thought necessary to make it a condition of the landholder's right to get back his land on his return, that he should have, when leaving, made it over to a revenue-officer to be farmed out to others; further, that he should on his return compensate the person in occupation for certain improvements (if any) made by the latter in his absence.

5. From what has been said as to the tenure of land in British Burma, it will be seen that any settlement of the land-revenue in that province must be in the strictest sense ryotwári. The provisions of the Bill regarding settlements are in consequence comparatively simple, and the only point calling for notice is, that while the Government is bound by a settlement for the full period for which it may be concluded, the landholder may withdraw from it whenever he pleases and require his land to be re-assessed.

The unusual concession thus made has been thought necessary in order to encourage the landholders to enter into settlements, which they at present are, and probably for some time will continue to be, reluctant to do.

6. In explanation of the provisions regarding Toungya taxation in section 33, it may be stated that, in certain portions of the Hills of British Burma as in some other parts of India, there prevails a primitive system of tillage known (in Burma) as Toungya cultivation. A patch of forest is selected and cleared; the undergrowth of timber is burned on the land, and a crop is sown in the ashes. When this crop is cut, the land is abandoned and is not again taken up until, in the lapse of years, the jungle has attained a sufficient growth to admit of the operation being repeated. It is clear that no ordinary principles of assessment would apply here, and it has therefore been determined to retain the tax per head or family of cultivators, which has been long established and which is in accordance with the ideas of the Toungya-cutters themselves.

7. The remaining taxes provided for by the Bill are at present collected, are found to answer well, and seem to call for no remark.

8. The law for the recovery of arrears, as laid down in Part IV, is based on existing practice. It resembles that in force in the older provinces, but owing to the simple nature of the land-tenure in Burma, it is much less complicated. It is, moreover, considerably less stringent. Arrears of revenue are almost unknown in British Burma, and severe measures are in consequence not called for.

9. The provisions regarding the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts are in part new. They are based on the similar enactments recently passed for the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and have yet to be considered by the local authorities.

10. It will be observed that large powers for making rules on matters of detail are conferred on the Chief Commissioner, but from section 60 it will be seen that the sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained to all such rules before they are put in force.

A. EDEN.

*The 19th February* 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

N° 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### (TELEGRAPH.)

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of November* 1874.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WEST. | | | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHERAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMUR. | | VIA MADRAS. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| Sent ... | 1,093 | 7,487 13 | 76 | 331 14 | 54 | 293 8 | 1,302 | 7,379 1 | 1 | 4 6 | 253 | 1,437 10 | 157 | 294 0 | 2,936 | 17,228 4 |
| Received ... | 957 | 5,476 10 | 51 | 276 7 | 115 | 726 13 | 1,214 | 6,102 13 | ... | ... | 247 | 1,385 3 | 117 | 207 0 | 2,701 | 14,174 14 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,050 | 12,964 7 | 127 | 608 5 | 169 | 1,020 5 | 2,516 | 13,481 14 | 1 | 4 6 | 500 | 2,822 13 | 274 | 501 0 | 5,637 | 31,403 2 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East to West | 75 | 443 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 3 | 1,056 | 6,968 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,132 | 7,416 2 |
| West to East | 191 | 1,070 0 | 38 | 186 14 | 2 | 8 6 | 916 | 5,650 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,147 | 6,915 5 |
| West to West | ... | ... | ... | ... | †2 | 12 10 | *3 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 25 4 |
| TOTAL ... | 266 | 1,513 1 | 38 | 186 14 | 5 | 25 3 | 1,975 | 12,631 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,284 | 14,356 11 |
| GRAND TOTAL... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,921 | 45,759 13 |

* One from Gwadur and two from Bushire to Aden.
† From Aden to Bagdad and Bushire.

*Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of November* 1874.

| ROUTE. | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | *Viâ* Teheran ... ... | 957 | 1,093 | 2,050 | 40·95 | 43·29 | 42·16 |
| | „ Turkey ... | 51 | 76 | 127 | 2·18 | 3·01 | 2·61 |
| | Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee | 115 | 54 | 169 | 4·92 | 2·14 | 3·48 |
| RED SEA ... | *Viâ* Suez ... ... | 1,214 | 1,302 | 2,516 | 51·95 | 51·56 | 51·75 |
| | TOTAL ... | 2,337 | 2,525 | 4,862 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Burdwan ... ... ... ... | A 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora ... ... ... ... | B 16 0 | 15 8 | 11 12 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 12 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom ... ... ... .. | C 13 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly ... ... ... ... | D 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 11 8 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... ... ... ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | E 13 4 to 16 0 | 13 5 to 14 8 | 10 10 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore ... ... ... ... | H 15 4 | 14 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad ... ... ... | I 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 20 8 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 to 17 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 11 to 20 10 | 18 12 to 19 8 | 12 0 | 27 7 | 23 4 to 25 5 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 14 15 | 14 1 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 10 | 7 7 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra ... ... .. ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 7 14 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna ... ... ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 20 12 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | J 13 0 | 13 3 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca ... ... ... ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore ... ... ... ... | K 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh ... ... ... ... | M 11 0 | 12 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 21-4 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-4 to 22-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 13-10 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 14-12 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 4 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 15 8 | 12 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Jessore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore. | |
| 32 0 | 30 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 12 1 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 128 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 6 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Darjeeling.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 6 1 | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 10 | Furreedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 6 | 7 12 | Mymensingh. | |

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-7 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26 seers, and gram 17-8 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 11-8 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | N 10 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 to 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 to 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... ... ... | 10 0 | 9 6 | 8 4 | ... | ... | .. | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | P 17 8 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | Q 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 23 8 | 23 0 | ... |
| 29 | Mozufferpore ... ... ... ... | R 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 30 0 | 20 0 to 35 0 | 12 0 to 14 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... ... ... | S 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | E 15 0 to 25 0 | 15 0 to 25 0 | 16 0 to 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 17 8 | 16 8 | 14 1 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 16 8 | 14 7 | 9 4 | 8 4 | 18 9 | 18 9 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 15 2 | 20 3 | ... | 18 15 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 10 1 | 21 7 | 22 11 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | T 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 5 | 26 4 | 24 15 | 27 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 23 10 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore... ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 12 | E 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | U 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Returns for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 to 25 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 20-8 to 22-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23-8 to 32 seers, lesser millet 35 to 51 seers, maize 30 to 48 seers, and gram 12-8 to 35 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 6th March* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 6 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 8 0 | 7 2 | Hill Tipperah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 8 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 27 0 to 35 0 | 26 0 to 35 0 | 14 0 to 28 0 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | Mozufferpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | 15 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Chumparun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 8 4 | 7 8 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 28 0 to 35 0 | 35 0 to 45 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 7 9 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 320 0 | 330 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 28 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 26 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 30 0 | 17 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 24 8 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 6 0 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom. | |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 54 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 37-8 seers, maize 30-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Madras | Ganjam ... | 13 3 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 0 | 27 7 | 27 7 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 7 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 27 7 | 27 7 | 27 [illegible] |
| | Godavery ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 19 4 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 17 9 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 21 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore ... | 12 6 | 12 1 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 27 4 | 24 5 | 21 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cuddapah ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | 10 7 | 15 8 | 14 9 | 11 6 | 21 3 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 29 0 | 31 9 | 25 [illegible] |
| | Bellary ... | 14 4 | 16 3 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 13 5 | 25 7 | 24 7 | 23 7 | 25 4 | 24 4 | 26 [illegible] |
| | Kurnool ... | 12 7 | 14 6 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 11 7 | 12 1 | 15 7 | 15 0 | 13 6 | 22 6 | 21 9 | 28 8 | 22 5 | 21 2 | 25 0 |
| | Madras ... | 10 6 | 11 0 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 7 | 10 9 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 11 7 | 22 7 | 22 7 | 16 8 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 17 [illegible] |
| | Chingleput ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 15 0 | 10 5 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 11 3 | 20 2 | 21 6 | ... | 21 1 | 21 1 | ... |
| | North Arcot ... | 11 0 | 11 9 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 14 5 | 27 3 | 26 4 | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 9 |
| | South Arcot ... | 8 6 | 8 2 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 2 | 11 7 | 17 0 | 16 6 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 18 5 | 28 5 | 28 5 | 17 [illegible] |
| | Tanjore ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 7 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 9 | 13 3 | 12 4 | 14 6 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 31 8 | 20 7 | 28 3 | 29 0 | 18 [illegible] |
| | Trichinopoly ... | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 11 9 | 11 5 | 15 9 | 12 3 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 22 9 | 25 4 | 17 [illegible] |
| | Madura ... | 13 3 | 12 5 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 12 6 | 11 8 | 15 6 | 14 4 | 12 2 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 30 9 | 26 5 | 21 [illegible] |
| | Tinnevelly ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 0 | 7 5 | 13 6 | 12 1 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | 22 3 | 21 0 | 14 [illegible] |
| | Coimbatore ... | 13 1 | 13 1 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 13 9 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 18 8 | 24 3 | 25 7 | 20 0 |
| | Nilgiris ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 10 4 | 18 5 | 19 2 | 13 9 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... |
| | Salem ... | 12 6 | 14 1 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 15 7 | 12 0 | 16 6 | 18 3 | 13 8 | 23 8 | 25 4 | 19 1 | 26 1 | 29 0 | 20 [illegible] |
| | South Canara ... | 12 9 | 11 2 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 7 | 14 7 | 13 7 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 2 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 19 2 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 8 7 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 16 11 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 20 0 | 20 12 | 20 7 | 20 1[illegible] |
| | Ahmadabad ... | 15 0 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 4 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 22 6 | 24 8 | 24 8 | ... |
| | Kaira ... | 12 5 | 12 1 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 21 5 | 22 1 | ... |
| | Surat ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 14 1 | 8 11 | 8 3 | 7 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 6 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 3 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 14 7 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 21 [illegible] |
| | Broach ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... |
| | Tanna ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... |
| | Kolaba ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | 21 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | ... | 12 10 | 12 11 | ... | 32 5 | 31 1 | ... | 25 2 | 26 4 | ... |
| | Nasik ... | 15 11 | 15 11 | ... | 8 0 | 6 14 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 25 9 | 22 11 | ... | 28 6 | 28 6 | ... |
| | Ahmadnagar ... | 18 12¼ | 18 4¼ | 24 5 | ... | 44 0 | 35 8 | 10 9 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 11 5½ | 11 5½ | 10 8 | 41 0 | 40 2¼ | 41 10 | 32 14½ | 35 6 | 31 [illegible] |
| | Poona ... | 15 15 | 13 10 | 18 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 12 4 | 14 11 | 30 7 | 30 7 | ... | 25 5 | 25 5 | 23 0 |
| | Sholapur ... | 21 12 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 9 | ... | 15 14 | 15 12 | ... | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | 35 0 | 36 12 | ... |
| | Kaladgi ... | 24 3 | 17 5 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 14 | 11 10 | 16 3 | 16 1 | 11 8 | 34 13 | 32 12 | 27 0 | 35 10 | 29 11 | 27 0 |
| | Satara ... | ... | ... | 18 11 | 26 1 | ... | ... | 10 15 | 12 5 | 10 15 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 15 12 | 27 15 | 29 4 | 31 15 | 25 1½ | 25 14 | 27½ [illegible] |
| | Belgaum ... | 19 12 | 19 9 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 7 | 13 15 | 17 13 | 18 6 | 14 7 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 20 14 | 26 9 | 27 14 | 22 [illegible] |
| | Dharwar ... | 23 6 | 22 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 15 | 10 8 | 22 4 | 22 2 | 15 0 | 31 4 | 30 2 | 24 0 | 30 10 | 29 0 | 25 [illegible] |
| | Ratnagiri ... | 12 15 | 12 15 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 17 4 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 18 3 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 [illegible] |
| | Kanara (Karwar) ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 1 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 15 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 12 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 12 |
| | Aden ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Asirgarh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Baroda ... | 12 2½ | 12 7 | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | 9 7 | 8 13 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 24 6½ | 22 3 | .. | 21 6½ | 21 2 | ... |
| | Disa ... | 18 4 | 18 14 | 15 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 2 | 34 8 | 32 8 | 21 0 | 38 12 | 35 1 | 20 [illegible] |
| | Nimach ... | 14 0 | 14 7 | ... | 16 0 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 17 0 | 17 7 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Nasirabad ... | 17 2¾ | 17 13½ | 14 5½ | 23 10 | 24 3 | 17 11 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 7½ | 23 5 | 17 0 | 19 9½ | 21 0 | 15 0 |
| | Rajkot ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Sind Frontier ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 25 8 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 |
| | Karachi ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 2⅜ | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 |
| | Haidarabad ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shikarpur ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 4½ | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 19 4½ | 28 0 | 21 6 | 29 [illegible] |
| | Thur and Parkur ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 9 0 | 0 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 19 [illegible] |
| Bengal | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan ... | 14 0*a* | 15 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 11 12 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah ... | 15 8*b* | 15 12 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom ... | 16 0*c* | 12 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 & 14*d* | 12 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly ... | 14 0*e* | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0*f* to 23 8 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 18 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 8 0 to 8 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 16 0 to 17 0 | 10 0 to 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah ... | 13 4 | 15 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 13 8*f* to 18 0 | 14 0 to 16 4 | 10 8 to 11 10 | 18 *f* | 14 0 | 16 0 | 7 4*g* | 8 0 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 11 6 | 16 0*f* | ... | ... | 13 5*f* | ... | ... |
| | Nuddea ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 16 0*h* | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore ... | 12 0*i* | 13 0 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad ... | 19 0*j* to 20 0 | 18 8 | 12 8 | 25 *f* | 25 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 12 0 to 12 8 13 0 | 9 8 | | 20 0 to 21 0 | 19 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Not received.

*a* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 20 seers, barley from 22 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice from 15 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 21 seers, per rupee.

*b* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 1[illegible] seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 18-8 seers) from 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) from 18-8 to 24 seers, maize from 17 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*c* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to [illegible] seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice from 18 to 26-4 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram from 10 to 16 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*India for the 1st half of February 1875.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| 46 9 | 46 9 | 35 2 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 323 7 | 323 7 | 388 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 8 | Ganjam ... | Madras. | |
| 28 3 | 28 3 | 24 2 | 29 2 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | Vizagapatam ... | | |
| 41 9 | 41 9 | 34 6 | 33 6 | 35 7 | 33 6 | 161 3 | 161 3 | 161 3 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Godavery ... | | |
| 38 2 | 38 2 | 35 3 | 31 6 | 34 2 | 36 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Kistna ... | | |
| 28 2 | 28 2 | 22 7 | 22 6 | 22 6 | 22 3 | 76 4 | 76 4 | 63 0 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | Nellore ... | | |
| 27 7 | 27 0 | 26 2 | 26 7 | 25 8 | 21 5 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | Cuddapah ... | | |
| 29 1 | 33 0 | 33 9 | 28 6 | 30 2 | 28 0 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 0 | 15 7 | 17 0 | Bellary ... | | |
| 25 8 | 25 8 | 23 2 | 26 2 | 23 2 | 29 2 | 213 8 | 210 4 | 133 2 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Kurnool ... | | |
| 25 6 | 25 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 16 3 | 17 9 | 91 7 | 91 7 | 57 1 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 17 4 | Madras ... | | |
| 24 7 | 24 7 | 21 2 | 20 3 | 19 5 | 17 9 | 97 2 | 102 1 | 97 2 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Chingleput ... | | |
| 29 1 | 29 9 | 27 7 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 19 7 | 187 1 | 187 1 | 188 1 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 1 | North Arcot ... | | |
| 31 8 | 31 8 | 28 3 | 25 6 | 21 0 | 19 2 | 233 3 | 226 0 | 246 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 8 | South Arcot ... | | |
| 29 4 | 31 9 | 21 9 | 28 9 | 22 7 | 19 2 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | Tanjore ... | | |
| 27 5 | 27 5 | 21 0 | 28 5 | 23 1 | 18 5 | 157 9 | 157 9 | 156 7 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 6 | Trichinopoly ... | | |
| 31 0 | 31 0 | 22 5 | 30 3 | 28 5 | 17 8 | 126 4 | 124 4 | 120 5 | 17 0 | 17 5 | 17 0 | Madura ... | | |
| 24 7 | 23 3 | 16 4 | 18 7 | 17 2 | 12 5 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 66 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | Tinnevelly ... | | |
| 25 0 | 23 5 | 22 0 | 27 2 | 25 5 | 21 2 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 13 6 | 15 6 | 15 6 | Coimbatore ... | | |
| 17 3 | 18 7 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 9 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 139 0 | 11 4 | 10 4 | 11 4 | Nilgiris ... | | |
| 28 5 | 30 0 | 25 5 | 29 2 | 22 4 | 20 6 | 126 4 | 140 9 | 121 5 | 17 9 | 19 5 | 15 9 | Salem ... | | |
| 26 4 | 24 6 | 21 1 | 20 2 | 18 2 | 19 2 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 72 9 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | South Canara ... | | |
| 23 4 | 21 9 | 24 8 | 20 2 | 18 5 | 18 9 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | Malabar ... | | |
| 14 1 | 14 1 | 10 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 16 6 | 68 4 | 68 4 | 78 7 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 7 | Bombay ... | Bombay. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | 80 0 | 100 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 12 | Ahmedabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 4 | ... | 106 11 | 128 0 | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | ... | Kaira ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 13 6 | 14 1 | 101 12 | 101 12 | 90 3 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 11 9 | Surat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | Broach ... | | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 80 0 | 70 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | Tanna ... | | |
| 30 6 | 30 6 | ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | 10 13 | 112 0 | 112 0 | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | 13 2 | Kolaba ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 14 | 19 4 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 15 7 | 13 9 | ... | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | | |
| 31 14 | 31 14 | ... | 19 6 | 18 7 | ... | 128 0 | 106 12 | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | ... | Nasik ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 7 | 23 8 | ... | 106 10½ | 106 10½ | 93 5 | 13 12 | 13 14 | 14 6 | Ahmadnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 18 3 | 15 15 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | ... | Poona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 19 5 | ... | 220 0 | 140 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 1 | ... | Sholapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 9 | 19 8 | 13 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | 12 13 | 12 14 | 14 0 | Kaladgi ... | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 20 12 | 19 8 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | 16 6 | 16 0 | ... | Satara ... | | |
| 30 5 | 30 12 | 23 14 | 17 13 | 15 7 | 13 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 149 15 | 16 9 | 16 0 | 15 15 | Belgaum ... | | |
| 36 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 19 5 | 18 2 | 14 0 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 17 15 | 17 0 | 18 0 | Dharwar ... | | |
| 26 1 | 28 9 | 24 11 | 14 5 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 10 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 18 4 | 18 4 | 20 14 | Ratnagiri ... | | |
| 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 1 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Kanara (Karwar) ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 38 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 13 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 225 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 1 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Aden ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Asirgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 12 15 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 16 0½ | 16 0½ | ... | Baroda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 20 4 | 16 5½ | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Disa ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 15 14 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | Nimach ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 1 | 24 3 | 17 7 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 45 0 | 42 15 | 45 0 | Nasirabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | 45 0 | 45 0 | ... | 42 8 | 40 0 | ... | Rajkot ... | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sind Frontier ... | | |
| 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 128 0 | 129 0 | 122 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | Karachi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Haidarabad ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 186 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | Shikarpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Thur and Parkur ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 17 8 | 14 4 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Bancoorah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 12 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 18 8 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 12 | 13 5 | 115 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 7 | Nuddea ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 20 0 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad ... | | |

*d* Old and new.
*e* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
*f* In the interior only.
*g* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.
*h* Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
*i* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 12 seers, best rice from 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice from 16 to 22 seers, and gram from 11 to 11-8 seers, per rupee.
*j* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Bengal—continued. | *Central Districts*—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dinagepore ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 12 8 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| | Rajshahye ... | 18 0 to 18 12 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 to 21 0 | 18 12 to 20 10 | 10 14 to 11 4 | 22 8 to 24 6 | 21 9 to 22 8 | 12 0 to 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bograh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 12 0 | 8 4 | 28 8 | 29 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 & 12 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri ... | 13 0*k* | 13 3*j* | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 26 5 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| | Furreedpore ... | 12 0*l* | 12 0*k* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*m* | 17 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensing ... | 13 0*n* | 12 8*m* | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong* ... | 9 0*o* | 10 0*n* | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakhally ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...*p* | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 |
| | Gya ... | 16 0*q* | 17 0*p* | 11 8 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad ... | 16 8*r* | 17 0*q* | 14 8 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 21 0*f* | 23 0*e* | 17 0 |
| | East Tirhoot† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | West Tirhoot ... | 14 0*s* | 13 0*r* | 12 0 | 17 0*f* to 27 0 | 13 0 to 30 0 | 15 0 to 16 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun ... | 15 8 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun ... | 14 0*t* | ... | 11 12 | 15 0*f* to 25 0 | ... | 13 0 to 17 0 | 10 0 | ... | 9 8 | 21 8 | ... | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr ... | 19 9 | 19 9 | 13 6 | 21 0 | 23 1 | 19 9 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 8 4 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhaugulpore ... | 18 5 | 22 11 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 22 11 | 17 11 | 21 7 | 20 3 | 9 7 | 22 12 | 22 11 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 16 0*u* | 14 0*s* | 11 0 | ... | 20 0*e* to 22 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 30 0 to 40 0*e* | 20 0 |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack* ... | 21 0 | 19 11 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 21 0 | 24 15 | 27 9 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 24 15 | 26 4 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore* ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohárdugga ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maunbhoom ... | 12 0*v* | 13 0*t* | 10 0 | 16 0*f* | 16 0*e* to 20 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0*e* | ... |
| Assam. | Sylhet ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 10 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar ... | 8 14 | 10 10 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 20 5 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N.-W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 23 4 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 22 1½ | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 3 |
| | Saháranpur ... | 19 6 | 21 9 | 18 5 | 28 0 | 32 5 | 26 15 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 11 | 12 15 | 15 1 | 12 6 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 25 14 | 26 15 | 31 4 | 23 11 |
| | Muzaffarnagar ... | 20 10 | 20 14 | 18 12 | 30 13 | 33 0 | 27 8 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 24 3 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 22 0 | 25 5 | 24 3 |
| | Meerut ... | 19 11 | 21 12 | 18 4 | 26 1½ | 28 10 | 23 14 | 6 8 | 6 13½ | 6 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 14½ | 24 0 | 27 3 | 23 2½ | 21 12 | 22 14½ | 20 2 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 22 8 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 21 0 |
| | Aligarh ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 26 8 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| | Kumaun ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
*k* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 16 to 30 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
*l* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
*m* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, paddy from 35 to 40 seers, and gram 7 seers, per rupee.
*n* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 17-12½ seers, common rice from 19 to 23 seers, and gram from 10-10 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
*o* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 18 seers, and common rice from 18 to 21 seers, per rupee.
*p* In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 21 seers, and common rice from 17 to 25 seers, per rupee.
*q* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice from 18-4 to 20 seers, common rice from 20-4 to 23 seers, maize from 24 to 33 seers, and gram from 17-8 to 23 seers, per rupee.

*India for the 1st half of February* 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *Central Districts*—contd. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore ... | Bengal—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 8 | 16 0 to 18 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 2½ | 8 2½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 1 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 65 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bograh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna ... | | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 1 | 6 0 | Jalpáiguri ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Furreedpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 130 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Backergunge ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Mymensing ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakhally ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Tipperah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill Tipperah† ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 155 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna ... | | |
| 26 to 33 | 32 to 35 | 13 to 28 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya ... | | |
| ... | 25 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | East Tirhoot† ... | | |
| 29 0 | 30 0 | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | West Tirhoot ... | | |
| 25 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun ... | | |
| 38 0 | ... | 15 8 | 17 0 | ... | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | ... | 7 0 | Chumparun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 22 5 | 15 7 | 168 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Monghyr ... | | |
| ... | 35 0 to 45 0 | ... | 21 7 | 21 7 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 157 0 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhaugulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah ... | | |
| ... | 35 0 to 60 0 | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 128 0 to 240 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 11 | 15 12 | 26 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 15 7 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Balasore* ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | |
| 31 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 6 12 | 7 4 | Hazáribágh ... | | |
| 44 0 | 42 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom ... | | |
| ... | 64 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 260 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maunbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 11 8 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Sylhet ... | Assam. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 8 6 | 7 9 | Cachar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Goálpárá ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 5 | Gáro Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kámrúp ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Darrang ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Nowgong ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Sibságar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Lakhimpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 4 | 4 8 | 5 0 | Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 40 0 | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | Nága Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 13½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Dehra Dún ... | N.-W. Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 15 | 31 5 | 25 0 | 106 0 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 5 | Saháranpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 26 6 | 23 2 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 7½ | 28 0 | 22 15 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | Meerut ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 29 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 8 | Bulandshahr ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 8 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Aligarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 128 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 5 12 | 5 8 | 5 12 | Kumaun ... | | |

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 16-8 seers, barley from 22 to 25 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet from 21 to 22-8 seers, maize from 23 to 25 seers, and gram from 19 to 20 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 18 to 20 seers, common rice from 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 30 seers, maize from 26 to 28 seers, and gram from 21 to 22 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 22 seers, barley from 15 to 25 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 16-4 to 54-12 seers, maize from 12-8 to 31-4 seers, and gram from 13 to 20 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 21 to 26-4 seers, common rice from 24 to 29 seers, maize from 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.

v In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | Garhwál ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor ... | 16 5 | 18 0 | 16 5 | 22 8 | 23 10 | 19 2 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 11 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 6 | 17 7 | 20 4 | 22 8 | 19 2 | 21 6 | 19 2 |
| | Moradabad ... | 16 9 | 17 13 | 16 12 | 23 2 | 26 12 | 23 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 9 | 16 14 | 13 6 | 20 15 | 22 8 | 21 14 | 20 0 | 21 9 | 19 10 |
| | Budaun ... | 17 6½ | 17 12½ | 15 0 | 21 9½ | 22 12½ | 21 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 16 12½ | 18 0 | 13 3 | 21 0 | 21 9½ | 19 3 | 18 14 | 19 3 | 19 3 |
| | Bareilly ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 11 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 14 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 13 7 | 21 14 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 10 | 21 4 | 20 0 |
| | Sháhjahánpur ... | 20 10 | 21 0 | 14 12 | 27 9 | 28 4 | 19 10 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 14 14 | 25 11 | 24 8 | 19 6 | 23 14 | 24 0 | 19 8 |
| | Taráí Pergunnahs ... | 18 2 | 20 0 | 16 4 | 17 0 | 31 4 | 17 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 10 | 17 8 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 23 4 | 19 8 |
| | Muttra ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 28 0 | 29 8 | 21 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 0 |
| | Agra ... | 18 13½ | 19 3½ | 14 15½ | 27 8½ | 27 13 | 20 1 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 5 | 23 7½ | 23 14 | 19 0½ |
| | Farukhabad ... | 17 12 | 17 5 | 14 1 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 19 4 | 7 6 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 15 8 | 15 13 | 13 12 | 22 0 | 22 6 | 18 9 | 21 8 | 21 6 | 19 4 |
| | Mainpuri ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 15 4 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 22 4 | 23 0 | 17 12 |
| | Etáwah ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 19 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 8 |
| | Etah ... | 20 8 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 |
| | Jalaun ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 |
| | Jhánsi ... | 19 12 | 20 10 | 15 6 | 26 11 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 24 10 | 25 10 | 18 13 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 12 |
| | Lalitpur ... | 20 4 | 21 8 | 14 12 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore ... | 19 0 | 19 4 | 16 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 24 4 | 23 12 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 23 12 | 19 0 |
| | Fatehpur ... | 19 8 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 4 |
| | Bánda ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 16 4 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 10 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 18 2 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 18 2 |
| | Allahabad ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hamírpur ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 12 | 11 8 | 24 12 | 24 12 | 17 12 | 23 0 | 24 12 | 17 6 |
| | Jaunpur ... | 19 1 | 20 7 | 14 2 | 26 13 | 26 13 | 17 4 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 11 4 | 20 7 | 21 3 | 13 1 | 25 6 | 25 6 | 16 4 | 22 9 | 19 12 | 18 0 |
| | Gorakhpur ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 12 4 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 9 3 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 10 15 | 24 8 | 26 4 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 12 4 |
| | Basti ... | 18 12 | 19 11 | 12 8 | 21 4 | 21 14 | 13 12 | 10 15 | 11 4 | 9 6 | 18 12 | 20 10 | 9 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh ... | 17 11 | 17 11 | 13 5 | 22 2 | 22 2 | 14 12 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 9 4 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 11 13 | 23 9 | 24 6 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapur ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Benares ... | 16 12 | 16 12 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 6 0 | 16 12 | 14 11 | 10 0 | 22 1 | 19 15 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 |
| | Ghazipur ... | 17 6 | 18 0 | 14 2½ | 23 3 | 21 14¼ | 15 7¼ | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 7 11½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 9½ | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 16 12 | 21 14½ | 21 14½ | 15 7¼ |
| Panjab. | Delhi ... | 21 0 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 28 8 | 30 8 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gurgáon ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 15 8 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 |
| | Karnál ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hissár ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Rohtak ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| | Sirsa ... | 22 0 | 23 4 | 22 12 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 33 12 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 30 4 | 27 8 |
| | Umballa ... | 22 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 |
| | Ludhiána ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 35 8 | 34 0 | 34 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 29 8 | 34 8 | 34 8 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 27 0 |
| | Simlá ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jullundur ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 29 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hushiárpur ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kángra ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar ... | 24 0 | 24 8 | 22 13 | 36 0 | 34 8 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 8 | 15 4 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 27 4 |
| | Siálkot ... | 21 8 | 23 0 | 19 12 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gurdáspúr ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Lahore ... | 21 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 |
| | Ferozepore ... | 23 12 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 29 0 | 33 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 |
| | Gujránwála ... | 21 0 | 22 4 | 20 4 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jhelum ... | 24 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 20 0 |
| | Gujrát ... | 23 0 | 26 0 | 18 8 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 11 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shahpúr ... | 28 8 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 45 0 | 50 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 24 0 |
| | Mooltan ... | 18 12 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 |
| | Jhang ... | 22 0 | 21 8 | 18 0 | 35 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 |
| | Montgomery ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 19 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán ... | 31 4 | 31 12 | 25 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 36 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 41 4 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 35 0 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán ... | 21 14 | 22 3 | 16 4 | 37 8 | 32 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 37 8 | 35 0 | 27 8 | 32 8 | 31 4 | 25 0 |
| | Bannú ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Peshawar ... | 22 6 | 19 8 | 17 9 | 29 14 | 27 5 | 33 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 24 11 | 22 1 | 27 15 | 29 4 | 26 0 | 24 11 |
| | Kohát ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hazára ... | 22 0 | 25 8 | 17 12 | 34 0 | 44 0 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 27* 0 | 34* 0 | 25* 8 | 25 0 | 34 0 | 19 12 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow ... | 19 12 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 25 8 | 17 0 |
| | Unáo ... | 19 0 | 19 12 | 13 9 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 17 3 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 11 9 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 3 |
| | Bára Banki ... | 19 4 | 19 12 | 12 4 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 14 14 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 13 12 |
| | Sítápur ... | 22 8 | 23 8 | 15 0 | 27 6 | ... | 22 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 6 | 19 4 | 14 0 | 30 8 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 26 12 | 28 8 | 20 0 |
| | Hardui ... | 19 11 | 19 8 | 14 0 | 25 5 | 25 1 | 19 3 | 6 9 | 5 10 | 6 2 | 18 5 | 16 7 | 12 3 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 20 10 | 23 0 | 22 4 | 19 4 |
| | Kheri ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 14 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 15 0 | 34 8 | 34 8 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 |
| | Fyzabad ... | 18 11 | 20 6 | 13 1 | 26 14 | 29 13 | 16 14 | 11 2 | 14 7 | 8 0 | 19 7 | 21 1 | 12 0 | 27 15 | 28 8 | 16 2 | 18 2 | 18 12 | 15 14 |
| | Bharaich ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gonda ... | 22 15 | 22 5 | 11 4 | 28 14 | 28 8 | 14 3 | 21 2 | 20 13 | 9 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 9 4 | 30 6 | 30 8 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 12 7 |
| | Rái Barelí ... | 21 12 | 22 0 | 15 4 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 8 | 21 4 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 4 | 15 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 19 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 19 0 |
| | Sultánpur ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 14 0 | 28 8 | 31 8 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 23 8 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| | Pratábgarh ... | 20 9 | 20 7 | 13 14 | 29 9 | 30 1 | 18 3 | 23 9 | 18 7 | 13 0 | 24 9 | 23 1 | 14 0 | 30 9 | 32 4 | 18 14 | 29 9 | 29 7 | 17 14 |

*India for the 1st half of February* 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram.* | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Garhwál ... | N. W. Provinces—*contd.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 21 6 | 19 11 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 23 2 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 1 | Moradabad ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 14 | 21 9½ | 21 9½ | 192 0 | 192 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Budaun ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 4 | 19 13¼ | 150 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Bareilly ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 12 | 19 4 | 152 8 | 150 0 | 162 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 6 | Shahjahánpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8*12 | 9 0 | 8 12 | Tarái Pergunnahs ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 31 0 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | Muttra ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 10½ | 28 2 | 20 0½ | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | Agra ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 20 10 | 18 9 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 8 8 | 8 6 | 8 4 | Farukhabad ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Mainpuri ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etáwah ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Etah ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 8 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 24 10 | 16 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Jhánsi ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 4 | 26 8 | 16 8 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 12 | ... | Lalitpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Cawnpore ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Fatehpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 8 | 18 10 | 171 4 | 171 4 | 163 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 10 | Banda ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Allahabad ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 12 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamírpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 2 | 16 15 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 169 8 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 8 | Jaunpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 10 1 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 2 | Gorakhpur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 2 | 18 2 | 12 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0½ | 6 14 | 7 3 | Basti ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 14 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 206 8 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | Azamgarh ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Mirzapur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | Benares ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 14 13 | 154 8 | 154 8 | 207 8 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 1¼ | Ghazípur ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 12 | Delhi *a* ... | Panjab. |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 31 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Gurgáon *b* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karnál ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hissár *c* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Rohtak *d* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 32 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | Sirsa *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 34 0 | 31 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | Umballa *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 8 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 95 0 | 9 12 | 9 10 | 9 8 | Ludhiána *f* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Simlá ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Jullundur *k* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Hushiárpúr *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Kángra *c* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 4 | 32 8 | 33 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Amritsar *p* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 2 | Siálkot *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 38 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 0 | Gurdáspúr *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Lahore *o* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 38 0 | 34 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Ferozepore *g* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Gujránwála *h* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ráwalpindi ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 35 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhelum *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 34 0 | 25 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Gujrát *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | 26 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Shahpúr *e* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 8 | 10 12 | Mooltan *i* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Jhang *j* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | ... | 220 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Montgomery *n* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 39 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh *k* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 48 8 | 45 0 | 37 8 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Dera Ismail Khán *q* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | 23 14 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 35 0 | 37 8 | 32 8 | Dera Ghazi Khán *l* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bannú ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 14 | 26 0 | 24 6 | 117 0 | 130 0 | 104 0 | 55 14 | 53 5 | 57 3 | Pesháwar *m* ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kohát ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Hazára *e* ... | |
| 28 0 | 29 0 | ... | 23 0 | 24 8 | 17 0 | 110 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Lucknow ... | Oudh. |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 4 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 129 1 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | Unáo ... | |
| 34 0 | 34 0 | 17 7 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 9 | Bára Banki ... | |
| 37 12 | 40 0 | ... | 2[illegible] 0 | 24 0 | 19 9 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sítápur ... | |
| 30 0 | 30 4 | 23 15 | 20 12 | 19 15 | 18 5 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 1 | Harduí ... | |
| 50 0* | 50 0* | 36 0† | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Kheri ... | |
| 26 0 | 28 0 | 16 3 | 23 5 | 23 5 | 15 13 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Fyzabad ... | |
| 52 0‡ | 52 0‡ | 16 0§ | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bharaich ... | |
| 38 12 | 41 14 | 17 8 | 24 4 | 24 0 | 13 8 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 2 | Gonda ... | |
| 44 0 | 40 0 | 21 0 | 28 12 | 29 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Rái Barelí ... | |
| 42 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Sultánpur ... | |
| 36 2 | 40 4 | 17 14 | 29 1 | 2[illegible] 0 | 16 7 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 1 | Pratábgarh ... | |

**Remarks.**

*References.*

*a.* Barley and gram rising.
*b.* Wheat, barley and gram rising.
*c.* Nearly stationary.
*d.* Wheat, rice, bájra and jowár rising.
*e.* Prices rising.
*f.* Barley falling; bájra and jowár rising.
*g.* Bájra, jowár and gram rising.
*h.* Wheat, barley, rice and gram rising; jowár falling.
*i.* Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
*j.* Barley and jowár rising.
*k.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
*l.* Barley, bájra and jowár falling.
*m.* Prices falling.
*n.* Rice falling.
*o.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
*p.* Barley and bájra falling; rice jowár and gram rising.
*q.* Gram falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

*Description of Lesser Millets.*

Small Jowár.
Kodon.
Paddy.
Do.
* Kodon. † Sawan and Madua.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.
Kodon.
Sawan.
Mádua.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 25 8 | 28 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 42 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 36 0 | 38 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 20 5 | 25 6 | 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 19 7 | 18 4 | 40 0 | 47 5 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 23 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 5 | 8 8 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 13 0 | 55 0 | 58 5 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 4 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 |
| | Damoh ... | 24 8 | 24 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | ... |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 25 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 22 0 | 20 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 48 0 | 46 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 28 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 32 0 | 48 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | 44 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | 19 1 | 18 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 2 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 12 9 | 11 9 | 26 1 | 27 3 | 28 4 | 30 0 | 30 5 | 28 2 |
| | Bolarum ... | 18 9 | 19 9 | 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 11 6 | 12 4 | 25 2 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat ... | 10 0 | 10 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 7 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 11 5 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 |
| | Oomrastee ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 52 0 | 52 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Akola ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 42 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 31 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 |
| | Woon ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 60 0 | 48* 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 5 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 38 5 | 45 5 | 45 5 | 25 5 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 14 5 | 13 5 | 10 7 | 12 2 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 7 | 10 5 | 10 2 | 15 7 | 15 5 | 12 7 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 2 | 11 7 | 12 5 | 11 5 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 2 | 15 0 | 12 2 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 6 | 10 3 | 12 9 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 14 5 | 22 2 | 22 2 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar ... — Retail ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 9 4 | 10 1 | 12 3 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 14 2 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 5 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 5 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr ... — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore ... — Wholesale | 11 4 | 10 4 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 13 1 | 12 1 | 13 7 | 14 0 | 13 1 | 34 5 | 33 4 | ... | ... | ... | 26 2 |
| | Mysore ... — Retail ... | 11 0 | 9 8 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 4 | 13 5 | 13 1 | 12 7 | 33 5 | 32 4 | ... | ... | ... | 25 2 |
| | Hassan ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan ... — Retail ... | 11 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 15 7 | 14 7 | 13 5 | 20 0 | 16 7 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga ... — Retail ... | 16 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 5 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur ... — Retail ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 22 0 | 15 2 | 12 0 | 19 2 | 16 4 | 14 0 | 18 4 | 17 6 | 12 4 | 20 8 | 20 2 | 14 4 | 41 6 | 45 0 | 38 0 | 32 4 | 32 0 | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 14 8 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| | Coorg ... — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg ... — Retail ... | 8 4 | 8 3 | 7 2 | 8 5 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 11 3 | 10 2 | 11 5 | 16 6 | 16 4 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | 24 0 | 23 8 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | 6 12 | 7 8 | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | 22 4 | 22 0 | 14 8 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 20 8 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 20 0 | 31 8 | 30 8 | 18 0 |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 16 8 |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 6 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 17 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 31 10 | 32 8 | 15 0 | 28 2 | 27 8 | 15 4 |
| | Ajmir ... | 15 11 | 16 4 | 13 7 | 23 0 | 23 4 | 17 8 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 13 0 |
| | Deolie Cantonment ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Erinpura ... | 16 8 | 18 4 | 16 0 | 29 8 | 32 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 4 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 19 8 |
| | Sirohi ... | 17 8 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 39 0 | 20 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 23 0 |
| | Aboo ... | 17 0 | 17 10 | 12 6 | 20 12 | 22 0 | 16 14 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 24 0 | 16 14 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 11 14 | 15 0 | 15 2 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 10 | 9 9 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | 16 2 | 16 4 | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | 7 8 | 7 13 | ... | 21 4 | 22 8 | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... |
| | Bikaneer ... | No return received. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bundi ... | 20 0 | 18 12 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| | Kota ... | 20 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 8 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 | ... | 28 0 | 28 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tonk ... | 17 14 | 21 0 | 12 4 | 27 12 | 31 12 | 16 4 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 3 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 30 0 | 33 4 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... |
| | Jhallawar ... | 16 10 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| | Shahpoora ... | 16 4 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 16 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 14 8 |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 14 12 | 15 0 | 14 9 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | 14 14 | 15 0 | 12 2 | 20 4 | 21 0 | 15 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 5 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 15 | 18 15 | 19 9 | 16 4 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 14 12 |
| | Goona ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 4 | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... |
| | Rutlam ... | 13 12 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 21 12 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 18 4 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 30 8 | 33 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 |

*India for the 1st half of February* 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Nagpur ... | Central Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 7 | Bhandara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 20 0 | 26 3 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 3 | Chanda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wardha ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 260 0 | 250 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | Balaghat ... | | |
| 30 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | 8 4 | Jubbulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 8 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Saugor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Damoh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Seoni ... | | |
| 35 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Mandla ... | | |
| 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 6 0 | Betul ... | | |
| 23 0 | 24 8 | 23 10 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chindwara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | Hoshangabad ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 29 8 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 8 | Narsinghpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | Nimar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Raipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | Sambalpur ... | | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Bilaspur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Upper Godavery ... | | |
| 35 7 | 34 5 | 28 2 | 17 9 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 125 0 | 10 8 | 10 5 | 10 4 | Secunderabad ... | Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 7 | 18 3 | 17 7 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | Bolarum ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 2 | 19 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 11 0 | Chudderghat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Oomraotee ... | | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 106 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Akola ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Elichpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Buldana ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 400 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Woon ... | | * 80 wrongly entered in last return in District Statement. |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 10 5 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 7 | Bassim ... | | |
| 35 7 | 36 0 | 34 2 | 20 5 | 21 0 | 22 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 2 | Bangalore — Wholesale | Mysore and Coorg. | |
| 34 7 | 35 0 | 33 2 | 20 0 | 20 5 | 21 5 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Bangalore — Retail | | |
| 39 4 | 37 6 | 37 3 | 25 4 | 27 7 | 23 1 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 7 | 15 4 | Kolar — Wholesale | | |
| 39 1 | 37 1 | 37 1 | 25 1 | 27 4 | 22 8 | 172 4 | 172 4 | 172 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 9 | Kolar — Retail | | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 58 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Túmkúr — Wholesale | | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 170 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Túmkúr — Retail | | |
| 30 4 | 29 7 | 33 5 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 26 2 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 11 5 | 9 6 | 12 1 | Mysore — Wholesale | | |
| 29 7 | 29 3 | 32 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 6 | 74 0 | 74 0 | 72 0 | 11 0 | 9 4 | 11 4 | Mysore — Retail | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hassan — Wholesale | | |
| 31 5 | 34 7 | 42 0 | 23 0 | 25 2 | 18 5 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 11 5 | 12 5 | 11 0 | Hassan — Retail | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shimóga — Wholesale | | |
| 48 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 400 0 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 12 0 | 11 5 | 10 0 | Shimóga — Retail | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kadur — Wholesale | | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Kadur — Retail | | |
| 53 3 | 54 1 | 52 0 | 25 8 | 22 4 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | Chitaldroog. — Wholesale | | |
| 45 6 | 48 0 | 44 0 | 21 2 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Chitaldroog. — Retail | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Coorg — Wholesale | | |
| 26 2 | 25 7 | 34 3 | 21 1 | 20 6 | 20 5 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 119 9 | 10 7 | 10 5 | 11 9 | Coorg — Retail | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | Jaipur ... | Rajpootana. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 0 | 40 0 | ... | Kishengurh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 34 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | Alwar ... | | |
| 31 8 | 31 8 | 20 6 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 18 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | Bhurtpur (City) ... | | |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 17 11 | 31 4 | 31 4 | 16 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 320 0 | 32 8 | 32 8 | 30 0 | Kerowli (City) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 21 11 | 16 4 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 40 0 | 37 8 | 40 0 | Ajmir ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived. | Deolie Cantonment ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | Erinpura ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | Sirohi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 12 | 15 3 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | Aboo ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 Pie.† | 6 Pie.† | 6 Pie.† | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar ... | | † Per man's load. |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 10 | 16 0 | 16 6 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 2 20 | 28 0 | 29 2 | 28 2 | Meywar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived. | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 14 | ... | 70 0 | 70 0 | ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | Marwar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No re | turn re | ceived. | Bikaneer ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | Bundi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | Kota ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 37 0 | 36 0 | 37 2 | Tonk ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 27 0 | ... | 27 4 | Jhallawar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 33 0 | Shahpoora ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 12 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 106 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Indore ... | Central India. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 1 | 18 8 | 16 1 | 91 6 | 91 6 | 91 6 | 12 6 | 12 2 | 13 4 | Gwalior ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | Goona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 8 | Rutlam ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 6 | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Following the precedents of former years, this report has been arranged under the following heads:—

GENERAL, including revenue and expenditure, number of messages—offices opened, &c., &c.

INLAND TARIFF.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AND COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

EXTENSION OF LINES AND WIRES.

EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

RELATIONS WITH THE GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAYS.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

CEYLON.

2. As all the chief events were reported to Government in detail as they occurred, I have given but a brief summary of them in the letter-press of this report. The actual progress and position of the department in its administrative and financial aspect is exhibited in the very detailed tabulated figure statements and diagrams annexed, *viz.*:—

Appendix A. Return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages sent and of Foreign messages received and transit during the year 1873-74, showing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1872-73.

" B. List of offices arranged according to the number of sent messages during 1873-74.

" C. Return of the number and value of State and Private messages sent from each presidency and province during the year 1873-74.

" D. Return of the number of messages to, from, and through each station, their value and revenue and expenditure of each office.

" E. Synopsis of complaints.

" F. Statement showing the number of errors detected in the transmission of messages for the year 1873.

" G. Statement showing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between the stations mentioned for each month of the year 1873-74.

" H. Statement showing the number and value of news-free messages in each division during 1873-74.

" I. Statement showing the number and value of messages transferred to, and received from, railways during 1873-74.

" J. Statement showing the number of service messages sent from each division during 1873-74.

" K. Return of undelivered messages for the year 1873-74.

" L. Abstract of press messages for 1873-74.

" M. Statements of interruptions (excluding Ceylon).

" N. List of soldiers under training, qualified and employed in offices during 1873-74.

" O. Value of annual increments to Telegraph Masters and signallers.

" P. Return of the number of paid Foreign messages by each route and Indian share of collections for 1873-74.

" Q. Analysis of Foreign Traffic for the first six months of the year 1873-74, showing the countries of origin and destination of the messages, (Indian.)

The five diagrams appended show expenditure on signal offices and revenue, the comparative number and value of messages, Traffic, Foreign, and Inland, Private and State, and also the average time intervals and proportion of detected errors.

## GENERAL.

3. The results of the year, of which the details are given in Annexure 1, are on the whole very satisfactory. There has been an increase of revenue, not equal to what was anticipated, yet considerable; a decrease in expenditure, in complaints, in the times of transmission, in errors, interruptions, and generally of defects in working.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| In 1872-73, the working expenditure was ... ... ... | 25,70,905 |
| the revenue ... ... ... ... | 18,38,788 |
| Difference ... ... ... | 7,32,117 |
| In 1873-74, the expenditure has been ... ... ... | 25,81,283 |
| the revenue ... ... ... ... | 20,19,617 |
| Difference ... ... ... | 5,61,666 |

4. This difference will annually diminish as the area of our operations extends. The strength of the direction and construction officers is constant; it could not be diminished if the work decreased one-half; it would require but slight increase if the work were doubled. The variable element is the subordinate staff, and that increases in a smaller ratio than the work.

5. It costs little more labor or expense for the Assistant Superintendent, who has executive charge of 400 miles of Government wire and a few offices along a railway, to also maintain that railway's wires, but it is manifestly to the pecuniary advantage of both Railway and Government that he should do so. This year the Department earned Rs. 60,206 as rent for the wires it has let to, and maintained for, railways. Next year, when the State Railways are more advanced, and this Department provides and maintains for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and probably also for Eastern Bengal Railway, the revenue from this source will be considerably enhanced. The number of guaranteed offices is also increasing, and although directly they earn no more than they spend, work begets work, and indirectly they bring a considerable amount of extra grist to the mill.

6. The commercial part of the traffic *per se* is not unremunerative; it is the political lines and offices chiefly on the frontier that are the drag upon the telegraph prosperity. However large or however small may be the tariff, it is impossible to make the revenue of such offices as Kohat, Abbottabad or Jacobabad, equal the expenditure incurred on their maintenance.

7. For many years few people believed that the guaranteed railways could earn enough to pay their interest; but some now do more and are annually improving in this respect. The Telegraph Department will, let us hope, follow this good example; but whether it does or does not, it is admitted that the immense growth of the total revenues of the country during the past 25 years is chiefly due to its greatly improved communications, and that if these have not paid directly, they have done so indirectly and most profitably.

8. The cash receipts (exclusive of rent due from railways) amounted to Rs. 18,19,456, as compared with Rs. 17,27,600 during 1872-73. The following are the principal items:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inland messages ... ... | 12,31,303 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Foreign messages ... ... | 5,52,127 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Total message revenue ... | | | ... | 17,83,431 | 2 | 0 |
| Sale of forms, books and maps | 4,118 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Telegraph Gazette ... .. | 13,749 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Guarantees .. ... | 11,702 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... . | 6,456 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 36,025 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Cash | | | ... | 18,19,456 | 2 | 0 |

*Pro formâ charges—*

| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of free messages despatched by order of Government | 98,157 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Value of European news delivered free to certain officials ... | 40,325 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total *Pro formâ* ... | | | | 1,38,482 | 4 | 0 |
| Total Cash and *Pro formâ* | | | ... | 19,57,938 | 6 | 0 |
| Earnings ... | ... | | .. | 20,19,617 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 61,679 | 0 | 0 |

*Difference composed of the following items—*

| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims from Railway ... | ... | | ... | 57,894 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Guarantees . ... | 14,587 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Less cash received .. ... | 11,702 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2,885 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceylon railway maintenance ... | ... | | ... | 900 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 61,679 | 0 | 0 |

9. The annual summary statement of the number and value of messages under the heads Inland and Foreign, State and Private, is annexed (Appendix A).

The following are the net results compared with the previous year :—

| Nature of Collections. | Increase. | | | | Decrease. | | | | Percentage of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
| | No. | Rs. | A. | P. | No. | Rs. | A. | P. | No | Amount. | No | Amount |
| State ... ... | 7,883 | 20,934 | 8 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13·43 | 10·29 | ... | ... |
| Private ... ... | 53,197 | 59,018 | 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8·50 | 3·93 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 61,080 | 79,952 | 11 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8·92 | 4·69 | ... | ... |

10. The large increase in the number of *State messages* (see Appendix A) calls for explanation—

Out of the number 7,883 (increase), Bengal alone sent 6,275 and British Burmah 1,289. The latter was the country called upon to supply the enormous amount of rice required to meet the pressing demands of the former; of the remainder, (only 319,) nearly one-half or 152, came from Assam, and were connected with the arrangements for placing that province under a Chief Commissioner, and the remaining 167 are spread over the whole of India.

Bombay, Rajpootana, and Nagpore certainly exhibit a considerable increase, but there are corresponding decreases in other places, and the whole is satisfactorily explained away when we remember that the famine operations affected more or less remote districts. There is a slight tendency in some offices to do many things by telegraph that could be done, almost as well, by letter, but the strict censorship maintained by this department, coupled with compulsory prepayment, acts as a very effective check on extravagance. I am not inimical to the wires being even more freely used than at present for State purposes, especially on lines that have not heavy traffic; the time, labor, and paper saved by recourse to short telegrams in lieu of the usual cumbrous official communications must often be in itself worth the difference in cost between post and telegraph, irrespective of the gain in acceleration of the transaction of business which may thus be concluded in a few hours instead of having to wait for days for replies.

11. The following return gives the number and value for the past seven years of all messages, except departmental, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the figures for 1867-68, and shows an increase in value of about 57 per cent. in that time.

*Abstract of the Number and Value of Messages, showing percentage of Increase or Decrease as compared with* 1867-68.

| Year. | State. | | | | Private. | | | | Total Paid Messages. | | | | News-paper Messages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. | Percentage of Value. | | No. | Value. | Percentage of Value. | | No. | Value. | Percentage of Value | | No. | Value. |
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease | | |
| | | Rs. A. | | | | Rs. A. | | | | Rs A. | | | | Rs. A. |
| 1867-68 ... | 41,806 | 1,78,700 15 | ... | ... | 2,69,638 | 9,57,439 7 | ... | .. | 3,10,944 | 11,36,140 6 | ... | ... | 8,199 | 1,60,650 0 |
| 1868-69 ... | 40,615 | 1,61,297 7 | ... | 9·75 | 3,33,856 | 9,94,795 3 | 3·90 | ... | 3,74,471 | 11,56,092 10 | 1·76 | ... | 6,690 | 55,990 0 |
| 1869-70 ... | 39,403 | 1,37,592 4 | .. | 23·00 | 4,45,215 | 10,73,047 11 | 12·00 | ... | 4,84,618 | 12,10,639 15 | 6·50 | .. | 3,597 | 87,638 10 |
| 1870-71 ... | 37,606 | 1,22,760 7 | ... | 31·60 | 5,39,755 | 11,78,784 9 | 23·12 | ... | 5,77,361 | 13,01,545 15 | 14 56 | ... | 3,873 | 49,775 0 |
| 1871-72 ... | 54,305 | 2,21,951 13 | 24·2 | ... | 6,00,633 | 13,54,641 6 | 41·48 | ... | 6,54,938 | 15,76,593 3 | 38·75 | ... | 3,769 | 48,982 8 |
| 1872-73 ... | 58,659 | 2,03,409 11 | 13·82 | ... | 6,25,729 | 15,00,068 12 | 56·78 | . | 6,84,388 | 17,03,478 7 | 49·93 | ... | 5,008 | 65,236 4 |
| 1873-74 | 66,542 | 2,24,344 3 | 25·54 | ... | 6,78,926 | 15,59,086 15 | 62·84 | ... | 7,45,468 | 17,83,431 2 | 56·90 | ... | 5,777 | 98,157 4 |

12. The proportions of the total revenue earned by each class of message were :—

| | Private. | State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inland ... ... ... | 57·09 | 11·95 | 69·04 |
| Foreign ... ... ... | 30·32 | ·64 | 30·96 |
| Total ... ... | 87·41 | 12·59 | 100· per cent. |

## Number of Messages.

13. The total number of messages, Inland and Foreign, transmitted was 7,88,048. The particulars are exhibited in the following return. Of this number, 7,45,468 were paid messages, divided as follows :—

| | Private. | State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Inland ... ... ... | 79·44 | 8·77 | 88·21 |
| Foreign ... ... ... | 11·69 | ·16 | 11·79 |
| Total ... | 91·07 | 8·93 | 100· |

Private messages have increased 8·50 per cent. and State messages 13·43 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The increase in State messages is in inland traffic only, there having been a slight decrease in Foreign State telegrams. Private traffic shows an increase under both heads.

14. Appendix B is a list of stations arranged in order according to the number of messages despatched from each, of which the following is an abstract :—

| No. of *sent* paid messages per annum. | No. of Offices. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. |
| Above 1,00,000 ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| „ 75,000 and under 1,00,000 ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| „ 50,000 „ „ 75,000 ... ... | 0 | 0 |
| „ 25,000 „ „ 50,000 ... ... | 1 | 2 |
| „ 20,000 „ „ 25,000 ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| „ 15,000 „ „ 20,000 ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| „ 10,000 „ „ 15,000 ... ... | 3 | 1 |
| „ 5,000 „ „ 10,000 ... ... | 15 | 18 |
| 1,000 „ „ 5,000 ... ... | 82 | 93 |
| „ 500 „ „ 1,000 ... ... | 56 | 44 |
| „ 100 „ „ 500 ... ... | 36 | 34 |
| under 100 ... ... | 5 | 4 |

Temporary offices and those open for a portion of the year have been excluded from this calculation.

15. The average number of paid-sent messages per office is 3,313 for 1873-74, against 3,119 for 1872-73.

16. Appendix C is the usual return called for by the Financial Department, showing the extent and value of the traffic arranged according to presidencies, &c.

17. The annual detailed return of the number of messages to, from, and through each station, of their value, and of the expenditure incurred at each office, is also annexed (Appendix D).

18. The amount of Signal Office expenditure, exclusive of Ceylon, is extracted below and contrasted with previous years :—

| Year. | Number of Offices. | Message revenue. | Number of Messages. | Signal Office expenditure. | | | Decrease as compared with 1868-69. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... | 186 | 11,56,093 | 433,552 | 13,47,706 | 6 | 0 | ..... | | |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... ... | 190 | 12,10,640 | 543,435 | 13,13,425 | 1 | 0 | 34,281 | 5 | 0 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... | 197 | 13,01,546 | 629,233 | 12,49,022 | 8 | 0 | 98,683 | 14 | 0 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... | 192 | 15,76,593 | 702,706 | 12,36,566 | 2 | 0 | 1,11,140 | 4 | 0 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... | 195 | 17,03,478 | 726,341 | 12,78,166 | 3 | 0 | 69,540 | 0 | 0 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 225 | 17,83,431 | 788,048 | 12,60,401 | 0 | 0 | 77,305 | 6 | 0 |

These figures shew the efforts made to keep down expenditure, and require no comment.

## Complaints.

19. The following is an abstract shewing the number and percentage of complaints by the public during the past seven years. The details of the year are given in Appendix E. The results are also a strong indication that the public appreciate the goodness of the service :—

| Year. | Total number of "Private" and "State" paid messages. | | | Total number of complaints. | | | Percentage of complaints. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indian. | Foreign. | Total. | Indian. | Foreign. | Total. | Indian. | Foreign. | Total |
| 1867-68 ... ... | 2,82,583 | 28,361 | 3,10,944 | 414 | 174 | 588 | ·15 | ·61 | ·19 |
| 1868-69 ... ... | 3,41,845 | 32,626 | 3,74,471 | 618 | 285 | 903 | ·18 | ·87 | ·24 |
| 1869-70 ... ... | 4,41,327 | 43,291 | 4,81,618 | 418 | 403 | 821 | ·09 | ·93 | ·17 |
| 1870-71 ... ... | 5,10,341 | 67,020 | 5,77,361 | 312 | 409 | 721 | ·06 | ·61 | ·12 |
| 1871-72 ... ... | 5,75,535 | 79,403 | 6,54,938 | 244 | 240 | 484 | ·04 | ·30 | ·07 |
| 1872-73 ... ... | 6,06,294 | 78,094 | 6,84,388 | 224 | 184 | 408 | ·034 | ·209 | ·054 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 6,57,582 | 87,886 | 7,45,468 | 217 | 148 | 365 | ·035 | ·189 | ·053 |

## Errors.

20. A statement is annexed (Appendix F) showing the number of messages compared, and the proportion of detected errors, during the year. It will be seen that, excluding very trivial mistakes, one error was detected in every 217 messages.

## Speed of Signalling.

21. Appendix G shows the average time occupied in the transmission of all classes of messages over the principal lines. There has been an increase of speed amounting to 30 per cent., or, excluding the Madras—Galle route, 25 per cent., over the averages of the preceding year.

The following is an abstract of these returns for the past seven years, which explains itself and shows how steady the progress has been year by year. The average time occupied in the transmission of foreign and other precedence messages is far lower :—

| Year. | Calcutta and Kurrachee. | | | Calcutta and Bombay. | | | Calcutta and Madras. | | | Bombay and Kurrachee. | | | Bombay and Madras. | | | Mean of time occupied in transmission over all five routes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. Kurrachee. | Kurrachee. Calcutta. | Mean. | Calcutta. Bombay. | Bombay. Calcutta. | Mean | Calcutta. Madras. | Madras. Calcutta. | Mean. | Bombay. Kurrachee. | Kurrachee. Bombay. | Mean. | Bombay. Madras | Madras. Bombay | Mean. | |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M | H. M | H. M. | H. M | H. M. | H. M | H. M | H. M. | H. M | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1867-68 ... ... ... .. | 17 48 | 18 55 | 18 21 | 19 34 | 19 45 | 19 39 | 10 29 | 8 26 | 9 27 | 6 0 | 6 45 | 6 22 | 9 15 | 10 13 | 9 44 | 12 43 |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... | 8 8 | 8 46 | 8 27 | 20 41 | 13 37 | 17 1 | 17 20 | 20 35 | 18 57 | 6 4 | 5 23 | 5 43 | 12 20 | 15 50 | 14 5 | 12 52 |
| 1869-70 . ... ... ... | 4 43 | 3 25 | 4 4 | 8 35 | 8 57 | 8 46 | 10 59 | 10 43 | 10 51 | 4 15 | 3 36 | 3 55 | 7 50 | 7 57 | 7 53 | 7 43 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... .. | 2 17 | 3 30 | 2 53 | 5 0 | 5 12 | 5 6 | 2 50 | 2 46 | 2 52 | 1 2 | 1 57 | 1 29 | 2 59 | 2 55 | 2 57 | 3 3 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... | 1 55 | 2 4 | 1 59 | 3 6 | 2 31 | 2 49 | 1 53 | 1 42 | 1 47 | 0 50 | 1 25 | 1 7 | 1 25 | 1 18 | 1 21 | 1 48 |
| 1872-73 ... .... ... ... | 1 37 | 1 29 | 1 33 | 2 42 | 2 6 | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 1 10 | 0 56 | 1 3 | 1 30 | 1 15 | 1 22 | 1 41 |
| 1873-74 .. ... .. ... | 1 32 | 1 18 | 1 25 | 1 56 | 1 35 | 1 47 | 1 31 | 1 27 | 1 29 | 1 1 | 0 52 | 0 56 | 0 58 | 0 34 | 0 46 | 1 16 |

| Year. | Statement showing the relative time intervals by each route each year, adopting the average of 1873-74 as the unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total number of paid messages transmitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 .. ... ... ... | ... | ... | 12·95 | ... | ... | 11·23 | ... | ... | 6·37 | ... | ... | 6·82 | ... | ... | 12·69 | 310,944 |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 5·96 | .. | . | 9·80 | .. | .. | 12·78 | ... | ... | 6·12 | ... | .. | 18·37 | 374,471 |
| 1869-70 .. .. ... ... | ... | ... | 2·86 | .. | ... | 5·00 | ... | .. | 7·31 | ... | ... | 4·19 | .. | . | 10·28 | 484,018 |
| 1870-71 ... .. ... ... | ... | ... | 2·03 | . | .. | 2·91 | ... | ... | 1 86 | ... | ... | 1·59 | ... | .. | 3·85 | 577,361 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1·40 | ... | ... | 1·60 | ... | ... | 1·14 | ... | ... | 1 19 | ... | ... | 1·76 | 654,938 |
| 1872-73 .. ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 09 | ... | ... | 1·37 | ... | ... | 1·34 | ... | ... | 1·12 | ... | .. | 1 78 | 684,388 |
| 1873-74 . ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1·00 | ... | .. | 1·00 | ... | ... | 1·00 | ... | ... | 1·00 | .. | ... | 1·00 | 745,468 |

## Free "News Messages."

22. 5,777 were despatched against 5,008 in 1872-73. Their value was Rs. 98,157-4. See Appendix H.

## Messages exchanged with Railways.

23. Appendix I shows the number and value and description of messages exchanged with the different railway systems. The number is still insignificant. At present barely 41,000, from nearly 700 stations, are sent over the joint lines, but whenever arrangements are made similar to those that exist in England, where the railway transfers at the nearest point to the state offices, they will, I believe, largely increase.

## Departmental Service Messages.

24. There is a slight falling off in the number of service messages, the particulars are given in Appendix J. Considering the general increase in the departmental operations, this result exhibits the strict check imposed on the use of the telegraph in respect to its own members.

## Undelivered Messages.

25. Appendix K gives a list of undelivered messages for each month of the year. There was a reduction in number of 32·7 per cent., as compared with 1872-73; and if to this difference be added the large increase in the number of messages transmitted, a vast improvement will be shown in this important matter.

## Press Messages.

26. Appendix L gives an abstract of all press messages despatched. Their number was only 2,375, and the value of the concession made (the difference between the ordinary rates and those actually levied) was Rs. 44,188-12.

27. These figures exhibit in a marked manner the difference between the enterprise of England and of India. The whole press of India spent only Rs. 14,729, in the year, in obtaining early information on subjects of general interest. The London *Daily News* paid in one day Rs. 1,400 for one telegram containing intelligence from the famine districts.

28. Undoubtedly, in India, there is a lack of sensational occurrences interesting to its residents, and an absence of that perhaps unhealthy impatient curiousity, of that competition and of those press associations that exist in Europe and America, but something more than the meagre information communicated by Reuter might be culled from the newspapers received weekly at

various ports from Australia, China, Europe and America, something worth communicating two or three days earlier than is possible by post, with advantage to the readers, and, I would hope, of the press proprietors. The number of both is certainly far greater in England and America. But how much larger is the area of India and how slow, comparatively, the communication by post. It pays in England and in America to forestall the post by a few hours, but in this country a few days appear to be of little consequence.

### INTERRUPTIONS.

29. The number and duration of interruptions during the past six years are shown in Appendix M. The improvement has been steady and satisfactory. As compared with 1868-69, the number has decreased 40·12 per cent. This, if the extension of the lines be taken into account, represents a decrease of nearly 100 per cent., and a corresponding increase in efficiency. A comparison with the previous year 1872-73 indicates a very decided improvement during the past year, the actual number of interruptions having been 19 per cent., and the relative number nearly 24 per cent. less. The average duration of the interruptions was also less last year—a result doubtless, in some measure, attributable to the action of electrical testing.

### NUMBER OF OFFICES.

30. The particulars of all new offices opened during the year are given in the following return. The number working on the 31st March 1874 was 225, being 22 in excess of the number on the same date of the previous year. All those offices opened in the distressed districts that do not pay their working expenses, or are not required for political purposes, will be closed as early as practicable :—

| Division. | Name of Telegraph Office. | When opened. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore ... ... | Coonoor ... ... | March 21, 1874 ... | Opened on the requisition of the Madras Government. |
| Bengal ... ... | Dinapore ... ... | November 19, 1873 ... | Opened at the suggestion of the Director General, and proposed to be worked by soldier signallers. |
| Bombay ... ... | Limree ... ... | April 1, 1873 ... | Opened on guarantee by the Chief of Bhowniggur to make good any loss that may be incurred on account of working and maintenance of the lines. |
| British Burmah .. | Bassein ... ... | February 3, 1874 ... | On recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, as affording great facility to commerce of British Burmah. |
| Ditto ... ... | Elephant Point ... | April 3, 1873 ... | Rs. 300 per mensem guaranteed by the Chamber of Commerce. |
| Ditto ... ... | Laingha ... ... | July 9, 1873 ... | Frontier Office. To connect the telegraph system of British and Upper Burmah. |
| Nagpore ... ... | Saugor ... ... | April 14, 1873 ... | On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on political and military grounds. |
| Punjab ... ... | Mean Meer ... ... | November 20, 1873 .. | On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, as a military office. |
| Ditto ... ... | Shaharunpore ... | December 12, 1873 ... | Experimental. On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, who expects it to pay its expenses. |
| Ditto ... ... | Adamwahan ... | July 4, 1873 ... | Opened on guarantee by the I. V. S. Railway to pay all its expenses. |
| Famine lines ... | Mozufferpore ... | February 18, 1874 .. | Opened under authority of the Government of India for famine purposes. |
| | Hazeepore ... ... | " 18, 1874 ... | |
| | Seetamurree ... | " 22, 1874 ... | |
| | Durbungah ... ... | " 21, 1874 ... | |
| | Moteeharee ... | " 25, 1874 ... | |
| | Mudhoobunee ... | " 24, 1874 ... | |
| | Bettiah ... ... | " 27, 1874 ... | |
| | Barrh Ghât ... ... | March 9, 1874 ... | |
| | Nerayа ... ... | " 9, 1874 ... | |
| | Ramnuggur ... ... | " 9, 1874 ... | |
| | Bazeetpore ... ... | " 14, 1874 ... | |
| | Naga Bustee ... | " 18, 1874 ... | |
| | Soopool ... ... | " 27, 1874 ... | |
| | Tajpore ... ... | " 28, 1874 ... | |
| | OFFICES CLOSED. | | |
| | | *When closed.* | |
| Dacca ... ... | Seallo ... ... | July 10, 1873. ... | Bank Office, Pudda River. |
| Sind ... ... | Indus, left bank ... | September 17, 1873 ... | Bank Office. |
| | Dumagodium ... | ..... | Transferred to Madras Irrigation Department. |
| | Enchampilly ... | ..... | |
| | Sironcha ... ... | ..... | |

NUMBER OF OFFICES OPEN ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1874.

| Division. | Class. 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arracan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 |
| Assam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bangalore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 13 | 4 | 20 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 13 | 23 |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| Ceylon ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Dacca ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Famine ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Ganjam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| Indore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | 3 | 8 |
| Malabar Coast ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 16 |
| Nagpore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| Oudh and Rohilkund ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 24 | 32 |
| Rajpootana ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 41 | 69 | 115 | 225 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of offices open on 31st March 1873 ... ... ... ... | 203 |
| DEDUCT— | |
| Number of offices closed during 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| | 201 |
| ADD— | |
| Number of offices opened during 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Total number of offices open on 31st March 1874 ... ... ... ... | 225 |

## SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

31. *Civil Signallers.*—The general conduct of this branch of the department has been excellent; wherever I go, I receive willing testimony to their good conduct and civility from the civil officers and the general residents. The extent of their knowledge of practical electricity and its application to telegraphy would really be very creditable to any signaller in any country in the world.

32. Telegraphing seems to suit the idiosyncrasy of the East Indians exactly and to be very popular with them. The number of applications for admission is far beyond our requirements, which of course gives the power of selection and enables us to secure from the Ootacamund Lawrence Orphan Asylum and other schools really intelligent lads who entering the department young make it their home.

33. *Military Signallers.*—The utility of disseminating a knowledge of signalling throughout the army has lately been well illustrated. The improvements in the insulation and construction of the lines, the adaptation of the instruments to the demands of science, and the limitation of the hours of working, have made it possible to dispense with some intermediate offices altogether, and with a large proportion of the signallers at others.

34. This reduction of establishment which has been going on for some years reached something more than its safest lowest point some months since, and at the time Sir Richard Temple made his application for some dozen extra offices to be opened, the number of signallers of the regular establishment was insufficient to man them. In this dilemma the reserve in the army became of great value. By employing soldiers who had been trained in former years at many of the military station offices, a sufficient number of civilian signallers were released from them to man not only the famine offices, but also to work the telegraph for the Durbungah Railway.

35. I should like to see soldier signallers employed to a much greater extent, but since most serious consequences might ensue if they were suddenly withdrawn, as would be the case in time of war, a sufficient number of civilian signallers must be maintained to meet the absolute demands of the department, and this limits the number of soldiers that can be employed to the number required as supernumeraries to take the place of men sick and on leave, and to work offices that may be closed in time of need.

A sufficient number of probationers are now under training to provide for future requirements.

36. Twenty-three soldiers qualified in signalling and 8 were still learning at the end of this year, 28 men were employed as soldier signallers in the department. A list is annexed (Appendix N) of all men who have been under training during the year.

37. LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING 1873-74.

| GRADES. | Resignation. | Dismissal. | Death. | Services dispensed with. | Declared unfit for further service. | Desertion. | Transferred to P. W. D., Acct. Branch. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telegraph Masters ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Signallers (general) ... | 14 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 42 | |
| Signallers (local) ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Probationers ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL ... | 20 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 55 | |

ELECTRICAL.

38. The practice of systematic testing of the lines has been rigorously maintained with useful results for ordinary working, but its value is enhanced by its bearing on duplex working.

39. In the latter part of the Administration Report for 1872-73, a short reference was made to the transmission of telegrams from the ends of the same wire in opposite directions and independently of each other, commonly called "duplex telegraphy."

The theory of this apparent paradox is no novelty; but practical difficulties have until recently, baffled electricians and delayed its use on long lines.

During the past few years many inventions have been brought forward professing to overcome the said difficulties, but as far as I know, the credit of instituting a really simple, practical means of working duplex telegraphy on long land lines belongs to our talented Electrical Superintendent—Mr. L. Schwendler.

By his solution of the troublesome problem of obtaining absolute balance automatically he has made duplex telegraphy easy to work on long as well as on short lines.

The experiments in connection with it have extended over several months; but since duplex telegraphy more than doubles the working capacity of a wire, the success that has resulted from them will compensate for the trouble and expense, and will, I hope, prove remunerative to Mr. Schwendler, who has patented his invention. A commencement will shortly be made with it on the Bombay and Calcutta line, and if it prove as successful as we are justified in expecting it to be, the necessary apparatus will be constructed as rapidly as possible for Kurrachee—Calcutta, Calcutta—Madras, Calcutta—Rangoon, Bombay—Madras, and eventually for all well insulated lines on which the traffic is too heavy for a single wire.*

40. I have endeavoured in an annexe (Annexure II) to this report to explain, for the benefit of those who think that nothing short of necromancy can persuade two telegraph signals to pass each other on the same wire, the broad principles of duplex work. Little is said in that sketch of the necessity for having an exact balance of capacity in each aspect, but enough is said to show the necessity for knowing the normal state as well as the present capacity of the line.

41. It should, however, be noted that the method therein described is duplex working of the very simplest description, practicable only on a very short line. In practice, something more than mere resistance must be introduced on the

* Since this was written the system has been tried on the Bombay—Calcutta line, and has proved eminently successful, and, by permitting the introduction of improvements in office routine has more than doubled the carrying capacity of the line.

secondary wire to meet the ever-altering conditions of a long line. Not only must the resistance of the line wire be balanced, but also its ever-altering electrical capacity. Each insulator—there are more than 30,000 between Bombay and Calcutta—is a kind of Leyden jar or condenser, whose capacity must be taken into account; but as the electrical condition of the insulators varies irregularly with every change of weather, so must the capacity of the condensers, used to balance the insulators, be adjusted, and this is the chief practical difficulty to be overcome.

42. A very large number of defective insulators have been discovered with the aid of the portable detector and removed from the lines. Many of these defective insulators are to all appearances perfectly sound, and unless submitted to this test might long have escaped observation.

### Summary.

43. As before observed, the net results of the traffic operations for the year 1873-74 are very satisfactory. They may be summarised briefly as follows:—

Compared with the previous year 1872-73—

Inland traffic has increased 8·45 per cent. in extent and 3·69 per cent. in value.
Foreign traffic has increased 12·54 per cent. in extent and 6·97 per cent. in value.
Total number of paid messages has increased 8·92 per cent.
The total cash revenue has increased 5·27 per cent.
The average speed of transmission has increased 30 per cent.
Complaints have decreased 16 per cent.
The number of undelivered messages has decreased 32·7 per cent. in number, irrespective of the increase in traffic.
The number of offices has increased 11·82 per cent.
Errors in messages have decreased very considerably, but figures are not available for direct comparison.
Interruptions have decreased 19 per cent. actual; 24 per cent. relative.
Signal Office expenditure has decreased 1·39 per cent. The total reductions in Signal Office expenditure from the year 1869-70 amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of offices, amount of work, the great improvements made year by year in the manner in which it had been performed, and the unavoidable increase in salaries due to annual increments, particulars of which are given in Appendix O.

### Line Conservancy.

44. An organic change has been made in the conservancy of lines. Formerly, line runners were maintained at the offices whose duty it was, in the event of contact or interruption, and only then, to go forth from the offices at each end of the interrupted section and to pass under the line until one found the fault and repaired it. Sometimes they met without discovering the fault and had then to try again.

This was waste of power. Lines must deteriorate, and if the deterioration is equal on several lines, the faults occur so much about the same time that whilst two men were hunting for one, there was no one available to look for the others.

45. Systematic testing by shewing deterioration and by enabling the officers to determine the position of the faults, gave the first blow to this practice. When the capacity of lines is known, only one man need be sent out, and he is told, within the limits of a few miles, where to look for the accident.

46. The organic change introduced last year—the application of prevention in lieu of remedy—has been under consideration for some years as part of a large scheme for dividing maintenance from traffic. No one will dispute the truth of the propriety of division of labor, but to carry out the whole is not easy, because of the great distance between offices and the consequent enormous sizes of the separate charges. The first step in this direction has, however, been made. The line runner has ceased to be part of an office. He is now considered as part of the maintenance establishment, and his duty is to prevent, as much as to repair, accidents. He is expected to patrol the lines, to remove incipient faults, and generally to keep the lines clear of everything that can interfere with the unobstructed passage of the electric fluid. Bits of straw and string hanging on the wire, which did no harm when the lines were single, now that so many are multiple, produce leakage or even contact.

PERSONAL.

47. I did not relieve Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray of the direction of this Department until 25th January of the year under report. The chief credit that is due for progress made during the year under review, therefore, belongs to him and his able assistants Messrs. Cappel, Mallock, and Lane for direction; Mr. Ffinch and Major Eckford in the store yard; Messrs. Schwendler and Brough as electricians; and Mr. Palmer as controller of accounts. That credit is due has already been acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

48. The officers employed on the famine lines and who erected them with such extraordinary speed and skill under the immediate supervision of Major Mallock, than whom a more loyal, energetic, and intelligent officer does not exist, were Assistant Superintendent Reynolds, as Superintendent of the lines and offices after construction, Messrs. Kirk, Landon, Macleane, Hare on construction; and Sub-Assistant Mr. Webster. Their services also have been acknowledged by Government.

49. The practical usefulness of these Assistant Superintendents, who combine mental with bodily activity, and a more than average intelligence and technical knowledge, with the feelings and education of gentlemen, illustrates to my mind, very forcibly, the superiority of nomination, guarded by a strong qualifying examination, over competition pure and simple for a departmental service such as this.

50. Competition will always produce first class candidates for services which offer, as prizes, great power and handsome emoluments; but for a service that has not these grand prizes to offer, I am satisfied, from the experience of this department, that more *esprit de corps*, more loyalty to Government, a better physique, and, generally speaking, a better cultivated and more intelligent class of men is obtained by careful restricted nomination than by open competition. This department commenced with unrestricted nomination; it then tried open competition, and, on its failure, nomination with qualification, the latter with marked success.

51. With the loyalty and intelligence with which, with rare exceptions, all perform their duties at all times, I am perfectly satisfied and it is not their fault that they have not had the opportunity of more prominently distinguishing themselves.

## INLAND TARIFF.

52. During the past year there have been no changes in the local rules. In the previous year they were assimilated as closely as possible to the international rules; but as they have the same defects as have been found to exist in the latter, it is desirable to amend them. The free address is of advantage to all and especially to the natives, who being so much more numerous than Europeans and with fewer varieties of name, require extra detailed indications of their personality and residence. A telegram addressed to a European at any station, even if his name be Smith, is pretty sure to be delivered; but a telegram addressed to Ram Sing, unless the names of the lane and mohulla (generally pretty long,) are also telegraphed, has little chance of reaching that individual.

53. The liberty to telegraph in their own language at the same rates as they can in English is not appreciated, and the natives show sound judgment in so seldom availing themselves of it. Whatever the language be, it must be expressed in the Roman character, and there is more liability to error in making this conversion and in transmitting it when converted, than when the telegraph-master converts the Hindustani message into English for transmission, and the telegraph-master at the terminal translates it back for delivery to the addressee. But neither the very complete address nor the facilities placed at their disposal appear to influence the ordinary Hindu Bunniah. With him a penny saved is a penny gained. He therefore prefers the post at half an anna, and has yet to learn the value of time and how many pounds may be earned by spending rupees on the saving of some of it.

The Marwarees are exceptional; they telegraph freely and they enjoy the excitement of gambling. When the cotton season is over, they will make time bargains by telegraph for opium or any other article of fluctuating value.

54. I have often heard it argued that a lower tariff would induce the natives to telegraph more freely. It would, but it would not pay. Unlike the post, the carrying power of a telegraph is limited, the distances in India are enormous, the people are poor, and the cost of all material and skilled labor is great. Hence, even if the quantity did increase in the same ratio as the diminution in price, which I doubt, there would still be the cost of extra labor to be provided for. It can easily be put to a crucial test by trying a special low tariff for telegrams between two places such as Lahore and Umritsur, which are closely connected with each other socially and by business. If the experiment gives a promising result, it can be extended to other places.

55. The number of Inland paid messages transmitted was 6,57,582 (of which 65,339 were state messages); their value was Rs. 12,31,303-3. The transactions for the past seven years are given below:—

| YEAR | STATE. | | | PRIVATE. | | | NEWS FREE. | | | TELEGRAPH SERVICE AND OTHER FREE. | | | TOTAL. | | | Number of offices open during each year. | Number of miles of line. | Number of miles of wire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Percentage of | | No. | Percentage of | | No. | Percentage of | | No. | Percentage of | | No. | Percentage of | | | | |
| | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease | | Increase | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | |
| 1867-68 .. | 41,306 | ... | ... | 2,69,538 | ... | ... | 8,199 | ... | ... | 54,689 | ... | ... | 3,73,732 | ... | ... | 171 | 13,887 | 18,067 |
| 1868-69 ... | 40,615 | ... | 1·67 | 3,33,856 | 23·82 | ... | 6,690 | . | 18·44 | 52,391 | ... | 4·20 | 4,33,552 | 18 27 | . | 186 | 14,423 | 21,124 |
| 1869-70 .. | 39,403 | ... | 2·98 | 4,45,215 | 33 36 | ... | 3,597 | ... | 44·73 | 55,222 | 5·4 | . | 5,43,435 | 48·62 | ... | 198 | 14,275 | 21,905 |
| 1870-71 .. | 37,606 | ... | 4·5 | 5,39,755 | 21·23 | ... | 3,873 | 7·69 | ... | 47,999 | ... | 13 08 | 6,29,233 | 15 79 | ... | 205 | 14,016 | 23,361 |
| 1871-72 . | 54,305 | 44·4 | ... | 6,00,633 | 11·00 | ... | 3,769 | ... | 2·68 | 43,999 | ... | 8·33 | 7,02,706 | 11·67 | ... | 199 | 15,326 | 28,973 |
| 1872-73 .. | 58,659 | 8·01 | ... | 6,25,729 | 4·17 | ... | 5,008 | 32·87 | ... | 36,945 | ... | 16·13 | 7,26,341 | 3·36 | ... | 203 | 15,705 | 31,200 |
| 1873-74 ... | 66,542 | 13·43 | ... | 6,78,926 | 8·50 | .. | 5,777 | 15·15 | ... | 36,803 | . | ·38 | 7,88,048 | 8·40 | ... | 225 | 16,186 | 32,670 |

The increase over the previous year is not great, being 8·45 per cent. in number and 3·69 per cent. in value, or excluding state messages 7·90 and 2·20 per cent., respectively. The only noticeable feature is the slight decrease in relative value as compared with 1872-73, which is doubtless attributable to the condensation resulting from the more general use of secret codes in mercantile correspondence.

56. In fact, our telegraph revenue varies with, and is almost a meter of, the state of trade. If trade be dull, our receipts are dull; if trade be brisk, our revenue rises. We estimated, on the steady normal increase of former years, to receive for foreign and local messages Rs. 18,87,562; but the stagnation of trade affected the revenue, which produced up to October 1873 Rs. 12,510 less than during the corresponding period of the former year, and probably if the failure of the autumn rains had not, by threatening famine, given an impetus to the rice trade, the total revenue would have been worse than that for 1872-73. As it was, the imminence of a great famine forced an unexpected increase of work, and the year closed with an increase of Rs. 1,07,253, or nearly 6 per cent. better than the revenue of 1872-73, instead of a deficit.

## INTERNATIONAL TARIFF

### And Communications with Foreign Countries.

#### Extensions.

57. The following are the more important extensions that have been made during the year:—

58. The Eastern Company has laid an additional cable in two sections (Falmouth, Vigo and Vigo, Lisbon) between Falmouth and Lisbon, has connected Otranto to Alexandria *viâ* Candia and Zante, and has also laid cables between the islands Chios, Syra and Tinos.

59. The Brazilian Sub-Marine Telegraph Company has connected Portugal with Brazil *viâ* Madeira and St. Vincent, the last section between St. Vincent and Pernambuco was opened to international traffic on the 24th June 1874.

60. A new undertaking, called the direct Spanish Telegraph Company, has connected Marseilles and Barcelona by cable, and on the 5th May 1874 gave notice of the opening of a sub-marine line between Santander on the north coast of Spain and the south coast of England.

61. On 1st November 1873, Kingston, Jamaica, was connected by cable with Colon (Aspinwall), and on the 1st January following communication was established between Colon and Panama (Isthmus of Panama).

62. A land line in Native Burmah was connected with the Indian system and opened for traffic on the 9th July 1873.

### MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNICATION.

63. *The Eastern Telegraph Company.*—The cables between Bombay and Suez have worked without accident during the year.

64. Between Falmouth and Lisbon there were two interruptions lasting from 20th October to 1st November 1873, and from 15th February to 18th March 1874. During their continuance the traffic was diverted through France, and suffered little or no delay. The service by this route has been throughout excellent, the average time intervals have been very low, and the maximum time occupied by any message between Great Britain and Calcutta during the year was 26 hours, while the minimum was as low as 22 minutes.

65. *The British Indian Extension, China Sub-Marine and British Australian Telegraph Company.*—These three Companies were in June 1873 amalgamated under the title of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company.

66. There were five interruptions on the cables of this company, but with one exception (that between Madras and Penang, lasting from 12th to 26th May 1873) all were of short duration. The Australian land line was only once interrupted, 28th to 30th March 1874, and communication with these distant places has been maintained with admirable regularity throughout the year.

67. *The Great Northern Telegraph Company.*—Eight interruptions occurred on this Company's cable, *viz.*:—

*Hong-Kong and Amoy.*
1. 18th July to 4th August 1873.

*Amoy and Shanghai.*
4. 28th June to 5th July 1873.
24th October to 27th October 1873.
28th November to 29th November 1873.
2nd January to 7th January 1874.

*Shanghai and Nagasaki.*
2. 17th April to 28th April 1873.
18th July to 21st August 1873.

*Nagasaki Wladiwostock.*
1. 13th December to 30th December 1873.

68. On the 1st May 1873 the lines of the Government of Japan were opened to the world in connection with this Company.

69. *Indo-European Route.*—The lines on this, the Teheran route to Europe, have been thoroughly well maintained. The speed of transmission has been high, and the service regular and most satisfactory. Of the eight interruptions that occurred, one was under 2 hours, another under 3, and of the remainder, two only lasted more than a day. The highest time interval recorded between Great Britain and Calcutta was 27 hours; the lowest, 19 minutes.

70. *Route viâ Turkey.*—Communication by this route has been fairly well maintained. There were fourteen interruptions during the year, of which two ceased the same day, seven on the following day, four on the second, and one on the third day.

71. The traffic by this line continues to decrease. In 1871-72 it reached 18·08 per cent., in 1872-73, 4·75 per cent., and in 1873-74 only 2·73 per cent. of the whole.

This result was foreseen, but is much to be regretted, as it is only reasonable to suppose that if the entire traffic be diverted to other routes, the efficient maintenance of this line will cease to be a matter of interest to the Ottoman Administration, and India will lose the great advantage of this valuable alternative route. The line can never under ordinary circumstances compete on equal terms with the Teheran or Suez route, and the policy that forced the Turks to adopt the high tariff of the rival routes appears open to grave objection. A slightly slower service at a reduced rate of charge has undoubted attractions for many, and would therefore prove a public convenience, and one

cannot but feel pained to see all traffic passing away from this route to which we owe so much in the past, and which has been maintained at great expense by Turkey, mainly in the interest of the Indian correspondence.

### Growth of Foreign Traffic.

72. The Indian revenue from international traffic amounted to Rs. 5,52,127-15, as compared with Rs. 5,16,115-6 during the preceding year, an increase of 6·97 per cent. The number of messages has increased in a higher ratio, *viz.*, from 78,094 to 87,886, or 12·54 per cent.

The distribution of this traffic is shewn in detail in Appendix P. The following is a summary of it:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Messages despatched from India.** | | |
| *Westward—* | | |
| *Viâ* Bombay ... ... ... ... | 14,143 | |
| *Viâ* Kurrachee ... ... ... ... | 11,471 | |
| | | 25,614 |
| *Eastward—* | | |
| *Viâ* Madras ... ... ... ... | 3,813 | |
| *Viâ* Amoor ... ... ... ... | 40 | |
| To Native Burmah ... ... ... ... | 1,143 | |
| | | 4,996 |
| Total of despatched messages ... ... | | 30,610 |
| **Messages addressed to India.** | | |
| *From the West—* | | |
| *Viâ* Bombay ... ... ... ... | 12,040 | |
| *Viâ* Kurrachee ... ... ... ... | 11,615 | |
| | | 23,655 |
| *From the East—* | | |
| *Viâ* Madras ... ... ... ... | 3,754 | |
| *Viâ* Amoor and Kurrachee ... ... ... | 32 | |
| From Native Burmah ... ... ... ... | 636 | |
| | | 4,422 |
| Total of received messages ... ... | | 28,077 |
| Total to and from India ... ... | | 58,687 |
| **Messages passed in Transit.** | | |
| From East to West ... ... ... ... | 14,748 | |
| „ West to East ... ... ... ... | 14,436 | |
| „ West to West ... ... ... ... | 15 | |
| | | 29,199 |
| Grand Total ... ... | | 87,886 |

73. The Eastern Company obtained the largest share of the westward traffic, but not so large as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Percentage of total Traffic Westward by each of the three main routes.

| | Eastern Company. | Teheran Route. | Turkish Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 ... ... ... | 52·81 | 29·11 | 18·08 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... | 65·05 | 30·20 | 4·75 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... | 53·14 | 44·13 | 2·73 |

The increase *viâ* Teheran is very marked.

74. From the following statements shewing the nature, extent, and value of foreign traffic for the past seven years, it will be seen that the revenue from this source has very nearly trebled.

## RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF FOREIGN MESSAGES.

| YEAR. | STATE. | | | | | | PRIVATE. | | | | | | TOTAL PAID MESSAGES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. | Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year. | | No. | Value. | Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year. | | No. | Value. | Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year. | | Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year. | |
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase | Decrease. |
| | | Rs. A. | | | | | | Rs. A. | | | | | | Rs. A | | | | |
| 1867-68 ... | No separate account kept. | | | | | | 28,351 | 1,93,558 12 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 28,351 | 1,93,558 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1868-69 . | | | | | | | 32,559 | 1,98,377 9 | 2·49 | ... | 14·84 | .. | 32,559 | 1,98,377 9 | 2·49 | . | 14·84 | .. |
| 1869-70 ... | | | | | | | 43,291 | 2,55,452 9 | 28·77 | ... | 32·96 | ... | 43,291 | 2,55,452 9 | 28 77 | ... | 32·96 | ... |
| 1870-71 ... | 975 | 12,252 3 | .. | .. | . | | 66,045 | 3,15,314 13 | 23·43 | ... | 52 56 | ... | 67,020 | 3,27,567 0 | 28·23 | .. | 54·81 | ... |
| 1871-72 ... | 1,793 | 23,849 3 | 94·65 | .. | [illegible]·9 | .. | 77,610 | 4,32,001 8 | 37·00 | ... | 17·8 | ... | 79,403 | 4,55,850 11 | 39·16 | ... | 18·47 | ... |
| 1872-73 ... | 1,211 | 12,196 9 | ... | 48·80 | ... | 32·46 | 76,883 | 5,03,918 14 | 16·64 | .. | . | ·9 | 78,094 | 5,16,115 7 | 13·22 | | .. | 1 65 |
| 1873-74 ... | 1,203 | 11,251 1 | ... | 7·75 | ... | ·66 | 86,683 | 5,40,876 14 | 7·33 | .. | 12·72 | ... | 87,886 | 5,52,127 15 | 6·97 | .. | 12 54 | ... |

| YEAR | NUMBER OF MESSAGES. | | | | Indian share of value. | PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To India. | From India. | Transit. | Total. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | | |
| | | | | | | No. | Value | No. | Value. | |
| | | | | | Rs. A. | | | | | |
| 1867-68 ... | 14,521 | 13,830 | ... | 28,351 | 1,93,558 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1868-69 ... | 16,417 | 16,142 | ... | 32,559 | 1,98,377 9 | 14·84 | 2·49 | ... | ... | Tariff reduced. |
| 1869-70 ... | 21,824 | 21,467 | ... | 43,291 | 2,55,452 9 | 32·96 | 28·77 | ... | ... | |
| 1870-71 ... | 28,810 | 35,115 | 3,095 | 67,020 | 3,27,567 0 | 54·81 | 28·23 | ... | ... | |
| 1871-72 ... | 28,856 | 31,889 | 18,658 | 79,403 | 4,55,850 11 | 18·47 | 39·10 | ... | ... | Tariff increased; 10-word messages abolished. |
| 1872-73 ... | 24,613 | 25,849 | 27,632 | 78,094 | 5,16,115 6 | ... | 13·22 | 1·64 | ... | |
| 1873-74 ... | 28,077 | 30,610 | 29,184 | 87,886 | 5,52,127 15 | 12·54 | 6·97 | ... | ... | Including 15 messages, value Rs. 96-9, from west to west. 10-word tariff with word increments to Great Britain and America introduced on 15th November. |

The value of the international traffic amounted to 30·96 of the message revenue, as compared with 30·30 per cent. in 1872-73.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

75. One important tariff modification was introduced during the year to which a great proportion of the increase in traffic must be attributed.* From the 15th November 1873, the conventional unit of 20 words was reduced to 10 in respect of messages exchanged with Great Britain and America with single instead of 10-word increments. It has been found that not only has there been a large increase in the number of short messages, but also that in some cases the new tariff has had the effect of increasing the length of messages. This is quite intelligible, as the system of charging for each word removes the necessity for compressing a message within fixed limits, which was unavoidable when the charge was limited to gradations of 10 words.

From the above-mentioned date the charge has been from India to Great Britain:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Viâ* Suez and Teheran | ... | ... | 2-2 per word. |
| *Viâ* Turkey ... | ... | ... | 2- „ |

with a minimum of 10 words.

I wish that the revenue earned by the alternative lines to Europe was commensurate with the admirable service they render.

The enormous length and costliness of these undertakings compels the imposition of a high tariff, which again prevents any but the wealthy telegraphing on any ordinary business.

The merchant finds his remedy in a code of words or cyphers wherein each word stands for a sentence.

Every merchant has his code; and the general public employ the packing companies; and even the mercantile houses resort to them when they require to send short telegrams.

The earlier codes were constructed of ordinary conversational words in some well-known language, but the manufacturer of the modern code searches diligently in dictionaries and in gazetteers and maps for the longest and the most unfamiliar words† to be found in the 27 authorized languages. Code messages of this nature retard traffic seriously, and of course enhance the working expenses, they ought therefore to pay a higher rate than those in ordinary language.

76. It would obviously be a benefit to the public as well as to the administrations if the constituents dealt direct with the telegraph administrations instead of through agents. This can only be done by reducing the length of the unit to a minimum. A move in this direction was made last year, with results so satisfactory that I believe the unit might with advantage be reduced to 5 or even less, provided the intervening European states can be persuaded to give up the full rate for 20 words which they now take, however few the number of words may be.

Hitherto the older representatives have resisted any change in the unit of 20 words, which they regard as a fundamental principle; but at the conference to assemble at St. Petersburgh in 1875, more liberal principles may prevail, and special rules and special arrangements may be passed for extra European telegrams and codes, which have grown into proportions that were never anticipated.

77. The sudden increase in the value of the receipts which followed the introduction last year of the 10-word minimum with single word increase, is certainly in favor of a single word unit; but the one unalterable, and therefore the only true, basis for a tariff is the letter.

There is nothing lower than a letter—combinations of letters form words of variable length—combinations of words form sentences of various lengths. The length of the letter alone never alters.

* The following figures may be taken as an approximate indication of the financial result:—

For the first seven months of the year, April to October, there was a decrease in number of 537, and value of Rs. 10,721-14, as compared with the same period of the previous year. For the remaining five months of the year there was an increase of 10,329 in number and Rs. 46,734-7 in value.

The unusual stagnation of trade during the earlier months has probably contributed in some measure to this result, but it is believed to be mainly due to the action of the revised tariff; for, although this tariff applies only to the correspondence with Great Britain and America, an analysis of the traffic shows that this represents between 70 or 80 per cent. of the whole (see Appendix Q.)

† The following is an extract from a modern code message:—

"41,477 amuseable (agostonfalva agotha agriainousi agvijador aguijonazo agujetaje agyajbiborla agyhiggadek akmotheton agyuminta agyparkanyz ataknafúzer ahijador agyutalpoldal aherrumbroso akolastaino)."

The chief objection raised against a letter unit is the labour of counting, but this is easily simplified. The true obstacle is the novelty of the thing. There were many who condemned the idea of railways, others who argued that the flint was better than the percussion musket, and so on, who, if alive, would now feel ashamed that they ever held such opinions. I anticipate great opposition to the introduction of the letter unit, but trust it will be established eventually. The direct American Company is going to adopt it. Once it obtains a fair trial it will establish itself as firmly or more so than the present unit of words. On the present system, the German, with compound words of seven syllables, or the merchant with his code of long Scandinavian proper names, pays no more for the extra trouble he imposes than the Frenchman or Englishman who uses the ordinary language of his country, the words of which average less than five letters per word, and which, being familiar to the signallers, do not give one-fourth of the labor of the former.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES.

78. The number of miles of permanent line on 1st April 1874 was 15,954, against 15,705 of the previous year. The number of miles of wire was 32,438 against 31,101, and of cables 101 against 108.

79. Advantage has been taken of the opening of direct roads to move the line on to them wherever it was far away and difficult of access.

80. As reported under the head of extraordinary works, 541 miles of temporary line were put up in the districts in the extraordinarily short period of 35 days. Thanks to bamboos being easily procurable all over Bengal, these lines have the great merit of being very cheap, very simple, repairable by any body, and stronger than any of the equipments attached to European army telegraphy.

Instead of having to transport folding iron or wooden supports with insulators, the constructor purchases in the adjacent villages as many bamboos as he requires for four or five rupees a hundred, and can dispense with insulators because the smooth surface of the bamboo broken by knots repels moisture sufficiently well: they have but one fault—they perish rapidly. But for this, many of the permanent lines of India might be erected on bamboos at a cost of three or four rupees a mile for supports instead of on iron posts that cost one hundred times as much. The lines certainly look very like a washerwoman's clothes line, but they are strong. At the angles the wire rests on three, otherwise on only two, bamboos erected as follows :—

The lower ends of the bamboos are inserted into holes about 18 inches deep and 9 feet apart, and the tops are brought together and bound with wire so as to form forks in which the wire rests. Nothing could be simpler or more serviceable.

The chief alterations to the lines of this department were as follow :—

81. *Arracan.*—Owing to the damages which the office building at Moungdoo sustained in October 1872, it was decided to erect a new building in the village of Moungdoo instead of, as at present, on the hill, and the work is now in progress.

82. *Assam.*—About one-third of the line between Goalpara and Shillong was removed from the jungle to the road-side. The re-construction of the line from Terin Ghât to Sylhet has been carried out. Six miles of line have been brought from alongside the Ganges Darjeeling road out into the open field and clear of the avenue of trees, through the branches of which the wire formerly ran. Arrangements have been made for crossing the Teesta with timber masts. Five new 84-foot bamboo masts have been made and erected at three of the eight large rivers between Julpigoree and Doobree. Fifty-four interruptions took place in this division during the year, of which 7 were due to failure of river crossings, 10 to the fall of trees, 6 to lightning, and 31 to miscellaneous causes. Many insulators are annually destroyed on this line by the lightning striking from the wire through the porcelain to the steel insulator stalk. The only remedy is to increase the diameter of the wire.

83. *Bangalore.*—The branch lines to Secundrabad were dismantled owing to the new lines along the Nizam's State Railway being completed.

Short branch lines were erected at Gudduck and Hooblee.

The new line from Coonoor to Mettapolium was connected with the railway office in September 1873.

84. *Bengal.*—Bankipore and the Dinapore cantonment, 12 miles, were connected, 3·3 miles of which line being on new supports. Seventeen miles of the line from Raneegunge to Seetarampore, which ran parallel to, but a mile away from, the Government lines of telegraph along the chord railway, were dismantled and the two wires transferred to the supports of the latter.

Between Toondla and Agra two new wires to serve the Punjab were added, and a wire erected on the existing supports from the Bengal Public Works Department Office in Writers' Buildings to Circular Road, and continued thence to the Bengal Secretariat. A light single line has also been erected along the Eastern Bengal Railway, Chitpore Branch, and rented to the Railway Company for train signalling.

The telegraph wires at Benares are now suspended over the river on two masts, respectively 183 and 178 feet high, instead of being laid in the river in cables as has heretofore been the practice. The Superintendent recommends the erection of two additional new wires on the respective sections from Allahabad to Mogul Serai, and from Raneegunge to Calcutta, in order to complete the system of the division.

85. *Bombay.*—The three-wire line (120 miles) from Waddy to Hyderabad (Deccan) and thence to Trimulgherry and Bolaram, which was under construction last year, has been completed.

The telegraph office at Surat is in a hired building over some shops. On the night of 14th February a fire broke out in one of the shops below, which soon extended to the whole building and destroyed all the instruments, office furniture and stores, amounting in value to Rs. 2,384.

86. *British Burmah.*—A new line has been constructed from Henzada to Bassein along the Irrawaddy embankment to the entrance of the Ngawoon river, thence along the Ngawoon embankment to the town of Ngathmogyoung, then following the line surveyed for the proposed extension of the embankment to the Taboo river, whence into Bassein. The old line from Henzada to Myanoung is in course of re-construction by a new route to admit of easy inspection of the lines. The construction of a third new line from Myanoung to Prome *viâ* Poungday to replace the existing line to Padoung is also in progress. This will effect the closing of the Padoung office.

Sanction has been accorded for doubling the line from Rangoon to Prome.

87. *Dacca.*—A new cable was laid across the Pudda on the 18th May last to replace the one which had ceased to work since the 8th of March 1873.

The wooden masts at the principal river crossings have been replaced by iron ones with good effect, as exhibited in the reduction of interruptions.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of interruptions which occurred in the division during the year as compared with those of the two previous years, as shewn below, *viz.* :—

| | | Number. | | | Hrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1873-74 | ... | 24 | average duration | ... | 5·194 |
| „ 1872-73 | ... | 42 | „ „ | ... | 9·09 |
| „ 1871-72 | ... | 57 | „ „ | ... | 12·33 |

88. *Indore.*—The new line along the Holkar State Railway from Khundwa to Mortukka was completed on 21st April 1873, and arrangements were in progress for the construction of the line from Mortukka to Mhow and Indore.

The span across the Chumbul at Dholepore was carried away by heavy floods on 11th September, when the water rose to 78 feet above lowest level. It is arranged to cross the Chumbul lower down where the high banks approach each other sufficiently near to have the masts on them.

89. *Malabar Coast.*—The construction of a new line from Carwar to Hooblee, the addition of a second wire for 18 miles out of Carwar and a third wire from Hooblee to Dharwar, making an extension of 102 miles of line and 132 of wire, was ordered during this year, and the line Coompta to Mangalore, 118 miles, was dismantled. By this means four cables are cut out of the line, the mileage is reduced by 79, and a considerable saving in supervision and line maintenance is gained.

The construction of the line, Carwar to Dharwar, was commenced on the 5th February 1874.

90. *Nagpore.*—The line Kureli to Saugor, 70 miles, completed.
An office at Saugor opened on 14th April 1873 for military purposes.
A third wire from Hingunghat to Wurdah erected.

91. *Rajputana.*—For many miles in the vicinity of Omerkote what was a dry country when the line was erected in 1867 is now an extensive lagoon; if these lagoons, or as they are locally termed "dhunds," continue to increase,* the line must be shifted to some other position.

92. *Sind.*—A three-wire line from Mooltan to Bhawulpore, commenced at the end of the previous year, was completed and an office opened at Adamwahan.
White-ants have seriously injured the deodar posts on line Dehra Ismail Khan to Bunnoo, notwithstanding the coatings of Forbes' priming.

93. *Oudh and Rohilcund.*—This department, under arrangements with the agent, undertook the technical management of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Telegraph lines and offices in addition to that of its own lines and offices.
The whole was divided into two sub-divisions of 351 and 275 miles respectively, and placed under the supervision of Mr. Luke, a young officer of great tact and intelligence.
The agent, after some months' experience, has expressed himself very well pleased with the arrangement, which has been both cheap and economical.
A branch line to the Lucknow city, 3 miles, was erected.
The Government and railway offices at Moradabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad were connected by wire.
On this railway, needle instruments are used on the local, and Morse instruments with relays on the main line; the former are worked six or seven together in one closed circuit.

94. *Punjab.*—A third wire was erected between Agra and Umbala 282 miles; a second wire Subathoo to Simla, 22 miles, completing the extra wire Agra to Simla.
An extra wire Alligurh to Agra, 66 miles, was put up.
Delhi, was looped into the through local wire, Agra to Umbala, by 13 miles of wire.

95. *State Railways.*—The telegraph erected for the Tirhoot State Railway has been reported upon under "extraordinary operations."
Khirtul to Bandikari, 53 miles, was constructed completing line Delhi to Bandikari.
Shifting line from road and adding two wires for railway Dowsa to Sambhur 74 miles, completing section Agra to Sambhur.
Connecting by wire, offices at Agra, Bhurtpore, and Jeypore.
Construction of line Wurdah to Hingunghat, 43 miles, for the Wurdah State Railway.
Shifting line from road to railway and adding wires for the Holkar State Railway between Kundwah and Mortukka 37 miles.

## EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

96. On the 24th of January, Sir Richard Temple, then special Famine Commissioner, requested that light telegraphic lines to connect Motiharee, Bettiah, Ramnuggur, Seetamaree, Durbungah and Madhobanee, with Bankipore and India generally, might be erected as rapidly as practicable.
The orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to comply with this request were received by me on 29th January, and Major Mallock was instructed the same day to make immediate arrangements for carrying them into effect under his personal supervision. Four working parties were at once organized and set to work to collect carriage and bamboos.
On the 3rd February, Major Mallock having seen his Europe stores despatched left Calcutta for Bankipore. By the 13th the stores sent across the Ganges had arrived at Mozufferpore, and by the 20th of March, only 35 days afterwards, the whole of these lines, 541 miles in length, had been completed and thirteen telegraph offices opened.

* At this time, September 15th, 1874 they are 42 miles across, and for 32 miles the depth of water varies from 7 to 14 feet—almost a sea.

After the 20th of March other short lines were erected, and temporary offices opened as called for by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, at Rungpore, Dinagepore, at Kissengunge in Northern Tirhoot, at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

97. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces also applied for a line from Fyzabad through Bustee to Goruckpore, 80 miles in length. As this line is one that by its position ought to be of considerable value to the province, it has been erected more substantially than the flying lines of Tirhoot and Chumparun.

The supports of the latter, bamboos, may survive the assaults of climate and insects twelve months, but those of the former, bullahs, should, if stout, last at least three years, by which time we shall have ascertained whether it is sufficiently remunerative, or politically useful, to warrant its being made permanent.

98. As the wire and instruments used on these famine lines are uninjured and can be used again elsewhere, the absolute cost of them to Government is merely the price of the bamboos, carriage of stores, cost of labor and travelling allowances of establishment employed, and this is wonderfully small.

The whole cash expenditure of the first was only Rs. 2,645, or less than Rs. 5 per mile; the total working expenses for March Rs. 6,233-4-3, whilst the value of the messages despatched during the same month from those offices was Rs. 10,964.

The cost of the cables which were laid across the Ganges, and which will become part of the permanent line, is not included in the above, nor of the Durbungah Rail Telegraph which is treated separately.

99. The amount of energy expended on these famine lines was necessarily great, but none but the unfortunate horses suffered thereby, and their condition bore testimony at the end of the month of the hard work they had gone through.

On one occasion 31½ miles were completed in 2½ days, and when it is remembered that the Officer in charge had to buy his bamboos in the villages, cart them, lay out the line, and at the same time supervise the holing, poling and wiring parties, it can be well understood that he must have travelled a great many miles in the course of those days.

100. The different offices opened have been given under the head of offices opened during the year.

101. The number of interruptions was wonderfully small, proving how strong a line erected on bamboos can be made, if erected as sheers or better as tripods, instead of being single and upright, as is the usual practice.

102. The Durbungah Railway, 54 miles in length, was opened at the expiration of 57 days from the date of commencing to mark it out.

The works were of necessity of a very temporary character, and there being neither signal posts, time-tables, nor any of the other ordinary safeguards for preventing collision, everything depended on accurate telegraph signalling. This devolved on this department. Here, again, Major Mallock showed his value. He erected the line, arranged an excellent system of block, supervised and worked it himself for some days, and deservedly obtained the warm acknowledgments of the Railway Officers and of the Lieutenant-Governor. On no occasion did the telegraph fail in its duty.

## GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

103. Although the position this department holds in respect to the guaranteed railways continues widely different from what obtains in England between the post office and the English railway, and also from what was contemplated when licenses were granted to them to carry messages for the public under certain conditions, and although we have not succeeded in establishing that unity of interests, that complete unison in working, and that rapid interchange of messages which for years past I have striven to obtain, and which is so much to the interest of all concerned to obtain, still much progress has been made in this direction, more especially in respect to removing the anomaly of having two sets of wires on different posts where one would suffice.

104. The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway was the first to recognize that it was to the mutual advantage of the Government and of the railway that there should be only one system of wires, only one staff of maintenance, and further that, as this department has a large staff for the purpose

and wholly devotes its energies to telegraphy, it could erect and maintain wires and work telegraphs better than they could with a limited establishment without reserves. We have from the first supplied the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway with wires, and technically supervised their telegraph offices, and it is pleasing to find that with all their natural love to be quite independent of the Government, they are well satisfied with the result.

105. On the Bombay and Baroda Railway we had at first but a small section. Lord Mayo had laid down the precept that the Government should not rest satisfied until it possessed and maintained every wire in the country, consequently, when the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway desired to extend their lines from Ahmedabad to Veerungaum, this department erected the telegraph and let to the railway such wires as they required. The railway at first objected; they naturally feared that if so important an adjunct for running their trains was removed from their control, the consequences might be serious, but now that they have experience, they have invited the Government to take over their lines and for the future supply them with wires.

106. The Eastern Bengal Railway desire the same thing, and I have reason to expect that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will also follow suit.

107. I wish that the same success had attended our efforts to obtain a greater speed in the transmission of telegrams over the joint-lines. A few stations have been joined by wire to avoid the loss of time that occurred when messages were interchanged by hand. But more than this is required. On railways the messages of the public have to wait on those on railway business. On the Government lines they take their turn. It is therefore to the advantage of the public that the telegrams should travel as much as possible by the Government and as little as possible by the railway lines, and I believe it to be the advantage of the railways also that they should transfer as soon as possible to the Government lines.

108. When a telegram does not reach its destination until after the arrival of the sender, the inducement to telegraph is nil; yet, this is not an uncommon complaint in respect to telegrams passed over the telegraph wires of a busy railway line. The legitimate work of a railway is the conveyance of goods and passengers and the telegrams connected therewith. These latter retard the public telegrams in proportion as the former increases. Statistics verify this. Railway train traffic has for some years past steadily increased, but its telegraph traffic has fallen off. The whole telegraph revenue of the East Indian Railway is little more than Rs. 57,000. The whole earnings of all the railways from 700 stations is only Rs. 1,74,952, a mere bagatelle compared with the train earnings.

109. I am satisfied that if the railway companies accept rule 9 of the State Railway Telegraph Rules, there will be an impetus given to telegraphy that will quite compensate them for their temporary sacrifice.

## STATE RAILWAYS.

110. The position of this department in regard to the State railways is wholly different. We supply the required number of wires and also technical supervision* of the offices; the telegraph staff is part of the establishment of, and is under the orders of the traffic manager, as it ought to be; the supervising officer examines and reports, but does not interfere beyond bringing to the notice of the railway traffic department any thing that requires attention.

As the State railway telegraph works as auxiliary to the Government Department, the delay in the transmission of telegrams should be a minimum and should be satisfactory to the public.

111. On the Rajputana State Railway Mr. Assistant Superintendent Rutherford, who has proved himself a very excellent officer, erected the lines and supervises, but is not responsible for the discipline of the signallers. The difference and peculiarities of management and supervision have already been alluded to.

* See Annexure III.

## STORE BRANCH.

112. As compared with former years, the total cash expenditure is considerably smaller than usual :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Expended in 1870-71 ... ... ... ... | 4,05,474 |
| „ 1871-72 ... .. ... . | 3,97,150 |
| „ 1872-73 ... ... ... . | 4,11,355 |
| „ 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 2,92,040 |

Of this nearly Rs. 72,000 were expended on branch establishments* and contingencies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and minor places, equivalent to 3 per cent. on the total value of stores received and issued by them, amounting to Rs. 24,35,352.

113. In the Workshops the debits and credits are as follow :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Workshop labor ... ... | 40,265 | By Outturn ... ... | 1,84,283 |
| „ Establishment ... ... | 15,387 | „ Balance on 31st March against unfinished works ... | 19,598 |
| „ General charges ... ... | 2,715 | „ Miscellaneous recoveries ... | 159 |
| „ Balance from last year ... | 13,165 | | |
| „ Materials issued ... ... | 1,16,771 | | |
| TOTAL ... | 1,88,303 | TOTAL ... | 2,04,040 |

This showing a nominal profit of Rs. 15,737.

114. The chief object of the Workshops is to keep the telegraph going. There is an immense amount of petty repairs and miscellaneous job-work, which varies in quantity with circumstances over which we have no control—such as cyclones—and in quality, from cable-making for crossing large Indian rivers and high iron masts for air spans, to odd screws and missing parts required for the repair of some electrical instrument quite out of date.

115. The Workshops are an invaluable and, indeed, a necessary adjunct to the department; they compare favorably as regards their prices with the private firms of Calcutta, but they would do better if they could only be kept supplied with a steady demand for heavy work of a uniform character.

It is the spasmodic and ever varying nature of the demands which keep the rates higher than they otherwise would be. For instance, there was an unexpected and sudden indent to supply famine offices, opened at very short notice, with instruments, batteries, lightning-protectors, seats and tables and other office-fittings, all of which had to be made up, and, at the same time, another urgent indent from the State Railway Department for a hundred instruments. This extraordinary supply was prepared and issued in good time, but only by working extra time, by great exertion, and by employing extra hands, after which a re-action, a dull time, during which work to fairly employ the establishment had to be sought for, and was not found in sufficient quantities.

116. The Departmental Press, which is attached to the Store-yard and under the Superintendent of Stores, turned out Rs. 27,011 worth of printed work,† costing for—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Labor .. ... ... ... | 5,193 |
| Materials . ... ... ... | 19,504 |
| TOTAL ... | 24,697 |

Endeavors are made to check waste of stationery and printed forms. All forms are valued, issues priced, and ledger-accounts kept with each office and finally reviewed in the store superintendent's office.

## CEYLON.

117. Since the Government of India took upon itself the entire charge of the Ceylon telegraphs in 1869, the treasury of India has borne all the expense and

* This sum (Rs. 72,000) covers all expenses for establishment and labor for receiving, taking charge of, marking, packing, and despatching stores, and for accounts connected therewith.

† The estimated rates for printing compare very favorably with other presses.

received all the earnings of that island's lines, just the same as if they constituted an integral portion of the Indian system. For this reason the receipts of Ceylon have been taken in the gross like those of any other division, and no attempt has been made in the accounts since 1869 to 1873 to show its net value.

Had it been to the interest or convenience of India to continue the present contract, no harm would arise from continuing this practice; but as its continuance invites erroneous comparisons between the (telegraph) prosperity of that island, as compared with India, and as these returns are calculated to mislead the respective Governments, I have had the Revenue Statements for Ceylon, for 1873-74, (Annexure IV) made up correctly, and also a Statement prepared showing the estimated loss in working since 1869 (Annexure V).

This is the more necessary, because the Governor of Ceylon has expressed his intention of endeavouring, when in England, to give effect to a vote of the Legislative Council affirming the expediency of resuming the telegraph.

This resolution of the Assembly was based on the facts that the local requirements of Ceylon will naturally meet with more attention from themselves than from the Indian Government; that the submersion of the cables that connect India, *viâ* Madras and Bombay, with Aden, Suez, Singapore, China and Australia, had materially reduced India's interest in the efficiency of the Ceylon telegraphs; and that the receipts slightly exceeded the expenses.

This is all true, except in respect to the net revenue. I am sorry that the Ceylon public should have misunderstood the financial returns, but I agree with them that India has no longer that interest in the Ceylon telegraphs that compensates for the annual loss on working.

118. To obtain an exactly accurate return of the revenue of each office or group of offices, the sum paid on each message must be divided so as to credit the addressed office and all the intermediate offices each with its proper proportion. To carry this out in detail would involve an immense amount of useless labor. A sufficiently close approximation is obtained by ascribing to each office, as its comparative value, the sums it receives for messages sent from it. The total money paid into the Ceylon offices is (1) the revenue derived from the local messages; plus (2) the Ceylon share of all messages sent out, plus (3) what is due to other administrations. The real revenue of that island consists of only the first two, plus its share on all messages received into the island; but as the latter is only one-fourth in respect to Burmah messages, and one-third in respect to Indian messages, it is evident that the real revenue of the Ceylon telegraph must be nearly 25 per cent. less than its actual receipts, and this is what appears to be the case from the returns of the past five years.

Consequently, what appeared at first sight a small profit of three or four thousand rupees, dwindles down on analysis to a loss of twenty-five thousand rupees per annum.

119. Unfortunately, the limited area and revenue of Ceylon also limits the magnitude of her establishments; she cannot afford to maintain a staff of extra men ready to take the place of those who may die, take leave or fall sick, and yet, unless provision of this kind be made, if specially educated, experienced men be not at hand to supply casualties, her telegraph system is liable at any moment to total or partial collapse.

This is a very serious difficulty, but it may be met either by India assenting to continue to work the Ceylon telegraphs on the same terms as in Native States, *viz.*, on a guarantee against loss, or on contract or by lending to that Government one or more qualified superior officers from time to time as required.

CALCUTTA, *November* 1874.

D. G. ROBINSON, COLONEL, *R. E.*,
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

# APPENDIX A.

*Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1873-74, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1872-73.*

| Divisions. | Number of paid messages and Indian share of collections in 1873-74. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland. | | | | Foreign. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | |
| | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | | |
| | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. |
| Arakan ... | 325 | 934 8 | 5,612 | 15,380 1 | ... | ... | 526 | 4,105 2 | 325 | 934 8 | 6,138 | 19,485 3 | 6,463 | 20,419 11 |
| Assam ... | 2,824 | 7,889 10 | 8,996 | 15,159 7 | .. | ... | 61 | 253 11 | 2,824 | 7,889 10 | 9,057 | 15,413 2 | 11,881 | 23,302 12 |
| Bangalore .. | 2,099 | 8,008 8 | 19,778 | 30,545 7 | 14 | 79 13 | 160 | 654 9 | 2,113 | 8,088 5 | 19,938 | 31,200 0 | 22,051 | 39,288 5 |
| Bengal ... | 14,031 | 49,876 7 | 1,19,471 | 2,13,284 15 | 200 | 2,730 2 | 11,027 | 76,908 7 | 14,231 | 52,606 9 | 1,30,498 | 2,90,193 0 | 1,44,729 | 3,42,799 15 |
| Bombay ... | 9,233 | 35,145 8 | 1,19,398 | 1,91,965 15 | 248 | 1,512 2 | 31,819 | 1,94,323 13 | 9,481 | 36,657 10 | 1,51,217 | 3,86,289 12 | 1,60,698 | 4,22,947 6 |
| B. Burma... | 4,571 | 13,802 12 | 40,417 | 92,259 10 | 3 | 6 0 | 4,087 | 23,000 1 | 4,574 | 13,808 12 | 44,504 | 1,15,259 11 | 49,078 | 1,29,068 7 |
| Ceylon ... | 1,048 | 2,006 8 | 37,475 | 75,580 1 | 40 | 447 0 | 2,378 | 17,534 1 | 1,088 | 2,453 8 | 39,853 | 93,114 2 | 40,941 | 95,567 10 |
| Dacca ... | 709 | 2,234 7 | 9,178 | 20,699 12 | ... | ... | 126 | 622 15 | 709 | 2,234 7 | 9,304 | 21,322 11 | 10,013 | 23,557 2 |
| Ganjam ... | 1,180 | 3,447 0 | 34,105 | 62,461 9 | ... | ... | 195 | 876 0 | 1,180 | 3,447 0 | 34,300 | 63,337 9 | 35,480 | 66,784 9 |
| Indore ... | 1,691 | 4,658 5 | 22,146 | 29,378 3 | .. | ... | 36 | 149 14 | 1,691 | 4,658 5 | 22,182 | 29,528 1 | 23,873 | 34,186 6 |
| Madras ... | 3,039 | 9,138 0 | 48,089 | 83,873 11 | 16 | 118 0 | 20,273 | 1,21,298 3 | 3,055 | 9,256 0 | 68,362 | 2,05,171 14 | 71,417 | 2,14,427 14 |
| Malabar .. | 1,040 | 2,840 0 | 42,538 | 67,352 2 | 1 | 4 4 | 433 | 1,955 5 | 1,041 | 2,844 4 | 42,971 | 69,307 7 | 44,012 | 72,151 11 |
| Nagpur ... | 1,869 | 5,680 0 | 14,216 | 21,836 7 | 1 | 2 6 | 33 | 149 6 | 1,870 | 5,682 6 | 14,249 | 21,985 13 | 16,119 | 27,668 3 |
| Punjab ... | 16,333 | 50,475 13 | 42,239 | 56,986 11 | 230 | 2,036 12 | 395 | 1,748 4 | 16,563 | 52,512 9 | 42,634 | 58,734 15 | 59,197 | 1,11,247 8 |
| Rajputâna | 1,747 | 5,697 8 | 10,078 | 14,708 13 | 4 | 19 13 | 22 | 82 0 | 1,751 | 5,717 5 | 10,100 | 14,790 13 | 11,851 | 20,508 2 |
| Sindh ... | 3,600 | 11,258 4 | 18,507 | 26,737 5 | 446 | 4,294 13 | 15,112 | 97,215 3 | 4,046 | 15,553 1 | 33,619 | 1,23,952 8 | 37,665 | 1,39,505 9 |
| Total ... | 65,339 | 2,13,093 2 | 5,92,243 | 10,18,210 1 | 1,203 | 11,251 1 | 86,685 | 5,40,876 14 | 66,542 | 2,24,344 3 | 6,78,928 | 15,59,086 15 | 7,45,468 | 17,83,431 2 |
| News-free Messages ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,777 | 98,157 4 |
| Value of Free Copies of Reuter's Messages to 'Govt. and Press' ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 40,325 0 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,51,245 | 19,21,913 6 |

| Divisions. | Number of paid messages and Indian share of collections in 1872-73. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland. | | | | Foreign. | | | | Total. | | | | Grand Total. | |
| | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | | |
| | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. |
| Arakan ... | 356 | 1,178 0 | 5,057 | 15,082 11 | ... | ... | 341 | 2,618 14 | 356 | 1,178 0 | 5,398 | 17,701 9 | 5,754 | 18,879 9 |
| Assam ... | 2,672 | 9,586 12 | 7,305 | 13,188 5 | 1 | 11 14 | 40 | 197 5 | 2,673 | 9,598 10 | 7,345 | 13,385 10 | 10,018 | 22,984 4 |
| Bangalore .. | 2,131 | 7,268 4 | 19,397 | 30,962 9 | 18 | 127 14 | 129 | 701 2 | 2,149 | 7,396 2 | 19,526 | 31,663 11 | 21,675 | 39,059 13 |
| Bengal ... | 7,756 | 25,837 1 | 1,03,630 | 2,08,034 2 | 241 | 2,512 3 | 10,025 | 70,344 0 | 7,997 | 28,349 4 | 1,13,655 | 2,78,378 2 | 1,21,652 | 3,06,727 6 |
| Bombay ... | 8,829 | 34,004 11 | 1,17,805 | 2,10,988 8 | 211 | 1,682 5 | 32,667 | 2,14,376 12 | 9,040 | 35,687 0 | 1,50,472 | 4,25,365 4 | 1,59,512 | 4,61,052 4 |
| B. Burma... | 3,285 | 10,376 10 | 30,105 | 70,169 0 | ... | ... | 1,895 | 15,528 3 | 3,285 | 10,376 10 | 32,000 | 85,697 3 | 35,285 | 96,073 13 |
| Ceylon ... | 998 | 1,892 0 | 29,651 | 62,806 0 | 43 | 434 10 | 2,312 | 19,963 0 | 1,041 | 2,326 1 | 31,963 | 82,769 0 | 33,004 | 85,095 10 |
| Dacca ... | 661 | 1,910 15 | 8,474 | 20,384 3 | ... | ... | 110 | 534 14 | 661 | 1,910 15 | 8,584 | 20,919 1 | 9,245 | 22,830 0 |
| Ganjam ... | 1,329 | 4,722 12 | 28,501 | 53,067 15 | ... | ... | 237 | 1,244 0 | 1,329 | 4,722 12 | 28,738 | 54,311 15 | 30,067 | 59,034 11 |
| Indore ... | 1,744 | 5,491 4 | 28,687 | 40,282 4 | 1 | 13 0 | 48 | 233 0 | 1,745 | 5,504 4 | 28,735 | 40,515 4 | 30,480 | 46,019 8 |
| Madras ... | 3,562 | 11,135 2 | 44,156 | 80,452 13 | 57 | 543 8 | 19,419 | 1,13,264 4 | 3,619 | 11,678 10 | 63,575 | 1,93,717 1 | 67,194 | 2,05,395 11 |
| Malabar .. | 1,080 | 3,143 8 | 40,767 | 67,726 2 | 2 | 8 9 | 329 | 1,601 10 | 1,082 | 3,152 1 | 41,096 | 69,327 12 | 42,178 | 72,479 13 |
| Nagpur ... | 1,522 | 4,859 12 | 16,324 | 21,334 12 | 1 | 10 8 | 39 | 159 2 | 1,523 | 4,870 4 | 16,363 | 21,493 14 | 17,886 | 26,364 2 |
| Punjab ... | 16,826 | 52,299 11 | 41,170 | 58,790 3 | 171 | 2,056 7 | 342 | 1,761 14 | 16,997 | 54,356 2 | 41,512 | 60,552 1 | 58,509 | 1,14,908 3 |
| Rajputâna | 1,288 | 4,463 0 | 9,644 | 15,587 6 | ... | ... | 20 | 95 11 | 1,288 | 4,463 0 | 9,664 | 15,683 1 | 10,952 | 20,146 1 |
| Sindh ... | 3,409 | 13,043 12 | 18,173 | 27,293 2 | 465 | 4,795 11 | 8,930 | 61,295 2 | 3,874 | 17,839 7 | 27,103 | 88,588 4 | 30,977 | 1,06,427 11 |
| Total ... | 57,448 | 1,91,213 2 | 5,48,816 | 9,96,149 15 | 1,211 | 12,196 9 | 76,883 | 5,03,918 13 | 58,659 | 2,03,409 11 | 6,25,729 | 15,00,068 12 | 6,84,388 | 17,03,478 7 |
| News-free Messages ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,008 | 65,236 4 |
| Value of Free Copies of Reuter's Messages to 'Govt. and Press' ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45,951 8 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,89,396 | 18,14,660 |

| Total Paid Messages. | No. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Inland ... | 6,57,582 | 12,31,303 3 |
| Foreign ... | 87,886 | 5,52,127 15 |

This Return includes 66 messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa, and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

| Total Paid Messages. | No. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Inland ... | 6,06,294 | 11,87,363 1 |
| Foreign ... | 78,094 | 5,16,115 6 |

# APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

*Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages, &c.*—continued.

| DIVISIONS. | INCREASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DECREASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INLAND. | | | | FOREIGN. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | INLAND. | | | | FOREIGN. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | |
| | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | | | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | State. | | Private. | | | |
| | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. | No. | Value. Rs. A. |
| Arakan ... ... | ... | ... | 555 | 297 6 | ... | ... | 185 | 1,486 4 | ... | ... | 740 | 1,783 10 | 740 | 1,783 10 | 31 | 243 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 243 8 | ... | ... | 31 | 243 8 |
| Assam ... ... | 152 | ... | 1,691 | 1,971 2 | ... | ... | 21 | 56 6 | 152 | ... | 1,712 | 2,027 8 | 1,864 | 2,027 8 | ... | 1,697 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,709 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,709 0 |
| Bangalore ... ... | ... | 740 4 | 381 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 740 4 | 412 | ... | 412 | 740 4 | 32 | ... | ... | 417 2 | 4 | 48 1 | ... | 46 9 | 36 | 48 1 | ... | 463 11 | 36 | 511 12 |
| Bengal ... ... | 6,275 | 24,039 6 | 15,841 | 5,250 13 | ... | 217 15 | 1,002 | 6,564 7 | 6,275 | 24,257 5 | 16,843 | 11,815 4 | 23,118 | 36,072 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... | 404 | 1,140 13 | 1,593 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 441 | 1,140 13 | 1,593 | ... | 2,034 | 1,140 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19,022 9 | ... | 170 3 | 848 | 20,052 15 | ... | 170 3 | 848 | 39,075 8 | 848 | 39,245 11 |
| British Burmah ... | 1,286 | 3,426 2 | 10,312 | 22,090 10 | 3 | 6 0 | 2,192 | 7,471 14 | 1,289 | 3,432 2 | 12,504 | 29,562 8 | 13,793 | 32,994 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ceylon ... ... | 50 | 114 8 | 7,824 | 12,774 1 | ... | 12 6 | 66 | ... | 50 | 126 14 | 7,890 | 12,774 1 | 7,940 | 12,900 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2,428 15 | 3 | ... | ... | 2,428 15 | 3 | 2,428 15 |
| Dacca ... ... | 48 | 323 8 | 704 | 315 9 | ... | ... | 16 | 88 1 | 48 | 323 8 | 720 | 403 10 | 768 | 727 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganjam ... ... | ... | ... | 5,604 | 9,393 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,604 | 9,393 10 | 5,604 | 9,393 10 | 149 | 1,275 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 368 0 | 149 | 1,275 12 | 42 | 368 0 | 191 | 1,643 12 |
| Indore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 832 15 | 6,541 | 10,904 1 | 1 | 13 0 | 12 | 83 2 | 54 | 845 15 | 6,553 | 10,987 3 | 6,607 | 11,833 2 |
| Madras ... ... | ... | ... | 3,933 | 3,420 14 | ... | ... | 854 | 8,033 15 | ... | ... | 4,787 | 11,454 13 | 4,787 | 11,454 13 | 523 | 1,997 2 | ... | ... | 41 | 425 8 | ... | ... | 564 | 2,422 10 | ... | ... | 564 | 2,422 10 |
| Malabar ... ... | ... | ... | 1,771 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | 353 11 | ... | ... | 1,875 | 353 11 | 1,875 | 353 11 | 40 | 303 8 | ... | 374 0 | 1 | 4 5 | ... | ... | 41 | 307 13 | ... | 374 0 | 41 | 681 13 |
| Nagpur ... ... | 347 | 820 4 | ... | 501 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 347 | 820 4 | ... | 501 11 | 347 | 1,321 15 | ... | ... | 2,108 | ... | ... | 8 2 | 6 | 9 12 | ... | 8 2 | 2,114 | 9 12 | 2,114 | 17 14 |
| Punjab ... ... | ... | ... | 1,069 | ... | 59 | ... | 53 | ... | 59 | ... | 1,122 | ... | 1,181 | ... | 493 | 1,823 14 | ... | 1,803 8 | ... | 19 11 | ... | 13 10 | 493 | 1,843 9 | ... | 1,817 2 | 493 | 3,660 11 |
| Rajputana ... | 459 | 1,234 8 | 434 | ... | 4 | 19 13 | 2 | ... | 463 | 1,254 5 | 436 | ... | 899 | 1,254 5 | ... | ... | ... | 878 9 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | 892 4 | ... | 892 4 |
| Sindh ... ... | 191 | ... | 334 | ... | ... | ... | 6,182 | 35,920 1 | 191 | ... | 6,516 | 35,920 1 | 6,707 | 35,920 1 | ... | 1,785 8 | ... | 555 13 | 19 | 500 14 | ... | ... | 19 | 2,286 6 | ... | 555 13 | 19 | 2,842 3 |
| TOTAL ... | 9,212 | 31,839 5 | 52,046 | 56,015 12 | 103 | 256 2 | 10,708 | 59,974 11 | 9,315 | 32,095 7 | 62,754 | 1,15,990 7 | 72,069 | 1,48,085 14 | 1,321 | 9,959 5 | 8,649 | 33,955 10 | 111 | 1,201 10 | 908 | 23,016 10 | 1,432 | 11,160 15 | 9,557 | 56,972 4 | 10,989 | 68,133 3 |
| NET INCREASE & DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1872-73. | 7,891 | 21,880 0 | 43,397 | 22,060 2 | ... | ... | 9,800 | 36,958 1 | 7,883 | 20,934 8 | 53,197 | 59,018 3 | 61,080 | 79,952 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 945 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.
Under-charges recovered during the year, Rs. 915-14, included in the collections of the offices from which recovery has been made.
The value of concessions in favor of Press messages during the year was Rs. 44,188-12, credit has not been taken for this amount.

# APPENDIX E.

*Synopsis of Complaints,* 1873-74, *including applications for refund of overcharges.*

| | Non-delivery. | | Delay. | | Error. | | Overcharge. | | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | | GRAND TOTAL. | Number of Paid Messages. | | | Percentage. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | F | I | F | I | F | I | F | I | F | I | F | | I | F | Total. | I | F | Total. | |
| Number received ... | 97<br>**101** | 46<br>**48** | 36<br>**38** | 3<br>**16** | 32<br>**36** | 69<br>**67** | 19<br>**20** | 54<br>**4** | 34<br>**22** | 12<br>**13** | 224<br>**217** | 184<br>**148** | 408<br>**305** | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | ·034<br>**·035** | ·209<br>**·189** | ·054<br>**·053** | |
| Admitted ... ... | 37<br>**28** | 6<br>**6** | 20<br>**25** | 1<br>**4** | 13<br>**21** | 3<br>**6** | 14<br>**13** | 33<br>**2** | 21<br>**13** | ...<br>**4** | 105<br>**100** | 43<br>**22** | 148<br>**122** | 6,57,582<br>**6,06,294** | 87,886<br>**78,094** | 7,45,468<br>**6,84,388** | ·016<br>**·016** | ·049<br>**·028** | ·020<br>**·018** | |
| Rejected. Groundless ... | 60<br>**72** | 40<br>**41** | 16<br>**13** | 2<br>**12** | 15<br>**9** | 53<br>**52** | 5<br>**5** | 21<br>**1** | 13<br>**8** | 12<br>**8** | 109<br>**107** | 128<br>**114** | 237<br>**221** | | | | ·017<br>**·018** | ·145<br>**·146** | ·031<br>**·032** | |
| Rejected. On technical grounds | ...<br>**1** | ...<br>**1** | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | 10<br>**6** | 13<br>**9** | ...<br>**2** | ...<br>**1** | ...<br>**1** | ...<br>**1** | 10<br>**10** | 13<br>**12** | 23<br>**22** | | | | ·001<br>**·001** | ·015<br>**·015** | ·003<br>**·003** | |
| TOTAL ... | 97<br>**101** | 46<br>**48** | 36<br>**38** | 3<br>**16** | 38<br>**36** | 69<br>**67** | 19<br>**20** | 54<br>**4** | 34<br>**22** | 12<br>**13** | 224<br>**217** | 184<br>**148** | 408<br>**365** | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | ...<br>... | ·034<br>**·035** | ·209<br>**·189** | ·054<br>**·053** | |

For facility of comparison the figures for 1872-73 are given (in antique) underneath those for 1873-74.

# APPENDIX G.

*Statement showing the Times occupied in the transmission of Messages between the under-mentioned Stations for each Month of the Official Year* 1873-74.

| Line. | April 1873. | May. | June. | July | August. | Sept. | October. | Novr. | Decr. | January 1874. | Feby. | March. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M | H. M | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| **Calcutta to Kurrachee—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 5 1 | 3 25 | 8 22 | 6 41 | 39 55 | 4 30 | 4 35 | 5 37 | 5 10 | 14 9 | 12 35 | 7 5 | 9 45 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 7 | 0 5 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 18 | 1 3 | 1 15 | 1 6 | 2 21 | 0 55 | 1 10 | 1 17 | 1 27 | 2 35 | 2 11 | 1 57 | 1 32 |
| **Kurrachee to Calcutta—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 4 25 | 6 3 | 6 55 | 12 10 | 17 33 | 4 34 | 3 46 | 8 31 | 7 15 | 10 47 | 10 10 | 5 25 | 8 7 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 4 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 0 51 | 1 5 | 1 11 | 1 28 | 2 38 | 1 0 | 0 52 | 1 5 | 1 4 | 1 40 | 1 39 | 1 9 | 1 18 |
| **Calcutta to Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 6 45 | 12 12 | 8 46 | 11 9 | 6 30 | 8 59 | 6 40 | 8 46 | 7 52 | 10 2 | 11 54 | 9 17 | 9 4 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 22 | 1 47 | 2 26 | 1 45 | 1 25 | 1 41 | 1 11 | 1 56 | 2 1 | 2 56 | 2 41 | 2 3 | 1 56 |
| **Bombay to Calcutta—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 6 18 | 11 4 | 10 28 | 4 58 | 5 36 | 6 45 | 3 45 | 7 37 | 11 50 | 9 5 | 12 50 | 10 39 | 8 24 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 18 | 1 32 | 2 1 | 1 35 | 1 28 | 1 23 | 0 49 | 1 39 | 1 41 | 2 1 | 2 20 | 1 23 | 1 35 |
| **Calcutta to Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 5 20 | 6 49 | 7 59 | 7 57 | 5 43 | 9 50 | 5 48 | 5 45 | 6 39 | 9 2 | 8 26 | 10 53 | 7 30 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 15 | 1 36 | 1 52 | 1 14 | 1 22 | 1 21 | 1 7 | 1 19 | 1 29 | 2 4 | 2 2 | 1 36 | 1 31 |
| **Madras to Calcutta—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 5 5 | 6 50 | 12 10 | 10 4 | 6 24 | 11 48 | 4 35 | 5 37 | 5 12 | 10 42 | 7 45 | 7 37 | 7 49 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 6 | 1 35 | 1 37 | 1 13 | 1 34 | 1 31 | 0 59 | 1 19 | 1 2 | 1 48 | 2 15 | 1 26 | 1 27 |
| **Bombay to Kurrachee—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 6 30 | 8 6 | 3 12 | 7 40 | 29 53 | 5 0 | 3 37 | 6 54 | 5 10 | 9 21 | 4 41 | 5 5 | 7 55 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 2 | 1 12 | 0 39 | 0 50 | 1 11 | 0 35 | 0 42 | 0 57 | 1 12 | 1 53 | 0 59 | 1 7 | 1 1 |
| **Kurrachee to Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 4 20 | 4 41 | 5 6 | 7 3 | 23 32 | 3 4 | 2 39 | 5 29 | 5 55 | 8 48 | 3 43 | 8 2 | 6 52 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 0 55 | 0 56 | 0 38 | 0 40 | 1 14 | 0 29 | 0 17 | 0 38 | 0 54 | 1 40 | 1 3 | 1 7 | 0 52 |
| **Bombay to Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 5 0 | 14 39 | 4 42 | 3 36 | 4 50 | 6 48 | 5 14 | 3 51 | 3 0 | 4 15 | 3 1 | 3 26 | 5 11 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 5 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 1 9 | 1 36 | 0 59 | 0 54 | 0 56 | 0 58 | 0 56 | 1 2 | 0 39 | 0 58 | 0 46 | 0 48 | 0 58 |
| **Madras to Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 4 4 | 11 40 | 7 0 | 4 25 | 5 25 | 4 49 | 3 8 | 1 58 | 1 56 | 4 58 | 2 24 | 2 19 | 4 30 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Average ... ... ... | 0 37 | 0 39 | 0 50 | 0 38 | 0 36 | 0 45 | 0 30 | 0 13 | 0 25 | 0 36 | 0 32 | 0 29 | 0 34 |
| **Galle to Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum ... ... ... | 18 46 | 24 50 | 17 39 | 14 5 | 48 34 | 18 36 | 14 47 | 18 0 | 12 26 | 10 50 | 17 46 | 10 11 | 18 52 |
| Minimum ... ... ... | 0 7 | 0 1 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 11 | 0 7 | 0 5 | 0 2 | 0 8 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| Average ... ... ... | 2 15 | 3 29 | 2 19 | 2 2 | 3 10 | 2 46 | 2 26 | 4 2 | 2 32 | 2 58 | 2 50 | 2 15 | 2 45 |

# APPENDIX M.

*Statement of Interruptions.*

(Excluding Ceylon.)

| Year. | Total number of miles of wire. | Total number of interruptions. | Aggregate duration. | Average duration. | Interruption per every 100 miles of wire. | Percentage of increase in length of wire as compared with 1868-69. | Percentage of decrease in number of interruptions as compared with 1868-69. | Percentage of decrease in aggregate duration of interruptions as compared with 1868-69. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hours. | Hours. | | | | | |
| 1868-69 ... | 20,597 | 1,533 | 36,689 | 23·9 | 7·4 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | The number of interruptions are calculated as follows:— Contact two wires equivalent to interruption on one wire; imperfect communication on one wire equivalent to half interruption on one wire. |
| 1869-70 ... | 21,378 | 1,480 | 35,430 | 23·9 | 6·8 | 3·78 | 3·47 | 3·43 | |
| 1870-71 ... | 22,834 | 1,340 | 31,377 | 23·4 | 5·8 | 10·86 | 12·58 | 14·49 | |
| 1871-72 ... | 28,863 | 1,220 | 28,548 | 23·4 | 4·2 | 40·28 | 20·42 | 22·17 | |
| 1872-73 ... | 30,681 | 1,130 | 26,345 | 23·3 | 3·6 | 48·95 | 26·29 | 28·19 | |
| 1873-74 ... | 32,148 | 918 | 20,196 | 22·0 | 2·8 | 56·08 | 40·12 | 44·95 | |

# APPENDIX Q.

*Analysis of Foreign Traffic for the first six months of the year 1873-74, shewing the countries of origin and destination of the messages.*

## INDIAN.

| | | West. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | East. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | America. | | Great Britain. | | Continent of Europe. | | Turkey in Asia. | | Persia. | | Gulf Stations. | | Egypt, Aden (c) | | Total. | | | Native Burma. | | Straits. | | China and Japan. | | Java and Sumatra. | | Australia. | | Total. | | Grand Total. | | | | West of Chittagong. | | East of Chittagong. | | Ceylon. | | Total. | |
| Sent | Number | 163 | ... | 8,001 | ... | 1,374 | .. | 47 | .. | 28 | ... | 387 | ... | 257 | ... | 10,257 | .. | Percentage | 201 | ... | 821 | ... | 477 | ... | 112 | ... | 279 | ... | 1,890 | ... | 12,147 | ... | Fr m | 9,904 | ... | 1,228 | | 1,015 | ... | 12,147 | .. |
| | Percentage of messages to west | .. | 1·59 | ... | 78·00 | ... | 13·40 | ... | ·46 | ... | ·27 | ... | 3·77 | ... | 2·51 | ... | 100 | of number to east. | ... | 10·63 | ... | 43·44 | .. | 25·24 | ... | 5·93 | ... | 14·76 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of total number | ... | 1·34 | ... | 65·87 | ... | 11·31 | .. | ·39 | ... | ·23 | | 3·19 | ... | 2·11 | .. | 84·48 | | .. | 1·65 | ... | 6·76 | ... | 3·93 | ... | ·92 | ... | 2·30 | .. | 15·56 | .. | 100 | of which | ... | 81·54 | ... | 10·11 | . | 8·35 | . | 100 |
| Received | Number | 193 | ... | 6,531 | ... | 1,251 | ... | 67 | ... | 48 | . | 698 | ... | 393 | .. | 9,181 | .. | Percentage | 121 | .. | 805 | .. | 775 | ... | 120 | ... | 94 | ... | 1,915 | ... | 11,096 | ... | To | 9,379 | ... | 878 | ... | 839 | ... | 11,096 | .. |
| | Percentage of messages to west | ... | 2·10 | ... | 71·14 | ... | 13·63 | ... | ·73 | | ·52 | . | 7·60 | ... | 4·28 | ... | 100 | of number to east. | . | 6·32 | . | 42·03 | . | 40·47 | ... | 6·27 | ... | 4·91 | ... | 100 | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of total number | .. | 1·74 | ... | 58·86 | | 11·27 | | ·60 | | ·43 | | 6·29 | ... | 3·54 | ... | 82·73 | | . | 1·09 | ... | 7·26 | ... | 6·99 | .. | 1·08 | ... | ·85 | ... | 17·27 | . | 100 | | . | 34·53 | ... | 7·91 | ... | 7·56 | ... | 100 |

## TRANSIT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | Number | 688 | ... | 4,440 | . | 1,814 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 116 | ... | 7,072 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage | ... | 9·73 | ... | 62·78 | ... | 25·65 | ... | ·06 | ... | ... | ... | ·14 | ... | 1·64 | ... | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To | Number | 532 | ... | 4,999 | ... | 2,019 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 54 | ... | 7,614 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage | ... | 6·99 | ... | 65·65 | ... | 26·52 | ... | ·05 | ... | ... | ... | ·08 | ... | ·71 | ... | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of which | To | Number | ... | 1,415 | ... | 2,824 | ... | 1,315 | ... | 1,518 | ... | 7,072 | ... | From west to east. |
| | | Percentage | ... | ... | 20·01 | ... | 39·93 | ... | 18·59 | ... | 21·47 | ... | 100 | |
| | From | Number | ... | 1,528 | ... | 3,031 | ... | 1,330 | ... | 1,725 | ... | 7,614 | ... | From east to west. |
| | | Percentage | ... | ... | 20·07 | ... | 39·81 | ... | 17·46 | ... | 22·66 | ... | 100 | |

# ANNEXURE I.

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1873-74.

### PART I.

### RECEIPTS.

| | Rs. | Actual. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE—** | | |
| Sale of telegraph stamps ... ... ... | 29,00,789 | |
| Deduct payments to other Telegraph Administrations... ... .. | 11,76,782 | |
| „ Refunds to senders of messages ... ... ... | 179 | |
| | 11,76,961 | 17,23,828 |
| Cash received for transmission of messages under exceptional circumstances ... .. | | 18,467 |
| Cash received from other Telegraph Administrations.... ... ... .. | | 4,821 |
| Fees on bearing and forwarded messages, including those on Hooghly River line .. | | 20,519 |
| Service taxee calls not repayable ... ... ... ... | | 641 |
| Revenue in postage stamps .. ... ... ... ... | | 993 |
| Undercharges recovered .. ... .. ... ... ... | | 1,889 |
| TOTAL FOR MESSAGES ... ... .. | | 17,71,158 |
| Sale of books, forms, and maps ... ... ... ... . | | 4,118 |
| Sale of Telegraph Gazette ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 13,217 |
| Guarantees by Native States and other authorities ... ... ... ... | | 11,702 |
| Rent from railways ... ... ... ... .. | | 60,206 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... .. | | 6,252 |
| TOTAL REVENUE ... ... . | | 18,66,653 |

### PART II.

### OUTLAY.

| | Outlay. Rs. |
|---|---|
| **CAPITAL—** | |
| Works—In Telegraph Department ... ... ... ... ... | 3,16,438 |
| In Public Works Department ... ... ... ... ... | 4,07,120 |
| Establishment and Plant ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,84,100 |
| Increase in balance of stores ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,11,133 |
| TOTAL ... ... ... | 10,18,791 |
| Deduct portion not chargeable against departmental grants :— | |
| Public Works expenditure as above ... ... ... ... | 4,07,120 |
| Expenditure in England... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,00,876 |
| Expenditure of other departments ... ... ... ... ... | 41,178 |
| TOTAL DEDUCTED ... ... ... | 8,49,174 |
| NET TOTAL CAPITAL... ... ... | 1,69,617 |
| **REVENUE—** *Line Maintenance.* | |
| Repairs in Telegraph Department ... ... ... ... ... | 1,72,405 |
| „ in Public Works Department ... ... ... ... .. | 24,178 |
| Establishment and Plant ... ... ... ... ... .. | 4,91,704 |
| TOTAL LINE MAINTENANCE ... ... ... | 6,88,287 |
| Deduct—Repairs in Public Works Department not chargeable against departmental grants | 24,178 |
| NET TOTAL LINE MAINTENANCE ... ... | 6,64,109 |
| *Signalling.* | |
| Establishment and Plant ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,93,138 |
| Profit and Loss ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | 2,620 |
| TOTAL SIGNALLING ... ... ... | 17,95,758 |
| TOTAL REVENUE ... ... ... | 24,59,867 |
| Total Capital and Revenue (as detailed on next page) ... | 26,29,484 |

*Abstract of Total Expenditure.*

| | TOTAL CHARGES OF THE YEAR. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. In India. | | | In England. | Public Works Department. | Other Departments. | TOTAL. |
| | Cash. | Stores from stock. | Total. | | | | |
| Works ... ... | 74,127 | 2,42,311 | 3,16,438 | ... | 4,07,120 | ... | 7,23,558 |
| Repairs ... ... | 92,959 | 79,446 | 1,72,405 | ... | 24,178 | ... | 1,96,583 |
| Establishment and Plant ... | 23,43,404 | 1,25,538 | 24,68,942 | ... | ... | ... | 24,68,942 |
| Stores (increase in balance) ... | 2,84,529 | 6,15,450 | 3,30,921 | Stock increased. 4,00,876 | ... | Stock increased. 41,178 | 1,11,133 |
| Profit and Loss ... | 2,620 | .:. | 2,620 | ... | . | ... | 2,620 |
| TOTAL ... | 27,97,639 | 1,68,155 | 26,29,484 | 4,00,876 | 4,31,298 | 41,178 | 35,02,836 |

# ANNEXURE II.

## DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

No attempt is made in this note to do more than explain the simple principle by which the antagonism of signals coming from opposite directions is overcome by the artifice of splitting the electric currents and thus making them indicate the required signals at the proper receiving instruments.

Telegraph signals do not travel like trains on a railway or balls from a gun. They are merely exponents to the distant station of the fact of the wire being charged with, or discharged of, electricity by the signalling station.

When one pole of a galvanic battery (the other pole being connected with the earth) is attached to an insulated wire, the other end of that wire being also to earth, the whole wire becomes instantaneously charged with electricity in somewhat the same manner as heat flows into a poker when one end is put into the fire. The instant the battery is disconnected, the wire discharges itself through the other end into the earth. Telegraph signals are produced by a series of charges and discharges of a wire connecting two stations, and exhibited by means of some kind of indicator connected therewith with the earth.

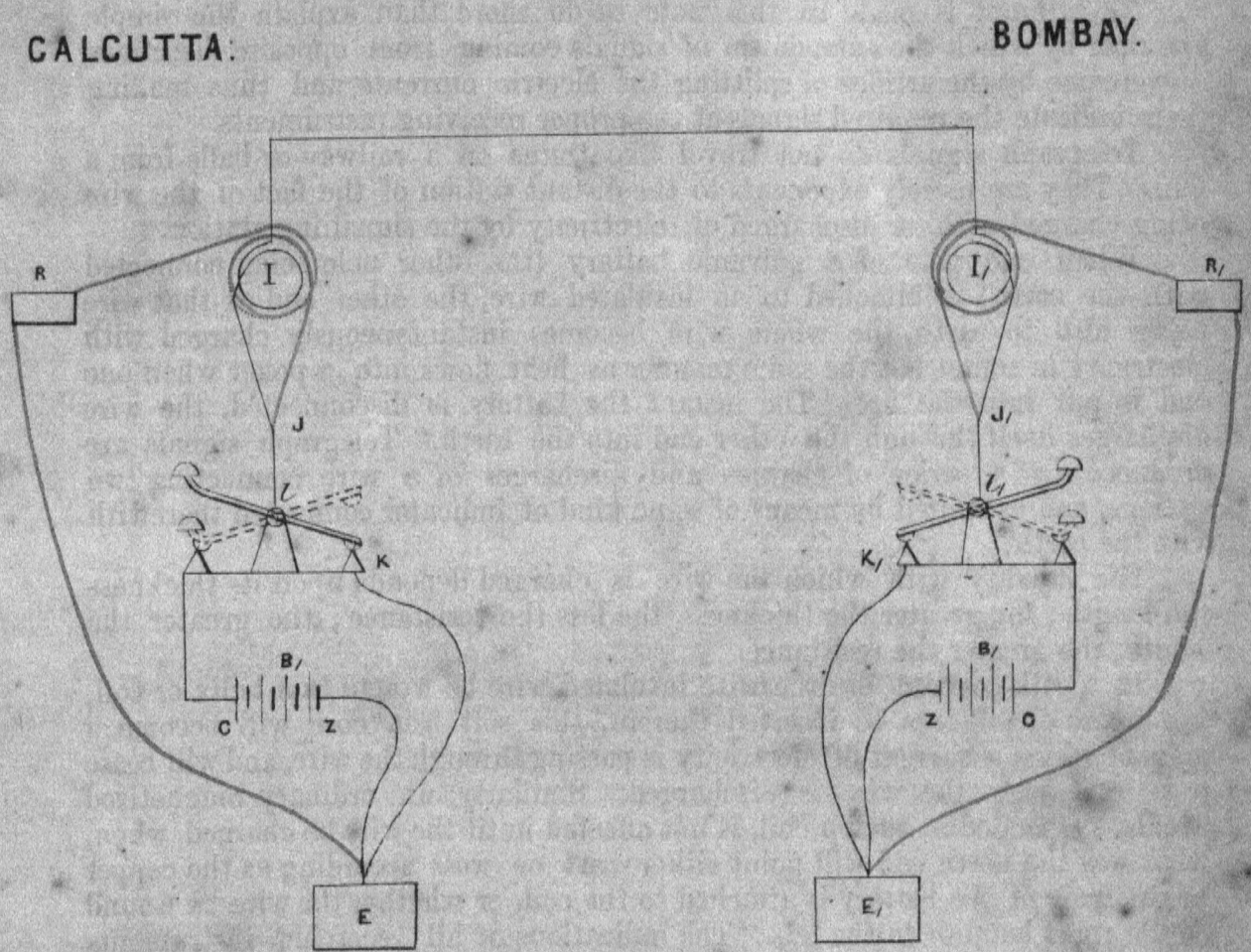
The rapidity with which the wire is charged depends upon its thickness and length; the greater the thickness, the less the resistance; the greater the length, the greater the resistance.

If a silk-covered or otherwise insulated wire be wound in a helix or coil, and a core of soft iron be inserted therein, this soft iron core will become a magnet whilst a current of electricity is passing through the wire, and will cease to be one when the wire is discharged. Similarly, an ordinary magnetized needle, suspended in such a coil, is not affected until the wire be charged, when, what was the north end will point either east or west according as the copper or zinc pole of the battery is attached to the coil, or whether the wire be wound to the right hand or to the left. The indications of all receiving instruments are due to one or the other of these phenomena.

If two precisely similar wires be wound as helices round the same axis, one coiled to the right and the other to the left, and both charged from the same pole of the same battery, no effect will be produced either on a soft iron core or a magnetized needle, the currents moving in opposite directions will neutralize each other.

If two or three wires of equal length and thickness, and having their further ends connected with the earth, are attached to a pole of a battery (the other pole of the battery being to earth), either directly or by a connecting wire, they will be equally charged because their resistances are equal. But should the wires be of unequal resistance, either from difference in length, or thickness or both, the quantity of electricity that will enter each will be in inverse proportion to their resistances; consequently, if it be required to simultaneously send signals of equal strength to two or more places not equi-distant, thinner wire or extra artificial resistance of some other kind must be added to the less resisting wires so as to make them all equal (obtain balance).

Split currents (electricity flowing from one source into more than one wire) are used to send simultaneously the same telegrams to two or more tolerably equally distant stations or to save offices. For example:—During the expedition against the Hussunzaies of Hazara, to save the expense of a junction office at Hussan Abdal—Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, and Abbottabad being not very unequally distant from Hussun Abdal, the current was allowed to split there, and every telegram sent from Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, or Abbottabad, was received at the other two stations, unless one of them


CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY.
R
I
J
l
K
B/
C
Z
E
I/
R/
J/
l/
K/
B/
Z
C
E/

disconnected from earth—when the theoretically infinite resistance thereby introduced into that branch practically sent the whole signals to the other station, the same device is used for transmitting the telegrams of the Press association over England. These telegrams are simultaneously transmitted to several places over carefully balanced lines by a Wheatstone's automatic instrument at the rate of 80 words per minute.

It is also by splitting the current at starting, and making each half circulate round the home instrument in opposite directions, thereby neutralizing their effects on that instrument, that duplex telegraphy is effected.

Let K $K_{,}$, (in accompanying sketch) be the two signalling keys at two stations, say Calcutta and Bombay. B $B_{,}$, the two batteries, the copper poles of each of which are connected with their respective signalling keys and the zinc poles with their earth plates; I $I_{,}$, the receiving instruments; E $E_{,}$, the earth plates. Suppose each end of the line wire (shown in black) which connects the keys of the two stations to be wound as helices in the same direction round the axes of the indicators I $I_{,}$, if the handle of the key K is pressed down so as to establish contact with the battery, the wire will become charged with electricity which will affect both I and $I_{,}$. But if another wire (marked red) is attached to the line wire between the indicators and the keys, at J and $J_{,}$ and wound round the former to the same extent as the line wire, but in the opposite direction; and attached to the earth through a resistance R equal to the line between I and $I_{,}$ on the key K being pressed down the current will split at J, into two equal parts, which will neutralize each other, (the resistance of the red being equal to the resistance of the black wire,) and the instrument I will not, but the other instrument $I_{,}$ will, be affected.

The instant the key is released the wire discharges itself by its connections with the earth, and the instruments are in their normal state again.

Similar, when $K_{,}$ is pressed down (K being undisturbed), the fact of the wire being charged by Bombay is indicated to Calcutta by the instrument I being disturbed, and the release of $K_{,}$ by I returning to its normal state.

But suppose Calcutta and Bombay both desire to communicate* with each other at the same time, and that both press together or nearly together, what happens? The two currents both from the copper poles of two batteries of equal force will flow into the black line from opposite directions, and will therefore neutralize each other.

There will, therefore, be no charge in the black wire, but each of the red wires will be charged, and as there is no black current acting in the opposite directions, each instrument, I $I_{,}$ will be affected by the red wires, that is to say, each receiving instrument, although unaffected by the far battery, in fact solely affected by its own, really indicates the fact of the opposite key being pressed down.

I shows that $K_{,}$ is pressed down

$I_{,}$ ,, ,, K ,, ,,

but immediately one is released, the affection comes from the far end of the wire, and the charge and discharge are so instantaneous that no change is apparent.

Suppose the instruments to be magnetized needles and that both keys be pressed down, these needles will point east and west, instead of north and south. If $K_{,}$ be released the current ceases to flow from $B_{,}$ and that from B is no longer opposed; the black wire therefore becomes charged from B, but so instantaneously, that the needle does not, during the change, deviate from east and west, and still indicates to Bombay that the Calcutta key remains down; the current now flows in from B unopposed, and there are two equal split currents moving round I that neutralize each other, the needle at I therefore returns to its normal state—north and south—and indicates to Calcutta that the Bombay key is released. So instantaneous is this action, that although the duration of the beats (pressing down) be only $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$ of a second, their comparative duration is so well marked that there is no confusion.

This is the whole secret of duplex telegraphy. I have endeavoured, and I hope I have succeeded, in explaining, even to those who had no previous knowledge of the subject, that it is based on the same phenomena as all other telegraphy and that the signals do not pass, but in reality destroy each other.

In practice, as stated before, the working is not so easy. Provision has to be made for many varying contingencies, or the signals would be too confused to be decypherable.

* By means of a code of combinations of pressings down called beats—some lasting three times as long as the others, letters are transmitted, and the words of a telegram spelt out at the rate of 30 words per minute or more.

Nos. 109—26 T, dated 3rd March 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India. P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter No. 350 of 21st December 1874 from Director General of Telegraphs forwarding the Administration Report for 1873-74.

*General.*

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report is not much (two days only) in advance of the last one, but it is understood that much of the delay is due to the difficulty in getting it set up in type, owing to press of work in the Printing Office. The next Report will, it is hoped, be received in proper time.

2. The heads under which the Report has been arranged differ somewhat from those of the previous Report, but the general arrangement is much the same, and it is better supported by tabulated statements for statistical purposes; indeed, in this respect, it is superior to any of its predecessors.

3. The diagrams attached are especially useful for taking in at a glance some of the principal features in the operations of the Department.

4. According to the Finance Accounts, the Capital and Revenue receipts and the Capital and Revenue expenditure for each of the two years 1872-73 and 1873-74 have been as follows :—

| | Indian Telegraph. | | Ceylon Telegraph. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1872-73. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CAPITAL. | | | | | | |
| Capital Outlay ... ... | 62,134 | 133,375 | 229 | ... | 62,363 | 133,375 |
| „ Receipts ... ... | 2,684 | 2,060 | 15 | ... | 2,699 | 2,060 |
| Net Outlay ... ... | 59,450 | 131,315 | 214 | ... | 59,664 | 131,315 |
| REVENUE. | | | | | | |
| Charges ... ... .. | 215,987 | 216,877 | 9,724 | 7,733 | 255,711 | 254,610 |
| Receipts ... ... ... | 184,101 | 171,786 | 9,720 | 9,370 | 194,121 | 181,156 |
| Net charges ... ... | —61,586 | —75,091 | —4 | +1,637 | —61,590 | —73,454 |
| TOTAL. | | | | | | |
| Charges ... ... ... | 308,121 | 380,252 | 9,953 | 7,733 | 318,074 | 387,985 |
| Receipts ... ... ... | 187,085 | 173,846 | 9,735 | 9,370 | 196,820 | 183,216 |
| Net ... | —121,036 | —206,406 | —218 | +1,637 | —121,254 | —204,769 |

There are certain discrepancies between these figures and those mentioned in the Director General's report and tables, besides other small differences in various portions of the report and tables, which, however, will not be noticed here, but will form the subject of a separate communication. It will suffice to remark here that the figures used in this Resolution refer to the Finance Accounts when they relate to pounds sterling, and to the Director General's Report when they relate to rupees.

5. The expenditure incurred on new Capital Works has been—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Line from Carwar to Dharwar ... ... ... | 4,569 |
| „ from Bankipoor to Chumparun ... ... | 4,463 |
| „ from Henzadah to Bassein .. ... ... | 3,282 |
| „ from Rewaree to Bundicara... ... ... | 2,446 |
| „ from Nanapoor to Hyderabad and Trimulgherry ... | 2,400 |
| Other lines ... ... ... ... | 17,204 |
| Total ... | 34,364 |

6. Under Revenue, the deficit has decreased from £ 73,454 to £ 61,590, being a decrease of £ 11,864. This result may be considered as satisfactory, and it may reasonably be hoped that in a few years the receipts will equal the expenditure.

7. The working expenses of the Department have increased during the year by £ 1,101, *viz.*, from a total of £ 254,610 to a total of £ 255,711, but there has been a more than corresponding increase in the receipts, which have risen from £ 181,156 to £ 194,121, showing a gain of £12,965.

8. The sum of Rs. 20,19,617 shown by the Director General as "Receipts" represents the earnings for the year, some of which have still to be realized; but the actual cash receipts also show a marked increase, the figures being Rs. 18,19,456 in 1873-74, as against Rs. 17,27,600 during the year previous.

9. As far as the accounts portion of this Report is concerned, the only other point calling for notice is the arrangement adopted with regard to the Financial Administration of the Department. This portion of the Report should commence by showing the Capital outlay of the Department during the year, and to the end of the year; next, the Revenue Account should similarly show the receipts and charges during, and up to the end of, the year; and lastly, the net surplus, or deficit, as the case may be, should be shown in like manner; and this should be done in all future reports.

10. Under the present arrangement of the financial transactions of the Department, it is somewhat difficult to follow the figures through. For example, in Table 18 the signalling outlay for 1873-74 is set down at Rs. 12,60,401, while in Appendix D the total, after deducting for Ceylon, is shown at Rs. 13,51,698, but in the Finance Accounts the charge is Rs. 13,49,320. These differences are explainable, but the figures should be so arranged as to need no explanation.

11. The net results for the year as regards paid messages are as follows :—

| | Increase. | | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Percentage. | |
| | Number of messages. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | Rs. | | |
| State ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,883 | 20,935 | 13·43 | 10·29 |
| Private ... ... ... ... ... ... | 53,197 | 59,018 | 8·50 | 3·93 |
| Total ... | 61,080 | 79,953 | 8·92 | 4·69 |

12. The net increase in the number of State messages is thus distributed—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 6,275 |
| British Burmah ... ... ... ... | 1,289 |
| Other Provinces ... ... ... ... | 319 |
| Total increase ... | 7,883 |

This result is chiefly due, it is believed, to the famine operations in Bengal. There have been increases in other Provinces besides those named above, but they have been neutralized by corresponding decreases elsewhere. The increase is in inland traffic only ; the foreign traffic shows a slight decrease.

13. The table given in para. 11 shows that, while the number of private messages has increased since 1867-68 by 152 per cent., there has been an increase in the value of only 62·84 per cent. The alteration in the tariff standards since that date from 20 to 10, and then to 6, words as the message unit, points to the conclusion that there ought to have been a more than corresponding increase in the value, since the reduction in the unit *length* was equivalent to an increment in the charge. The contrary being the case, while the total number of messages has considerably increased, the inference seems to be that messages are much more condensed now than formerly.

14. The tables given in paras. 11 and 18 agree with each other as regards the amounts of the *message revenue*, but do not agree as regards the *number of messages;* this is due apparently to the inclusion in the latter table of the *unpaid* messages, and if so, the following table shows that the number of unpaid messages has been steadily decreasing, *vide* column 3 :—

| Year. | Paid messages. | Unpaid messages. | Total paid and unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 374,471 | 59,081 | 433,552 |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 484,618 | 58,817 | 543,435 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 577,361 | 51,872 | 629,233 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 654,938 | 48,788 | 702,706 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 684,388 | 41,953 | 726,341 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 745,468 | 42,580 | 788,048 |
| | Figures taken from para. 11. | Difference between paras. 18 and 11. | Figures taken from para. 18. |

This decrease is satisfactory.

15. The table given in para. 18 shows that, though the number of Signal Offices has increased from 186 in 1868-69 to 225 in 1873-74, yet that the cost of the Signal Offices has been reduced from Rs. 13,47,706 to Rs. 12,60,401. This fact is creditable to the administration of the Department, and it is all the more so because there is every year an increasing charge for the existing Signalling Establishments on account of the annual increments of salary earned by good conduct and length of service. The aggregate increase of salaries on this account during the past six years is no less than Rs. 2,01,712, and for the year under review, Rs. 29,273.

16. The table given in para. 19 compares the number and percentages of complaints made, the result of which is very satisfactory ; but the table has been carelessly compiled, and the figures shown in Appendix E will be adopted in the publication of the Report.

17. Appendix F shows the details of errors detected, the result is as follows :—

$$\frac{89{,}084}{391}\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{number of messages compared}\\ \text{,, of errors discovered}\end{array}\right\}=1 \text{ error in } 227{\cdot}83 \text{ messages, not } 217{\cdot}67 \text{ as therein shown.}$$

That statement also shows that only 17·48 per cent. of the messages were examined, and that no messages were compared in the last quarter of the year; why, has not been stated.

18. The table given in para. 21 exhibits the great increase that has been made of late years in the speed of transmission of messages, and speaks highly for the improved efficiency of the Department.

19. The number of messages exchanged with Railways is still exceedingly small, and is scarcely more than it was last year. Appendix I gives the particulars of this kind of traffic, the result being as follows :—

| | Number. | Value, Government share. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| **Messages transferred to Railways—** | | |
| Inland ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,394 | 19,034 |
| Foreign ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 84 | 200 |
| Total ... | 22,478 | 19,234 |
| **Messages transferred from Railways—** | | |
| Inland ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,653 | 16,938 |
| Foreign ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77 | 151 |
| Total ... | 18,730 | 17,089 |
| From and to ... | 41.208 | 36,323 |
| Ditto ditto in previous year ... ... ... | 37,174 | 33,638 |
| Increase ... | 4,034 | 2,685 |

This class of traffic is, however, likely to increase in future years, and it should, in the interests of the general public, be fostered as much as possible under proper regulations. This is the object aimed at by the State Railway Telegraph Rules, which, it is hoped, will shortly be adopted by all Guaranteed Railways.

20. The following is an analysis of the number of undelivered messages due to whatever cause; they have fallen from 2,643 in the previous, to 1,991 in the current year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Insufficiently addressed ... ... ... ... | 680 |
| Wrongly ,, ... ... ... ... | 540 |
| Addressee left Station (re-despatched) ... ... ... | 396 |
| ,, left for original Station ... ... ... | 256 |
| Refused ... ... ... ... ... | 69 |
| Other reasons ... ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| Total ... | 1,991 |

from which it will be seen that the public are themselves chiefly responsible for non-deliveries.

21. The number of "Press" messages is shown to have been exceedingly small, aggregating in number only 2,375, and in *paid* value, Rs. 11,536; this is the more surprising, as the actual value of the messages, calculated at ordinary rates, is Rs. 55,725, or nearly five times as much as the sums actually paid, showing how large is the concession made by Government in the public interest.

22. The number and duration of "interruptions" show great improvement over that of past years; as compared with 1868-69, the *number* has fallen from 1,533 to 918, and the *duration* from 23·9 to 22 hours. Again, while in 1868-69 there were 7·4 interruptions to every 100 miles of wire, there are now only 2·8, or only one-third of that proportion. This is highly satisfactory.

23. Of the number of new Offices opened during the year, more than one half, or 14, were in connection with famine relief in the distressed districts of Bengal; many of these latter will ultimately be closed. The following shows the number of Offices open on 31st March 1874 to have been 225, thus—

| | |
|---|---|
| Open on 31st March 1873 ... ... ... ... | 203 |
| Closed during 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| | 201 |
| Add number opened ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| | 225 |

This total does not, however, agree with that of the detailed list given in Appendix B.

24. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the conduct of the Civil Signallers is reported to have been excellent, and observes with satisfaction Colonel Robinson's opinion that telegraphy is eminently suited to Eurasians, and is a very popular employment with them; the number of applications for admission into the Department is stated to far exceed the number of vacancies, and selection can thus be freely exercised.

25. The remarks made by Colonel Robinson in his 33rd to 36th paras. show that, even for Civil purposes, in times of peace, it is very advantageous to possess a reserve of Military Signallers; had it not been for this reserve, the Department would have been unable to meet the sudden demand for new Offices made on it on the occurrence of the recent famine in Bengal. It is satisfactory to find that the efforts made of late years in this direction have borne good fruit.

26. The Director General explains, however, that the number of Military Signallers employed in the Department must, so far as the Telegraph Department is concerned, be limited by the number of soldiers that can be entertained to take the place of Civilians absent on leave, or sick, or for working unimportant Offices that could be closed in case of war or sudden disturbance.

23 soldiers are reported to have qualified during the year in signalling,
8 were under instruction,
28 were employed in the Department as Signallers.

59 Total.

But this number does not agree with the nominal roll shown in detail in Appendix N, where the number amounts to 82.

27. The number of casualties during the year amongst the signalling staff has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Resignations ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Dismissals ... ... .. ... ... .. | 16 |
| Deaths .. ... ... ... ... ... .. | 11 |
| Services dispensed with ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Unfit for further service ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Desertion ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Transferred to other Departments ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... ... | 55 |

28. The Governor General in Council is glad to learn that the systematic electrical testings of the lines have been maintained with useful

results for ordinary working, and that its value will be much enhanced with "duplex" working. By this means a large number of defective insulators have been detected and removed from the lines. Steps have been taken for the introduction of "duplex" working, by which the carrying capacity of the lines will be greatly increased. The principle of this mode of working has been long known, but there have been practical difficulties in the way of its introduction on long lines which have only lately been overcome by the Electrician to the Department (Mr. L. Schwendler).

29. A considerable change has been introduced during the year in the conservancy of the lines, the line-runners have now to regularly patrol the lines, instead of, as formerly, waiting until interruption occurred. The advantages of this system are great.

30. The following is a summary of the results of the year, as compared with the previous year 1872-73 :—

Inland traffic has increased 8·45 per cent. in extent, and 3·69 per cent. in value.

Foreign traffic has increased 12·54 per cent. in extent, and 6·97 per cent. in value.

Total number of paid messages has increased 8·92 per cent.

The total cash revenue has increased 5·27 per cent.

The average speed of transmission has increased 30 per cent.

Complaints have decreased 16 per cent.

The number of undelivered messages has decreased 32·7 per cent. in number irrespective of the increase in traffic.

The number of Offices has increased 11·82 per cent.

Errors in messages have decreased very considerably, but figures are not available for direct comparison.

Interruptions have decreased 19 per cent. actual; 24 per cent. relative.

31. Signal Office expenditure has decreased 1·39 per cent. The total reductions in Signal Office expenditure from the year 1869-70 amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of Offices, amount of work, the great improvements made year by year in the manner in which it had been performed, and the unavoidable increase in salaries due to annual increments, particulars of which are given in Appendix O.

32. On the whole, the operations of the year are considered to have been successful, and the thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to Colonel Robinson and his officers.

*Inland Tariff.*

33. There have been no changes in the local tariffs during the current year.

34. The number of inland paid messages is stated in para. 55 to have been 657,582, in which were included 65,339 State; but these figures do not agree with the table given immediately below, where they are stated to have been 678,926 and 66,542, respectively. The discrepancy should be explained.

This table shows the number of miles of line, but no distinction has been made between the lengths along railways and those on roads. A return showing this should be included in the next year's Report, and it would be useful also to furnish a table showing the length of each line, and the number of wires of which it is composed; this can probably be done without difficulty.

*International Tariff and Communications.*

35. A list is given of the principal extensions that have been made during the year. Of these the following concern India—

(1).—The doubling of the Eastern Companies' cable between Falmouth and Lisbon.

(2).—The connection of Otranto with Alexandria *viâ* Candia and Zante, made by the same Company, and

(3).—The connection of the systems of British and Native Burmah.

36. The three Companies to the eastward of India were amalgamated into one in June 1873 under the title of the "Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company."

37. The communications have been, on the whole, well maintained, the following shows the number of interruptions on the different routes :—

| | Interruptions. |
|---|---|
| Eastern Company's lines ... .. ... ... | 2 |
| Eastern Extension Company's lines ... ... ... | 5 |
| Great Northern Company's lines ... ... ... | 8 |
| Indo-European " " ... ... ... | 8 |
| Turkish lines ... ... ... . ... | 14 |

38. The traffic *viâ* Turkey is continuing to decrease, as shown below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871-72 proportion of entire traffic .. ... ... | 18·08 |
| 1872-73 " of " .. ... ... | 4·75 |
| 1873-74 " of " ... ... ... | 2·73 |

The sudden fall in 1872-73 appears to be due to the introduction in July 1872 of the new tariffs fixed by the Convention, by which the rate for the Turkish route was very nearly equalized with those *viâ* Suez and *viâ* Teheran, whereas before it was considerably lower.

39. The revenue derived from the foreign traffic has increased from Rs. 5,16,115 in the past, to Rs. 5,52,128 in the current year, equivalent to 6·97 per cent. The number of messages has, however, increased in a higher ratio, *viz.*, by 12·54 per cent., the actual increase being from 78,094 to 87,886 messages.

40. The following abstract shows the distribution of the westward traffic for the past three years between the three routes :—

| | Red Sea route. | Teheran route | Turkish route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 ... .. ... ... ... ... | 528·1 | 29·11 | 18·08 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... . .. | 65·05 | 30·20 | 4·75 |
| 1873-74 ... ... . ... ... ... | 53·14 | 44·13 | 2·73 |

The increase on the Teheran route is very marked. A similar abstract should be given in future Reports for the eastward traffic.

41. The total foreign traffic has increased from 28,351 messages in 1867-68 to 87,886 messages in 1873-74, and the revenue during the same period from Rs. 1,93,559 to Rs. 5,52,128. The increase is entirely due to private messages.

42. Colonel Robinson attributes much of the increase in the traffic to an important modification in the message unit introduced on the 15th November 1873; by it, the 20-word unit for foreign traffic with 10-word progressions was abolished, and a 10-word unit with 1-word progression thereafter was established. One unexpected result of this reduction in the unit has been a positive increase in some cases of the length of the message; this result appears to be due to the removal of the necessity for extreme compression; an extra word or two formerly would have involved a considerable increase in the charge; now the increased charge is comparatively small.

*Extensions of lines and wires.*

43. It is stated that the number of miles of line and wire open on the 1st April 1874 were, respectively, 15,954 and 32,438, against 15,705 and 31,301 on the same date of the previous year. This does not, however, agree with the figures given in the statement included in para. 55, and the discrepancy should be explained.

44. Assuming the figures given in para. 78 to be correct, the increase has been—

249 in miles of line,
1,337 " of wire, and
7 " of cable.

45. The Governor General in Council is glad to perceive that the management by the Department of the telegraph lines of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway system is reported to have been successful. On this point

Colonel Robinson remarks as follows:—"The Agent, after some months' experience, has expressed himself very well pleased with the arrangement, which has been cheap and economical."

*Extraordinary Works.*

46. This section is devoted to the consideration of the temporary lines put up *on emergency* in Bengal. Five hundred and forty-one miles of temporary lines were erected in the very short space of 35 days for objects connected with famine relief operations. The rapidity with which this work was done was much facilitated by the ease with which stout bamboos are procurable in Bengal. On one occasion 31½ miles of line were constructed in two and a half days, including not only actual erection, but also the purchase of the bamboo standards and their carriage to site.

47. The cash outlay for these lines amounted to only Rs. 2,645, *viz.*, for purchase of bamboos, carriage of stores, labour, and travelling allowances. As the wires and instruments can be used again, their cost has not been charged. The working expenses during March amounted to Rs. 6,233, while the value of the messages despatched during the same month was no less than Rs. 10,964, so that the receipts exceeded the outlay even during the first month.

48. The cost of the cable across the Ganges, which will form part of the permanent line, has not been included in the cost, as shown above, nor has been that of the Durbhunga Railway Telegraph line, which is separately treated.

49. The operations of the Department in connection with these lines are considered highly creditable to all concerned, and the exertions of the Officers concerned have already been acknowledged.

*Store Branch.*

50. Under this head a considerable reduction has been shown in the amount of cash expenditure, and the workshops show a nominal profit of Rs. 15,737; it is stated that a still more favourable result would be exhibited were it possible to maintain a steady and uniform demand for work for them, but the demand on them is spasmodic; sometimes there is a large and urgent requirement, necessitating the employment of additional hands, often followed by a slack time when the regular establishment has not enough to do.

51. In the Report for the previous year, a reduction in the number of the Store Agencies was spoken of by the Officiating Director General; and in reviewing that Report, the Governor General in Council observed that the reductions appeared to be "highly desirable, and should be effected whenever practicable." It should be reported if anything has been done towards this end during the year under review.

*Ceylon.*

52. The remarks made by the Director General on the subject of the restoration to Ceylon of the management of its own Telegraph system will be separately considered on receipt of a report that has been called for.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be furnished to the Secretary of State, to the Local Governments and Administrations, noted in the margin*, to the Government of Ceylon and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

| | |
|---|---|
| * Madras. | Central Provinces. |
| Bombay. | British Burmah. |
| Bengal. | Mysore and Coorg. |
| North-Western Provinces. | Assam |
| Punjab. | Hyderabad. |
| Oudh. | Central India. |
| Rajpootana. | |

Ordered also, that paras. 33—36, and Appendix N, be communicated to the Military Department for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, pages 1 to 23, and Appendices A, E (last half only), G., M. and Q., and Annexures I and II (part), be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered lastly, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF, 1874-75.

No. 113 A., dated Allahabad, the 13th February 1875.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read the following papers:—

A7.—Comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall for kharif, 1874-75.

B7.—Statement of crops irrigated by districts.

C7.—Statement of crops irrigated by canal divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results shown in these statements compare favorably with those of previous years. A glance at the table of rainfall for the kharif months will explain the decrease in area of 11,693 acres, as compared with the acreage of the previous year, which was a favorable one for the canals. In the present season the rains began early in June, and continued till the end of September, so that it is not too much to say that the area and corresponding revenue now shown may, with reason, be always counted on, because water could only have been taken for those crops, which require it irrespective of the rainfall:—

TABLE I.

| Year. | Acreage. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1867-68 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 289,910 | 9,27,102 |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 484,485 | 12,19,344 |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... ... ... .. | 501,625 | 13,39,807 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 396,399 | 12,07,265 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 333,117 | 10,42,814 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 353,619 | 11,01,288 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 401,576 | 13,17,661 |
| 1874-75 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 389,883 | 13,94,241 |

2. Table I. shows that this area is larger than that of any preceding year in which the rain was abundant, and that it is only slightly less than that of last year in which there was a failure of the early kharif rains. The kharif revenue is also higher than in any preceding year. These results confirm the experience of the last few years in the steady increase of area of the valuable staples which depend on ante-monsoon irrigation, and prove that whilst canal irrigation is rapidly developing the wealth of the country, the demand for canal water, and the certainty of increase of canal revenue are constantly augmenting.

3. Statements A. and B. show the general decrease to have been small on the districts watered by the Ganges Canal, the aggregate decrease on that canal being less than 1,000 acres.

4. On the Eastern Jumna Canal there is an increase of 12,335 acres accounted for by the increased area of sugarcane and rice. There is a small decrease upon the Dun Canals: and on all the other smaller undertakings, there is, as might be expected, a great falling off: the majority of these are maintained chiefly as safeguards from famine, having been in several instances thrust upon the hands of this department, and their utility as well as their returns must be judged mainly by their results in critical times and years of unusual drought.

5. It will be observed that the decrease this year is almost entirely due to rice, in which there is a decrease of 15,532 acres in the aggregate, and of 18,840 for Rohilkhand alone; at the same time there is an increase in this crop, both on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals of 2,094 and 6,971 acres respectively. The general decrease in the Bulandshahr and Aligarh Divisions was due to cotton and in the former division partially to indigo.

6. Enquiries have been made as to the causes of large falling off of area in Rohilkhand.

TABLE II.

| Year. | Sugarcane. | Rice. | Indigo. | Cotton. | Fourth class crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 68 ... ... ... | 87,050 | 97,867 | 77,976 | 8,265 | 11,836 |
| 1868-69 ... ... ... | 97,555 | 111,019 | 76,087 | 52,992 | 141,256 |
| 1869-70 ... ... ... | 104,596 | 117,548 | 130,248 | 55,883 | 83,979 |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... | 112,141 | 98,479 | 118,897 | 35,070 | 28,087 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... | 94,816 | 76,850 | 119,617 | 20,365 | 9,228 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... | 102,043 | 83,607 | 130,982 | 14,793 | 12,504 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... | 130,284 | 73,875 | 149,073 | 16,354 | 28,035 |
| 1874-75 ... ... ... | 141,662 | 38,343 | 156,396 | 4,923 | 21,532 |

7. Table II. gives the areas of all the principal crops, and in a season like that under review deserves close scrutiny; these are the crops referred to above to which we must look for a revenue, upon which we may surely count irrespective of the variation of seasons. The most important crops, not only from a financial point of view, but as being a test of the commercial prosperity of the country, are sugarcane and indigo, and it is satisfactory again to notice an increase of nearly 11,000 acres in the former, and of more than 7,000 in the latter; this increased area results in a revenue which, as shown in Table I, amply compensates for decrease in other crops. There is a very great decrease in cotton, the area of which is lower than it has ever been before. Judging from the returns of previous years, it would seem that its irrigation is dying out, and that, in the opinion of the cultivators, its commercial value does not warrant their supplementing the natural rain by artificial means. Cotton is however replaced by indigo, which appears to have found in the irrigated districts of the Doab an immunity from the perils and vicissitudes which beset its cultivation elsewhere.

8. The decrease in rice, as explained above, is entirely due to the Rohilkhand Canals. After the sudden fall last year on the two principal canals, induced by the introduction of enhanced rates, rice appears to be regaining its equilibrium. The decrease in fourth class crops is amply accounted for by the favorable rainfall; these are the crops which in famine years, such as 1868-69, are saved by the canal, but which happily create no demand upon our supplies in ordinary years.

9. It is most satisfactory to learn from the experience of 1868-69, and from the statistics now before us, that whilst the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals are the salvation of their own and neighbouring provinces in famine years, they increase the riches of the people in years of plenty and can now be depended upon for a revenue which is gradually paying the interest accumulated in past years.

The position of the Ganges Canal in this respect is becoming year by year more favorable, while that of the Eastern Jumna Canal is hardly susceptible of improvement.

10. It is observed that the returns from which these papers are drawn up are due in this office on the 15th December.

Those of the Eastern Jumna Canal and Rohilkhand Canals were not despatched until the 21st and 24th December, respectively.

Strict punctuality is required in future both for these and the rabi returns, which are due in this office on 15th June.

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ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and circulated as usual, and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

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## No. A7.

*Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| Zilas. | Areas in acres. | Cultivated acres. | Areas irrigated. | | 1874-75 over 1873-74. | | Rainfall in Kharif Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Kharif, 1874-75. | Kharif, 1873-74. | Increase. | Decrease. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | | 9. | | 10. | | 11. | | 12. | | 13. | | 14. | |
| Saharanpur ... | 1,425,825 | 1,001,518 | 34,949 | 33,901 | 1,048 | ... | ... | ... | 1·6 | ·7 | 9·0 | ·1 | 13·8 | 18·6 | 6·2 | 7·3 | 9·1 | 13·3 | 39·7 | 40·0 |
| Muzaffarnagar ... | 1,052,005 | 703,459 | 45,405 | 49.221 | ... | 3,826 | ·2 | ... | ·2 | ·7 | 5·0 | ·1 | 16·3 | 14·0 | 5·7 | 6·3 | 14·0 | 7·1 | 41·4 | 28·2 |
| Meerut ... | 1.511,661 | 1,082,196 | 68,276 | 78,084 | ... | 9,808 | ... | ... | ... | ·5 | 9·2 | ·2 | 12·7 | 9·5 | 8·7 | 6·3 | 6·1 | 7·7 | 36·7 | 24·2 |
| Bulandshahr ... | 1,221.373 | 823.004 | 66,360 | 50,665 | 15,705 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·9 | 6·4 | ·3 | 12·1 | 11·3 | 10·9 | 7·0 | 1·7 | 13·0 | 31·1 | 33·5 |
| Aligarh ... | 1,190,118 | 932,640 | 39,751 | 41,597 | ... | 1.846 | ... | ... | ·2 | 1·1 | 2·3 | ·4 | 15·6 | 10·4 | 8·9 | 4·7 | 5·2 | 13·6 | 32·2 | 30·2 |
| Muttra ... | 1,032,021 | 831,121 | 8 | 6,136 | ... | 6,128 | ... | ... | ·6 | 1·0 | 4·7 | 1·2 | 12·8 | 28·1 | 9·6 | 10·1 | 5·0 | 9·5 | 32·7 | 49·9 |
| Agra ... | 1,199,037 | 886.774 | 7,279 | 513 | 6,766 | ... | ... | ... | 1·3 | 1·5 | 5·8 | 2·1 | 11·6 | 18·8 | 9·0 | 13·4 | 1·9 | 10·5 | 29·6 | 46·3 |
| Etah ... | 898.838 | 585,330 | 8.277 | 9,537 | ... | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | 1·4 | 3·5 | ·2 | 11·4 | 12·3 | 10·6 | 6·8 | 6·6 | 3·8 | 32·1 | 24·5 |
| Mainpuri ... | 1,066,534 | 576,615 | 22.613 | 20.112 | 2,501 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 | 9·6 | ·1 | 18·1 | 10·0 | 14·1 | 2·8 | 16·4 | 8·5 | 57·2 | 22·4 |
| Farukhabad ... | 1,084,399 | 674,034 | 11,988 | 9,485 | 2,503 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | 12·1 | ·7 | 16·3 | 11·5 | 12·7 | 6·4 | 8·8 | 7·3 | 49·9 | 26·0 |
| Etawah ... | 1,044,123 | 572.221 | 27,246 | 25,875 | 1,371 | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | 1·3 | 5·4 | ·7 | 9·5 | 21·4 | 19·4 | 6·0 | 3·1 | 11·5 | 37·7 | 40·9 |
| Cawnpore ... | 1,514,343 | 855,663 | 39.276 | 33,147 | 6,129 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·4 | ... | 10·2 | 9·7 | 7·7 | 13·1 | 3·7 | 3·3 | 28·0 | 26·1 |
| Dehra Dun ... | 653,271 | 86,657 | 5,595 | 6.182 | ... | 587 | ... | ... | ·9 | 1·1 | 20·3 | ·7 | 36·2 | 28·0 | 23·7 | 18·5 | 8·5 | 10·0 | 89·6 | 58·3 |
| Bijnor ... | 1,204,659 | 685,026 | 918 | 2,680 | ... | 1,762 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | 8·8 | ·4 | 23·0 | 14·5 | 8·4 | 5·0 | 7·3 | 17·5 | 47·5 | 29·8 |
| Tarai ... | 469,760 | 91,735 | 3,449 | 4,362 | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 | 6·3 | ·8 | 13·2 | 12·0 | 13·8 | 5·3 | 12·9 | 6·1 | 63·2 | 26·2 |
| Bareilly ... | 1,518,579 | 1,084,290 | 7,995 | 29,641 | ... | 21,646 | ... | ... | ·5 | ·2 | 5·8 | ·2 | 9·5 | 16·3 | 10·0 | 3·8 | 24·2 | 10·9 | 50·0 | 31·4 |
| Jhansi ... | 1,029,295 | 504,475 | 106 | 39 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | 5·9 | ·8 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 17·0 | 17·9 | 2·3 | 11·6 | 33·1 | 43·9 |
| Hamirpur ... | 1,464,641 | 783,987 | 392 | 399 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1·4 | 15·5 | 1·2 | 13·8 | 17·2 | 12·0 | 5·8 | 3·7 | 11·7 | 45·0 | 37·3 |
| Total ... | 20,582,542 | 12,760,938 | 389.883 | 401,576 | 36,090 | 47,783 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Area irrigated, kharif, 1873-74 ... ... 401,576
Ditto ditto 1874-75 ... ... 389.883

Net decrease .. 11,693

## No. B7.

| Crops. | Saharunpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Allgrah. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mainpuri. | Farukhabad. | Etawah. | Cawnpore. | Dehra Dun. | Bijnor. | Tarai. | Bareilly. | Jhansi. | Hamirpur. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gardens and Orchards ... | 760 | 401 | 972 | 608 | 355 | ... | 302 | 122 | 738 | 231 | 720 | 902 | 183 | ... | 3 | 24 | ... | 164 | 6.501 | 6,501 |
| 2. Sugarcane ... | 14,397 | 23,773 | 42,449 | 29,180 | 1,772 | ... | 338 | 684 | 4,262 | 3,219 | 6,503 | 8,153 | 710 | 916 | 199 | 4,916 | 27 | 205 | 1,41,662 | 1,41,662 |
| 3. Cereal grains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Rice ... | 18,465 | 16,549 | 9,707 | 40 | 1,015 | ... | 126 | 176 | 328 | 21 | 294 | 550 | 4,499 | ... | 3,247 | 3,055 | 66 | ... | 58,343 | 74,697 |
| (b) Bajra and Juar .. | ... | 26 | 22 | 36 | 296 | ... | 167 | 98 | 150 | 21 | 211 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1,241 | |
| (c) Other grains ... | 53 | 1,070 | 4,607 | 300 | 832 | ... | 675 | 240 | 3,232 | 369 | 2,805 | 917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 15,113 | |
| 4. Pulses .. | ... | 30 | 187 | 151 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 5 | ... | 389 | 389 |
| 5. Fodder crops ... | 71 | 292 | 818 | 534 | 22 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.737 | 1,737 |
| 6. Fibres— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cotton ... | 305 | 1,058 | 1,753 | 534 | 900 | ... | 220 | 41 | 74 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4,923 | 5,871 |
| (b) Other Fibres ... | ... | 68 | 409 | 242 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 217 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 948 | |
| 7. Dyes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Indigo ... | 588 | 1,900 | 7,054 | 34,629 | 34,341 | 8 | 5,428 | 6,907 | 13,328 | 7,767 | 16,663 | 27,778 | 5 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,56,396 | 1,56,435 |
| (b) Other Dyes ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | |
| 8. Drugs— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Opium ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Other Drugs ... | 71 | 39 | 44 | 51 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 479 | 479 |
| 9. Oil-seeds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 10. Miscellaneous ... | 239 | 199 | 254 | 18 | 25 | ... | 18 | 7 | 245 | 531 | 25 | 741 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.104 | 2,104 |
| Total, 1874-75 .. | 34,949 | 45,405 | 68,276 | 66,360 | 39,751 | 8 | 7,279 | 8,277 | 22,613 | 11,988 | 27,246 | 39,276 | 5,595 | 918 | 3,449 | 7,955 | 106 | 392 | 3,89,883 | 3,89.883 |
| „ 1873-74 ... | 33,901 | 49,221 | 78,101 | 50,665 | 41,597 | 6,136 | 513 | 9,537 | 20,110 | 9,485 | 25,875 | 33,147 | 6,182 | 2,680 | 4,362 | 29,641 | 39 | 399 | 4,01,576 | 4,01,576 |

## No. C7.

*Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.*

| Description of Crops | Ganges Canal. | | | | | | | Total Ganges Canal. | Eastern Jumna Canal. | Dun Canals. | Rohilkhand Canals. | Bijnor Canals. | Bundelkhand Canals. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northern Division. | Meerut Division. | Anupshahar Division. | Bulandshahar Division. | Aligarh Division. | Etawah Division. | Cawnpore Division. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gardens and Orchards ... | 183 | 538 | ... | 646 | 1,173 | 1,270 | 1,172 | 4,982 | 1,309 | 183 | 27 | ... | ... | 6,501 | 6,501 |
| 2. Sugarcane ... | 14.232 | 30.917 | 16,703 | 5,727 | 3,162 | 11,355 | 10,441 | 92,537 | 42.193 | 710 | 5,115 | 916 | 191 | 1,41,662 | 1,41,662 |
| 3. Cereal Grains—(a) Rice ... | 11,701 | 4,561 | ... | 35 | 1,388 | 865 | 270 | 18,820 | 28,451 | 4,499 | 6,302 | ... | 271 | 58.343 | 74,697 |
| (b) Bajra and Juar | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6,703 | 372 | 116 | 1,193 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.241 | |
| (c) Other Grains ... | 41 | 713 | 500 | 262 | 2,081 | 4,864 | 2,164 | 10,625 | 4,475 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 15,113 | |
| 4. Pulses ... | 2 | 2 | 360 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 368 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 389 | 389 |
| 5. Fodder Crops .. | 29 | 578 | 123 | 612 | ... | ... | ... | 1,342 | 395 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.737 | 1,737 |
| 6. Fibres—(a) Cotton ... | 221 | 363 | ... | 603 | 1,266 | 33 | 11 | 2,497 | 2,416 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 4,923 | 5,871 |
| (b) Other Fibres | ... | ... | 714 | ... | 13 | 24 | 192 | 943 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 948 | |
| 7. Dyes— (a) Indigo .. | 125 | 1,977 | 3,958 | 32,256 | 52,502 | 29,176 | 33,710 | 1,53,704 | 2.687 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1,56,396 | 1,56,435 |
| (b) Other Dyes ... | .. | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | |
| 8. Drugs—(a) Opium ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 479 |
| (b) Other Drugs ... | . | ... | ... | 65 | 10 | 22 | 50 | 147 | 138 | 190 | ... | ... | 4 | 479 | |
| 9. Oil-seeds ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 10. Miscellaneous ... | | ... | ... | 18 | 51 | ... | 1,341 | 1.410 | 692 | ... | ... | 2 | . | .2,104 | 2,104 |
| Total, 1874-75 ... | 26.534 | 39,649 | 22,358 | 40,265 | 62,352 | 47,989 | 49,468 | 2,88,615 | 82.813 | 5 595 | 11,444 | 918 | 498 | 3,89,883 | 3,89,883 |
| „ 1873-74 ... | 25,525 | 40,350 | 21,764 | 49,038 | 66,520 | 43,372 | 41,226 | 2,87,795 | 70,478 | 6,182 | 34,003 | 2,680 | 438 | 4,01,576 | 4,01,576 |

G. H. D. WALKER,
*Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

*Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January* 1875.

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month. | Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased during the month. | Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month. | Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased during the month. | Sugarcane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month. | Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17). | Grand total of corresponding period of last year. | Rainfall. Inches during month. | Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season. | Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendraparah | 1,269 | 180 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 798 | 1,192 | 1,990 | [illegible] | 33 | 78 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2,101 | 1,915 | 1·05 | 1·13 | 0·63 |
| | | High Level, Section I | 675 | 157 | ... | 22 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 9 | ... | 2 | 2 | 64 | 65 | | | |
| | | Taldunda | 1,300 | 73·33 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 92 | 154 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 180 | 94 | | | |
| | | Matchgong | 650 | 25·18 | .. | ... | ... | 79 | 62 | 141 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 180 | 65 | | | |
| | Total of the month | | .. | ... | 9 | 43 | 52 | 954 | 1,362 | 2,316 | 77 | 47 | 124 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 2,525 | 2,139 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 71 | 1,218 | 734 | 1,952 | 52 | 46 | 98 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 2,139 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South-Western | Midnapore | Midnapore | 875 | 59·06 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 43 | 43 | 0·78 | 0·78 | 0·55 5 years. 0·39 |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 300 | 58·70 | 1,376 | 367 | 1,743 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,743 | 183 | ... | ... | |
| | Total of the month | | ... | ... | 1,376 | 367 | 1,743 | 28 | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1,786a | 226 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | ... | ... | 178 | 5 | 183 | 28 | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 226 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total of the month | | ... | ... | 1,385 | 140 | 1,795 | 982 | 1,362 | 2,344 | 91 | 47 | 138 | 6 | 28 | 34 | 4,311 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year | | . | ... | 178 | 76 | 254 | 1,246 | 734 | 1,980 | 66 | 46 | 112 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 2,365 | .. | . | ... | ... |

**Remarks.**

*a.* The details of column 18 are—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| At the rate of Rs. 4 | ... | 1 |
| Ditto „ 2 | ... | 16 |
| Ditto „ 1-8 | ... | 1,748 |
| Ditto „ 1-6 | ... | 12 |
| Ditto „ 1 | ... | 10 |
| Ditto annas 10 | ... | 4 |
| Total | ... | 1,786 |

*The 1st March* 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
*Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,*
*Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week except in the North-Western districts of the Punjab and a few showers in Chittagong. Harvest operations are general except in the Punjab. In Bombay the *rabi* has been nearly reaped with a good outturn, but cotton-picking still continues; in Bengal the harvest is also nearly over, with good results; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is beginning with generally fair prospects. Reports are upon the whole everywhere favourable.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 11th) | *Nil* | Standing crops fair to indifferent; Bengal gram yielding one-fourth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle healthy only in six taluqs; dry fodder sufficient. |
| Kurnool (10th) | „ | Season favourable; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices falling in two taluqs, rising in one and stationary elsewhere. Water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent in six taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (11th) | „ | Rivers almost dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops generally good; rain wanted in some parts; harvest wet and some dry crops, yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices falling; public health generally good; small-pox in some places, two deaths thereby; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (10th) | „ | Water supply scarce; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health good, except that small-pox is reported to prevail in one taluq; condition of cattle good; pasture scanty. |
| Malabar (11th) | „ | Markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered. |
| **Bombay— (Mar. 10th)** | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Small-pox has disappeared; weather warmer; wind westerly. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Weather much warmer; nights cool; reaping of rape crops and oil-seeds and sowing of spring crops commenced; fever continues. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | Weather warm; river on 3rd rose 1½ feet and flooded the hollow near Farreedabad; in talukas Jacobabad, Thul, and Kusmore, crops fair; oil-seed in Jacobabad taluka attacked by lice. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Rabi harvest continues; cotton being picked. |
| Surat ... | ... | Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops progressing; public health good. |
| Broach ... | ... | Cotton picking progressing; wheat and jowar almost reaped; weather generally healthy. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Cotton picking continues; rabi crops being reaped; public health good; weather warm. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Reaping of rabi crops finished; cattle disease continues; scarcity of water in eastern talukas; cotton market active; rate 52; supplies becoming exhausted; weather hot. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Rabi nearly all harvested and being threshed; damage by frost to crops is estimated at eight annas in Dindori and Kulwan; and from one to three annas in the rupee in Sinnar, Baglan, Nandgaum, and Niphar talukas; public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Weather hot and sultry; public health good; ague and cough slightly prevailing in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpur and Moorbaur talukas; rabi crops good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, Basseiu, and Panwell talukas, and middling in Wada, Moorbaur and Cullian talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Rabi crop wholly harvested; weather continues hot; children confined with measles. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Rabi almost reaped; weather warm. |
| Satara ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; crops in good condition; cotton picking continues in Walwa; weather hot; ague in Pahtan. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested; cotton crop in Uthnee taluka damaged by rats; in other talukas not promising; public health good. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Harvest of late crop nearly over; estimated yield of wheat ten to twelve annas in five talukas, and four to eight annas in four talukas, and of gram, &c., ten to twelve annas in seven talukas and eight annas in four talukas; no change in the state of cotton; health satisfactory; cattle disease in Bankapur taluka. |
| Kanara ... | ... | State of second crop satisfactory; slight fever; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | No change. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops good; weather hot; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather warm; health good; cotton picking finished. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton picking continues; rabi crops and public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rabi crop nearly harvested; outturn good, except in one or two districts where it is below the mark; in a few talukas the damage has been great from drought or frost. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—** | | |
| Burdwan ... | ... | Weather warm. Prospects of crops as before reported. |
| Bankura ... | ... | Weather dry; cool in the morning, but hot in the day; no change since last report, *e. g.*, wheat and gram coming to maturity; some spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Rain wanted for indigo. |
| Beerbhoom ... | ... | Weather somewhat hot; state and prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | ... | Hot weather coming on rapidly; winter crops generally fair. |
| Hooghly ... | ... | Weather clear throughout, but two or three mornings foggy; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet gathered; yield pretty fair. Ground unusually dry; water scarce. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | ... | Weather warm with foggy mornings. Harvest of cold-weather crops progressing. |
| Nuddea ... | ... | Warm and sultry with occasionally cool nights; cold-weather crops generally promising; cereals yielding a good harvest; indigo promising. |
| Moorshedabad ... | .. | Seasonable weather. The cold weather crops are approaching to maturity; some of them are being harvested with fair outturn; prices almost stationary. |
| Dinagepore ... | ... | Weather fine and warm. Nothing to add with regard to the state and prospects of crops, which are good. |
| Maldah ... | ... | Weather seasonable; days warmer and nights cool; cold-weather crops are in fair condition. |
| Rajshahye ... | ... | The weather has been bright and warm throughout the week, and there has been no rain; all the crops on the ground; wheat, barley, millet, gram and other pulses are thriving and promise well. Lands are being ploughed preparatory to clearing them for paddy sowings after next month. |
| Rungpore ... | ... | Weather becoming hotter every day. Winter crops generally good. |
| Bogra ... | ... | Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy. |
| Pubna ... | ... | Weather hot and seasonable. The state of the chaitali crops is good and promises well; cheena, millet, jally and boro or spring paddy seedlings are well above the ground, but want rain. Harvesting of sugarcane nearly finished. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | ... | Days are unusually hot for the time of the year. No change to report in the prospects of crops, *e. g.*, they are satisfactory. |
| Dacca ... | ... | Seasonable weather and getting hot, looked like rain on the 8th; state and prospects of the crops good. |
| Patna ... | ... | Weather seasonable; strong west winds; harvesting of the spring crops going on; yield expected to be very good. |
| Gya ... | ... | Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crops are all that could be desired; a full outturn is anticipated. |
| Shahabad ... | .. | Seasonable weather; prospects of the crops excellent. Peas and mussoor pulses being gathered. |
| Durbhanga ... | ... | Mornings and evenings pleasant; days warm; state of crops satisfactory. |
| Mozufferpore ... | ... | Fine weather; prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of surso mustard and kerao pulses going on. |
| Sarun ... | ... | Bright, clear and seasonable weather; west wind (favourable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable, and the harvest has commenced; rahur pulse doing well; poppy heads being tapped; sugarcane cuttings being put in the ground. Indigo sowing has commenced; new peas, mussoor and khesarie (pulses) are coming into the market. Prices fluctuating. |
| Chumparun ... | ... | Weather becoming warmer, with wind from the west; crops rapidly ripening; poppy in full bloom. Indigo sowings commenced in places. |
| Monghyr ... | ... | Weather fair and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good all over the district. |
| Bhágalpur ... | ... | Strong westerly winds set in; crops all that could be desired. |
| Purneah ... | ... | Seasonable weather, west winds blowing; the cutting of tobacco and mustard well advanced; outturn very good; the cold-weather crops are very good and ripening fast. |
| Sónthal Pergunnahs ... | ... | Strong westerly wind during the day, and heat rapidly increasing, and evening very close. There is very little crop of any sort on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is, barley, gram, linseed and poppy are doing well; mustard is nearly all cut. |
| Cuttack ... | ... | Seasonable weather; traces of rain only; a heavy thunder-storm early in the morning of the 5th March. Prospects of the crops throughout the district are excellent. |
| Balasore ... | ... | Weather warm and rather close; very little ploughing for next harvest has been accomplished. |
| Lohardugga ... | ... | Weather close and warm; reaping of the cold-weather crops nearly finished. Dalna or spring rice coming on well. |
| Maunbhoom ... | ... | No rain. Weather getting very hot. Crops on the ground (wheat and rahur pulses) good. |

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera still prevalent in Culna. Midnapore: much sickness prevalent owing to the effects of the cyclone. Hooghly: a good deal of cholera about. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevalent in Thannas Joynagore, Muthoorapore, Sultanpore, Bankipore, and Diamond Harbour; fever decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: cholera still prevalent in Bongong. Moorshedabad: a few cases of small-pox reported. Rajshahye: a few cases of small-pox reported from one or two police stations. Pubna: a few cases of small-pox reported from the jurisdiction of Pubna police station. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Chittagong: general health good; there is cholera in the town, and also here and there in the district. Tipperah: health of the district not so good as it was; some cases of small-pox and cholera reported. Patna: a few sporadic cases of small-pox reported, but the health of the district is generally good. Durbhungah: public health good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhaugulpore: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cholera very severe in track of recent cyclone, and a native doctor with medicine has been sent to that locality. Hazareebagh:

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | | small-pox diminishing. Lohardugga: general health good; cattle disease is very prevalent throughout the greater part of the district. *General Remarks.*—The weather is getting hot; no rain reported except slight showers north of Chittagong. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; harvesting progressing with good results; spring crops already sown are progressing fairly, but in places require rain; lands are being prepared for the next crops; water still scarce in parts of Hooghly. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | | |
| Benares | (Mar. 10th) | ... | No change. |
| Mirzapur | " | ... | Harvest in progress: no change in prospects. |
| Allahabad | " | ... | Harvest continues, with an excellent crop so far. |
| Banda | " | ... | Harvest begun for gram, arhar, masur and alsi; damage by frost rather under estimated. |
| Hamirpur | " | ... | No change; harvest general. |
| Jhansi | (9th) | ... | No change. |
| Agra | (10th) | ... | Every reason to expect a good harvest. |
| Meerut | " | ... | Prospects very good. |
| Bareilly | " | ... | High wind blowing which is bad for the crops. |
| **Punjab**— | | | |
| Delhi | (Mar. 10th) | *Nil* | Crops progressing fairly; health good. |
| Hissar | " | " | Cloudy; rain wanted; rabi crops ripening; outturn promising; health generally good; a little small-pox and rinderpest. |
| Umballa | " | " | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur | " | " | Crops much improved; health good. |
| Lahore | " | " | Crops and health good. |
| Mooltan | " | " | Crops average; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | " | " | Health and harvest prospects good. |
| Rawul Pindi | " | 1· | Prospects and health good; cattle disease declining. |
| Peshawar | " | 1·3 | Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good. *General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects on the whole fair; public health generally good. |
| **Oudh**— | | | |
| Lucknow | (Mar. 10th) | *Nil* | Agricultural prospects on the whole favourable; wheat and barley ripening, peas and gram being cut; weather clear; public health good. |
| Fyzabad | " | " | |
| Sitapur | " | " | |
| **C. Provinces**— | | | |
| Upper Godavari | (Mar. 6th) | ... | Weather warm; late jowar cutting; small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Sambalpur | ... | ... | Weather clear; crops cut; health good. |
| Bilaspur | ... | .. | Weather warm; prospects of crops and health good. |
| Raipur | (Mar. 7th) | ... | Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Chanda | ... | ... | Weather warm; prospects and health good; prices stationary. |
| Balaghât | (Mar. 8th) | ... | Weather clear; threshing of rice progressing; rabi crops cutting; health good; prices steady. |
| Chhindwara | (8th) | ... | Weather sultry; rabi well; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhandara | (9th) | ... | Weather clear; rabi satisfactory; small-pox and fever abating; prices stationary. |
| Nagpur | (10th) | ... | Weather clear; rabi cut; cattle disease abating; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore | ... | ... | Weather clear; reaping rabi commenced; small-pox prevalent. |
| Nimar | ... | ... | Small-pox increasing; cattle disease disappeared. |
| Saugor | .. | ... | Weather clear; hot winds; rabi favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Seoni | ... | ... | Reaping of rabi continues; health good. |
| Wardha | ... | ... | Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Narsingpur | ... | ... | Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary. |
| Damoh, Mandla | (Mar. 10th) | ... | Prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Generally the public health is good, and prices of food are easy, Hot winds have commenced to blow. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | | |
| Mysore, Coorg | (Mar. 11th) | .. | Crops thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks*—Agricultural prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| **Assam**— | | ... | Report not received. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | | |
| Umraoti | (Mar. 11th) | ... | Rabi reaping nearly completed; outturn fair; prices falling; small-pox in some places. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | | |
| Deolee | (Mar. 6th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health better. |
| Ajmere | (11th) | ... | Weather warmer; prospects hopeful. |
| Serohi | (9th) | ... | Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; weather seasonable. |
| Meywar | (5th) | ... | Water supply, health and prospects good; dry atmosphere. |
| Marwar | (Feb. 27th) | ... | Water in wells sinking rapidly, in some supply begun to fail; health good; prospects very favourable; weather hotter. |
| Harowtee | ... | ... | Tanks and wells full, as usual; health and prospects good. |
| Jeypore | (Mar. 11th) | ... | Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable. |
| Bhurtpore | " | ... | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| **Central India**— | | | |
| Indore | (March 10th) | *Nil* | Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India. |
| Rutlam | " | | |
| Neemuch | " | | |

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 9th March 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

### HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction be taken into consideration. He said :—"This is a Bill which in one shape or another has been a long time before the Council, for leave to introduce it was obtained by my friend, Mr. Stephen, in the year 1872. There was considerable delay in introducing it, because, almost simultaneously with its first mention here, the Local Governments were consulted about it, and we could not prudently or properly introduce the Bill until their answers were received. The subject-matter of the measure was a larger one than it now is, because it embraced not only the procedure of the High Courts but that of the Police Courts in Presidency Towns, and it required a careful consideration of the whole Criminal Procedure Code before an opinion of any value could be given on the question what sections we should apply to the High Courts, and what to the Police Courts. At first sight it seemed proper to combine in one Bill two branches of Criminal Procedure, each relating to the Presidency Towns, and the first draft of the Bill, which I introduced in the month of July 1873, combined the two accordingly. That however was a mistake, as we found when we came to work the Bill in Committee. The two portions of the Bill are subject to quite different considerations; they involved communication with different sets of officers; they promised to travel at different paces; and have ultimately been subjected to very different treatment. Accordingly we determined to cut our Bill in two, and to let each half take its own independent course. That was done in the month of April 1874, when we presented our first report.

"Up to that time we had framed our Bill on the principle of applying to the High Courts certain parts of the Criminal Procedure Code in block, and by reference to the chapters and sections of that Code. We were however very much urged, especially by the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, not to do the work in that fashion, but to set forth *in extenso* all the sections of the Code which we proposed to apply to the High Courts, making the requisite alterations in the text of each section. On further examination of the subject we thought that the learned Judges were right, and that we should avoid a good many ambiguities and errors by taking the trouble to set out the sections at length. Accordingly we made that alteration, and the Bill was published in its new form about two months ago.

"So much for the shape which the Bill has now assumed. As regards its substance, the Council knows that our objects in introducing it were partly to

consolidate the law relating to the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts, partly to bring it more into accord with the procedure established for the Mofussil, and in some respects to provide simple processes instead of complicated ones. The present practice of the High Courts is regulated partly by several Indian and English enactments, which we propose to repeal and consolidate, and partly by the rules of English common law imported into India by the first Chartered Courts. The Select Committee who sat upon the Criminal Procedure Code reported that the Mofussil practice should, so far as possible, be applied to the High Courts, and the Bill is principally devoted to that operation.

"After some preliminary sections we commence with the commitment of the accused, when the High Court first gets cognizance of the case, and detail the procedure up to the time when a plea of guilty or not guilty is put in. That occupies Chapters III and IV of the Bill, and brings us to the subject of juries, to which Chapter V of the Bill is devoted.

"This part of the procedure is now regulated by special Acts for the High Courts: and in the first instance we contemplated little more than a consolidation of the High Court law about juries. But we were strongly advised by some very high authorities to introduce so much of the Mofussil practice as allows of a less number of jurors than twelve, and so much as dispenses with the necessity for an unanimous verdict. And believing that this practice of the Mofussil was more suitable to the circumstances of India, even in the Presidency Towns, than the English practice, we made some important alterations in that direction in the month of April last year. I then presented our report, and took the opportunity of explaining to the Council the changes that had been made, saying that I anticipated a great deal of controversy and criticism upon them. Events however have quite belied my anticipations, and have proved that men's minds were ripe for the proposed change. Though the proposal has been before the public for nearly a twelvemonth, there has been exceedingly little controversy upon it. The learned Judges of the Bombay High Court are or were not agreed among themselves on the question of unanimity, but that disagreement arose before our alteration was proposed, and was consequent on a proposal spontaneously made by one of their own body to abolish the rule of unanimity. They have said nothing about the reduction of numbers, and nothing further about the rule of unanimity, since the publication of our altered Bill. Possibly they have felt what I have always felt with respect to this matter, that as Judges cannot always attain unanimity among themselves, even after weeks or months of consideration, it is hardly reasonable to expect it all of a sudden of twelve men caught at random and brought together for the first time to consider a wholly new subject. However, let the reason be what it may, the fact is that since the publication of the Bill in April 1874, we have received no objection to the principle of the alteration except from the British Indian Association, who, to use their own words, 'submit that the merits of the jury-system lies in the unanimous verdict of twelve good men and true.' And they think that the liberty of the subject is better guarded by requiring unanimity. An obvious answer to such observations is that the unanimity which is thus talked of does not really exist. Which of us ever knew twelve men agree on any matter which was capable of being disputed with even a shadow of plausibility, or indeed, for the matter of that, without any such shadow? We know that such a thing never happens; and that it is a mere pretence to talk of its happening in the jury-box. The merit of the jury-system, considered as a mode of administering sound justice (for its political and social merits are not under discussion here), has always seemed to me to be that the view which recommends itself to a decided majority of reasonable and impartial people generally prevails. But that advantage is best secured by requiring a decided majority coupled with the agreement of the Judge. It is not secured by requiring an outward show of unanimity. On the contrary, to require that is to put a dangerous power into the hands of any crotchety wrong-headed person who may happen to be upon the jury.

"But I feel relieved from the necessity of arguing this point with any degree of elaboration, because of the great preponderance of authorities in this

country in favour of the principle of the change we have proposed. The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb, all accept it favourably. The Madras Government was the first to urge it on us. The Governments of Bombay and of the Panjáb both express approval of it. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who drew his experience of the working of juries from England as well as from India, gave his emphatic approval of it at this table.

"In fact, with the exception I have mentioned, there has been no controversy on anything but the details of the alterations. What we propose is that a jury shall consist of nine persons, the maximum number required for the Mofussil; that when they disagree, a majority of two-thirds shall suffice for a verdict if the Judge agrees with them; but that, if there is no such majority, or if the Judge disagrees, there shall be no verdict, and the jury must be discharged, as it is now in case of disagreement. Well, there are different opinions about the number of the jury, and there are different opinions as to the proportion which should constitute a decisive majority, and as to the exact position which the Judge should occupy. Those opinions conflict with one another: some would urge us in one direction, and some in the contrary one. The result is that on the whole we thought it better to make no alteration in what we proposed by the draft published in April 1874. After all, rules on this subject must be arbitrary: there cannot be any very close argument about them; we can only guess what rules are likely to work most smoothly in practice: we found that we had chosen a middle path between the limits of opinion, and thought that that path would be the safest to continue in.

"Passing from the subject of juries, the Bill goes on to regulate the procedure at the trial and a number of points connected with the evidence: then the Judge's charge, the verdict and the sentence. That takes us to the end of Chapter X of the Bill, and completes the ordinary procedure which is wanted for all trials. Then come some chapters relating to incidents of an exceptional character; one to Previous Convictions and Acquittals; one to Lunatics; one to Prosecutions for offences against the State and affecting public servants; and two to Bail and Security for keeping the peace. Finally there comes a chapter of Miscellaneous matters, some of which are of considerable importance. In section 146 we affirm the right of the Advocate General to intervene on behalf of the Crown to stop any prosecution at any stage of the case prior to the verdict. It is very important always to bear in mind a principle which underlies all criminal proceedings, but which our position in India sometimes tends to conceal: the principle that a criminal suit is not a mere question between the person injured by the crime and the accused, but that the public have an interest, and the greatest interest, in it, and that the Crown is the representative of the public, and is the true plaintiff in every criminal suit, and has dominion over it throughout. That principle we affirm and apply in this section.

"Then section 147 enables the High Courts in the Presidency Towns to draw into their own hands the trial of any criminal case within the limits of their ordinary original jurisdiction; and section 148 enables them to order the attendance before themselves of prisoners in all proper cases. These two sections are intended to take the place of the more cumbrous proceedings by writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*. We have directed the Courts to make rules for the proceedings by way of *habeas corpus*, and I believe it will be found that the procedure will be simpler and less technical than it used to be.

"I have now explained the general scheme of the Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"This Bill is, as my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has rightly said, a Bill of very considerable importance, and I am sure that the Council will agree with me in feeling that we are much indebted to Mr. Hobhouse for the great care and attention which he has given not only to this Bill, but also to other complicated and important Bills which have come before us during the course of the year. Opinions upon the provisions of this Bill have been carefully collected from all parts of India, and although the Bill has been accepted by this Council without any lengthened discussion, full explanations have been given from time to time

by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse, and the Bill has received the most careful consideration in Select Committee.

"The papers that have been circulated to Members of Council show that it may now safely be passed into law.

"I make these observations for the purpose of stating that none of the provisions of this Bill have escaped attention, and that they have been most carefully and fully considered at the different stages of its progress through the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a Bill which I obtained leave to introduce just a twelvemonth ago for the following objects:

"*First*, it was found that the legal powers of the Port-authorities, which extend partly over ports proper, and partly over the channels leading to ports, were not sufficiently extended over the latter area, and the Government had not sufficient control over the traffic in those channels.

"*Secondly*, it was desirable to extend to other parts of India arrangements which have been for some time at work in Calcutta, for providing medical attendance for sick sailors and paying for it by a rate on the shipping in the ports.

"*Thirdly*, it was desired to extend to other parts of India certain powers for the arrest and detention of deserters from ships—powers which are already in force in the Presidency Towns.

"*Fourthly*, it was found that the law was scattered over a great many enactments, there being altogether no less than twenty-six relating to the subject. These we undertook to consolidate, and we proposed to set forth in a single table the tolls and dues leviable in the various ports of British India, and to bring into one enactment all the existing provisions on the subject.

"*Fifthly*, inasmuch as many of these enactments were passed for single ports, we found many useful provisions in force in one place and not in another. For instance, in Calcutta there are some useful provisions respecting fires and combustible materials, which do not exist for other places. No doubt for each place laws were passed according as events suggested them in that particular place; so that there were a considerable number of local powers and regulations besides those I have specifically mentioned which in the process of consolidation we found not to be due to any local peculiarity, but to bear a general character, and to be fitly extendible to all ports. That amount of extension we proposed also to perform.

"When I introduced the Bill, I explained to the Council how it aimed at these several objects, and I may say now that, though it has undergone numerous alterations of small details, as was to be expected and as our reports fully explain, it remains substantially unaltered as regards the five objects I have mentioned. There are however one or two other points to which I ought to call the attention of the Council before proceeding to the consideration of the reports.

"One point is that we have introduced a definition of the expression 'high-water-mark.' The present law says that the Executive may define the limits of a port, and that such limits shall extend up to high-water-mark, but it says no more. Now the expression 'high-water-mark' contains two elements of uncertainty. The principle on which it is to be ascertained may be disputed; and again, when the principle is settled, it may be disputed what is the actual point of space which high-water actually reaches. Of course we cannot help the second of these difficulties: we cannot measure the ground in this Council. But the first difficulty we can help, and we have done so by saying that high-water-mark means the point reached by ordinary spring tides. The principle

on which we have gone is this. The object of a Ports Act is that control may be exercised on behalf of the public over the space ordinarily used for the purposes of a port. When then we find that ground is frequently, regularly and according to the ordinary operations of Nature, covered with water, it is impossible to say that such ground does not fall within the natural limits of the port, or that it does not require the same control as other parts of the port. If a piece of ground is covered with the tide regularly even only once a month, it is used, or may be used, regularly by those who frequent the port: the circumstance that it may not be so used at neap-tides does not prevent its being an integral part of the natural port, and any arrangements which left it out would be defective. We have therefore taken no account of neap-tides; neither have we taken account of extraordinary springs or floods, such as may overflow the adjoining land once in a way; but have taken the flood-water of ordinary springs as the fairest and most probable interpretation of the expression 'high-water-mark' for the purposes of such an Act as a Ports Act.

"Some gentlemen indeed think that we ought to have struck an average between spring and neap-tides; but that seems to us not to answer the purposes of a Ports Act, because it leaves the public without sufficient protection. And if the fact be that in our interpretation we have put too extensive a meaning on the expression 'high-water-mark', the persons to complain would be those who claim to be the owners of the adjoining shore. Now, as I shall show presently, the riparian owners of Calcutta have not gone to sleep over this Bill, but are quite alive to their own interests; and yet on this particular point of the definition they have raised no objection, though it was on the 15th of December last that I mentioned the matter in Council, and the Bill containing our interpretation was published immediately afterwards. I presume that they feel that the definition is only a reasonable one, and I hope that the Council will be of that opinion. After all the point cannot be one of very much practical importance, otherwise it would before now have been the subject of litigation, which I cannot find that it ever has been.

"Now I mentioned that the riparian owners took a lively interest in this Bill, and the reason is that they are engaged in a controversy with the Port Commissioners, or the Bengal Government, or both, respecting some rights claimed by them over the foreshore down to low-water-mark. So they have addressed us on paper, and have also had the kindness to meet us in conference, and have urged that the new Bill ought to contain something to place them in some more favourable position by recognizing the fact of their claims, and at all events the possible validity of them, which they say is denied by their opponents. Now there may be claims to private property of such a kind and on such a scale as to justify the legislature in interfering to settle them. But these Calcutta controversies did not appear to us to be of such a character. They appear to possess the characteristics of ordinary lawsuits, and we could not see why we should be called on to interfere on one side or on the other. Indeed I do not suppose that the riparian owners would be pleased if we interfered on the side of the public; and neither the Port Commissioners nor the Bengal Government have asked us to do so. Well then our position is that, whatever rights the public have against claims of private property, and whatever protection private property has received against the claims of the public, are to be found in the existing Act of 1855, and have been thereby ascertained and regulated for twenty years. It may indeed be for more than twenty years, but we have not looked behind the Act of 1855. At all events for twenty years the public have had the rights which the existing law gives them, and we could find no reason why those rights should now be lessened. If we were to attempt such a thing, I know what would happen: we should find ourselves engaged in a lively controversy with the Port Commissioners and the Government of Bengal, on whom is thrown the duty of protecting the public interests; and there would immediately be a motion by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, or by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, or by both, to reduce the Bill back again into an expression of the existing law. So we determined to keep the Bill confined to an expression of the existing law. I will just read to the Council what the provisions of the law are on this subject. The Exe-

cutive has power to define the limits of ports and to alter those limits from time to time. Then section 4 of Act XXII of 1855 enacts that—

"'Every declaration by which any port, navigable river, or channel shall be made subject to this Act, shall define the limits of such port, navigable river, or channel; and such limits shall extend always up to high-water-mark, and may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made for any other purposes mentioned in the preamble of this Act, whether within or without the line of high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water-mark.'

and in a subsequent part of the Act, section 60, it is enacted that—

"'Nothing in this Act shall extend * * * to deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as herein before expressly provided' * * *.

"Those are the powers vested in the Executive, and those are the protections thrown around private rights for the last twenty years or more. On this point we only purposed to re-enact the existing law, with such improvements of detail as occur on every occasion of re-enactment, and our duty was to see that the new Act would be substantially neither more nor less than the old. The Bill has been carefully and repeatedly examined for this purpose, and I believe that whatever doubts they entertained at first, the gentlemen who have communicated with us are now satisfied that, so far as regards any prejudice to their interests, the law is substantially unchanged; indeed, absolutely unchanged with the two exceptions I will mention.

"One exception is this. Section 4 of the Act of 1855 says that any wharfs, quays and so forth may be taken as within the limits of the port, and those words, if rigidly construed, would include a private wharf, made at private expense for the convenience of private traffic. We now propose to say that only works made on behalf of the public may be so taken. We do that on the assumption that the literal construction of the section could not have been intended, and that a Court of justice would struggle as hard as it could against such a construction; but whatever the alteration may be worth, it is in favour of the riparian owners.

"The other alteration is a mere verbal one. The present Act says that the Executive may define the limits of ports; and we go on to say that they may do it by notification in the Gazette, or by means of maps, posts or otherwise. But it is quite clear that Government may do that now. He who has power to define the property over which he has control may define it in any way he pleases. He may adopt a mere abstract definition by words, or a pictorial one by maps and plans, or a mechanical one by boundary-marks fixed on the property, or any combination of those modes of definition. Whether the definition is made according to one mode or another of these modes, it may transcend the legal powers of the Executive, and if so it will be *pro tanto* invalid, and will not override any private right. The mere circumstance that the Act mentions some modes of definition does not alter the quality or enlarge the quantity of the original power of definition given by it to the Executive. These modes of definition are indicated on account of a notion prevailing in some quarters that definition means only a verbal definition; they are what theologians would call an accommodation, a concession to human weakness, which we are often obliged to make in our drafts, and which I for one usually make with some reluctance.

"I have thought it right to acquaint the Council with the nature of this controversy so that they may see how matters stand at this moment. But I am glad to think that the riparian owners do not now feel that the Bill is calculated to place them in a worse position by reason of any alteration of the law which it effects. We have now a memorial from them to the Council, which has come in only within the last twenty-four hours, and which shows the position they now take up. They are afraid that the mere re-assertion of the law will place them in some worse position. I will read their own words from the memorial :—

"'Section 5, clause (c), of chapter II of the Indian Ports Bill fully guarantees all rights above the high-water-line; but your memorialists fear that after the discussion which has taken place the silence of the legislature on the subject of rights below that line may be prejudicial to them.'

"By 'the silence' of the legislature is meant the fact that we say nothing to the point but that which the law now says. I confess I cannot see how that silence can have the effect ascribed to it. We are passing this measure for the purpose, *first*, of making some substantial alterations of the law; and, *secondly*, of consolidating the law with such small amendments as are incidental to consolidation. Consolidation is in the main re-enactment. How can a Court of justice draw any inference from a mere re-enactment under such circumstances, and for such an object, except the inference that it is intended to leave the law precisely as it stood before?

"Again, if we admit the validity of such a doubt as is here suggested, just see where it would land us. A considerable portion of our work is the consolidation of written law, and I repeat that consolidation means the re-enactment of large portions of the law consolidated. Are we always to hold our hands directly we find ourselves re-enacting something on which a controversy exists? Take, for instance, the Civil Procedure Code on which we are now engaged. In that Code there must at any given moment of time be many passages bearing on some dispute or other. Is it to be said that one party to the dispute is prejudiced because the other puts a hostile interpretation on the Act, and the legislature then repeats the Act without taking notice of the dispute? If we admit that principle we should never effect any large consolidation without entering into a number of controversies which we are not competent to deal with, and for which the fitting arena is a Court of law.

"The memorial suggests that the Executive authorities are unduly straining the law against them. All I can say is that, if that be so, a Court of justice is not likely to look with favour on their case; but that is a matter for the Court to decide.

"I therefore trust that the Council will accept the principle to which the Committee have adhered, namely, that the new Act should upon this point be in substance a repetition of the old one.

"There is only one more alteration which I will mention to the Council. The present law gives the Local Government power to appoint a Conservator, and it says that the Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government. But it does not say how that control is to be enforced. Of course when the Conservator holds other Government employment, as I believe is always the case in the smaller ports, there is no difficulty in controlling him. But when the Conservator is represented by a body of independent gentlemen performing their duties from a sense of public spirit, such as our Port Commissioners and Port Trustees in large towns, the case is otherwise, and I am not sure how, in the event of a vital difference of opinion, the control would be enforced. Possibly the Local Government would find no easier method than the clumsy one of moving for a *mandamus*. We have therefore supplied the requisite machinery, and have added to the powers of appointment and control the power of suspension and removal. Of course such a power would only be exercised on the occasion of some very grave controversy, but then it is only on an occasion of that kind that there would be any practical difficulty about the right of control."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that there was one point in connection with the Bill which he thought it desirable to bring to the notice of the Council, as it had not been mentioned in either of the reports of the Select Committee, and had not been referred to by his hon'ble and learned friend, the mover, in the remarks which he had just made. Amongst the papers which had been considered by the Select Committee was a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce containing many valuable suggestions on an earlier draft of the Bill, most of which had been adopted in the present Bill. In regard to section 45, the Chamber of Commerce had said: "It is observed that no port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act. The Chamber would remark that it is desirable that this section should not prevent port-dues being levied under a Port Trust Bill at Madras, in the event of a harbour being constructed." Now, when this suggestion had been considered in Committee, there was nothing to show that there was any immediate prospect of the construction of a harbour at Madras, and they did

not feel justified in making a proviso in the section to meet only a possible contingency. Since the presentation of the Committee's report, however, he (MR. DALYELL) had observed a statement in the local journals to the effect that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been received to the construction of the harbour, and it would therefore now be a matter for the consideration of the mover and the Council whether it would be advisable to insert a provision to the effect proposed before the Bill was passed, or whether it would be preferable to leave the matter to be dealt with by special legislation as soon as the harbour was completed. For his own part, he was disposed to think that the latter would probably be the best course, as no doubt, whatever provisions were made in the present Bill, a special Act would be required for various matters when the harbour was completed, and any provision in regard to port-dues which might be inserted in such an Act would of course override the provisions of the present Bill, which would be the earlier measure of the two.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said he had just a single remark to make as to section 5 of chapter II of the Bill, and he could assure his hon'ble and learned friend that, in doing so, he was not insensible of the great trouble both he and the Select Committee had taken on the subject of the definition of high-water-mark. Still the matter was of such importance, that MR. BULLEN SMITH wished to ask the attention of the Council to a suggestion which had been made to him within the last few hours, namely, whether the addition of the word "average" to the explanation of the term "high-water-mark" given in that section was necessary or not. The explanation as it stood effectually excluded from the operation of the law all cyclone-tides, or tides which might be held to be of an exceptional nature; but there were in this Port of Calcutta, and probably in other ports situated on tidal rivers at a considerable distance from the sea, two sets of tides which could properly be called ordinary spring tides, that was to say, one set of spring tides during what were called the freshes when the river was swollen, which could be strictly called the ordinary spring tides for those months, the high-water-mark of which tides was very different from the high-water of the ordinary spring tides of other seasons of the year. It was thought by some that the Local Government, in determining the high-water-mark of "ordinary spring tides," would find itself face to face with a difficulty as to which of the spring tides were alluded to. It had therefore been suggested to him that, if the explanation were to declare that "high-water-mark" meant the average of the ordinary spring tides, it would meet the difficulty. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the language of drafting to know whether the suggestion he had made was sufficient to meet the object in view; but as the suggestion had been made to him, he thought it proper to bring it forward, and he almost apologised for doing so at this late hour, after the great trouble that the Committee had taken in settling the provisions of the Bill.

On one other point he would beg to be allowed to ask a question in connection with the concluding clause of section 60. He would ask whether in the words "or otherwise for giving medical aid to the seamen ashore or afloat in such port" was to be found the authority which would empower a Board of Port Commissioners to apply hospital-dues to the maintenance of a Health Officer. The matter was one of some considerable importance, inasmuch as the Lieutenant-Governor having determined to appoint a Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta, the expense must be provided by the Port Commissioners. But they had for that purpose no funds whatever beyond these hospital-dues and their general revenues. No doubt in a measure the appointment of a Health Officer would be for the good of the seamen; but it would also be largely, if not chiefly, for the good of the town to see that the banks of the river and the Port generally were so looked after as not to become a source of contagion and evil. He was not quite sure whether the expression "giving medical aid to the seamen ashore or afloat in such port" would apply to the payment, by way of salary to a Health Officer, of any portion of such hospital-dues; but if the hon'ble and learned member in

charge of the Bill thought that the words were sufficient to authorize such expenditure, MR. BULLEN SMITH was content.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR also had some doubts as to the expression used in section 60. He believed the point had been considered by the Select Committee, and that the Committee thought that the expressions used in that section were sufficiently comprehensive. As had been already explained by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, it would be desirable to appoint a Health Officer, and to carry out measures of sanitation, and to defray the charge from the surplus-proceeds of these hospital-dues. It was very important that there should be no doubt as to the legality of such proceedings; he believed there was no doubt as to their necessity or expediency. He would suggest the addition of the words "or the carrying out of sanitary measures in such port:" that, he believed, would meet the difficulty.

Then, as regards the definition of the term "high-water-mark", he could not quite follow the argument of his hon'ble friend. It seemed to him that there could be but one set of "ordinary spring tides". He presumed that, in the event of any dispute, the proper authorities would decide as to whether such and such spring tides were ordinary spring tides. If there was any doubt upon the point, perhaps the hon'ble mover of the Bill would consider whether some addition should be made to the phraseology of that particular section.

Then, as regards riparian proprietors, HIS HONOUR begged to corroborate and to express his concurrence in all that had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. The fact was that there was no controversy between the gentlemen who had signed the memorial on the one side, and the Port Commissioners and Bengal Government on the other, regarding anything that related to this particular Bill. There was a controversy existing between them undoubtedly, but it related to quite another Act, namely, the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, which was an Act of the local legislature passed in 1870. Well, it appeared to him that the real object of the memorial to which his hon'ble and learned friend had alluded was to get inserted into the present Bill certain expressions which should affect the working of the other Act. He was sure the Council would perceive that such a course would be very inconsistent, inasmuch as that Act did not happen to be before the Council; and unless the present Bill were to be read in conjunction with the Port Improvement Act, it would be impossible for the Council to properly observe the practical effect of the proposed expressions. He had had the advantage of joining the Select Committee on the occasion when this matter was discussed; he had also had the advantage of discussing the question at issue very carefully with the memorialists themselves, and he was satisfied that, whatever claim in law or equity they might have to compensation with respect to the just and necessary action of the Port Commissioners, there was full power vested in the Local Government by the Port Improvement Act to consider those claims and award such compensation as might appear just, and his advice to the memorialists had been that if they considered themselves aggrieved in any way, they could submit their claim for consideration in reference to the Port Improvement Act.

He had now only to express his satisfaction in respect to what had fallen from his hon'ble and learned friend in respect to the question of a Conservator of the Port; whether the Conservator should consist of a single officer, or whether the conservation of the Port should be vested in a body of Commissioners. Having had the advantage of attending the Select Committee, he was satisfied that the power of control vested by the Act as it now stood in the Local Government was sufficient for all practical purposes. He need not point out the great interest which the Local Government had in the maintenance of strict Marine discipline in the Port of Calcutta. If ships were lost or sacrificed, or otherwise endangered or damaged in this important port, it was essential that the Local Government should have the power of enquiring who was to blame, and it was also essential that the Local Government should have the power of punishing the official who might be deemed blameworthy notwithstanding the opinion of any other local authority; and

for the exercise of this discretion the Local Government was responsible to the Government of India alone. Then, that being the case, if the Local Government was to be responsible for the safety of life and property here, it should possess effective power, and he was advised that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and as it had been explained by the hon'ble and learned mover, was sufficient for the purpose.

He had now only to express his acknowledgments, on behalf of the Local Government and on behalf of the community of Calcutta, to the Legislative Department for the care and attention that they had paid to this important measure, and he only hoped the Council would be kind enough to consider the addition of the words he proposed in section 60, and to consider exactly what should be done with reference to the definition of the term 'high-water-mark' in reference to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said he had not had the honour of being on the Committee on this Bill, but with reference to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, if any amendment of the Bill were contemplated, he thought it would be worth while to consider the point raised by the hon'ble member; for, as MR. BAYLEY understood the wording of the present Bill, it put a maximum limit on port-dues which, Mr. Dalyell seemed to say, would be insufficient to meet the demands of the Madras Harbour, and this provision would have to be modified accordingly by the legislation which the latter undertaking would probably render necessary. If this were so, then any legislation in regard to the Madras Harbour would have to be undertaken in the Imperial Council, for it was beyond the power of a local Council to repeal or modify a law passed by this Council, and yet he (MR. BAYLEY) was not aware that this Council was prepared to undertake legislation as to the Madras Harbour, which seemed clearly a proper subject for the local legislature.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said he would answer the questions put to him in order. The first was as to the proposed harbour for Madras. He thought it was not desirable to introduce an exception into this Bill on account of some contemplated operation which that exception would cover. We were almost sure to find when the change did happen that our exception would not quite fit it; there was always a chance of that when we took a step in the dark, and it was much safer to deal with the case when it arose. The words "no port-dues or fees shall be levied except under authority of this Act" were in the present law. The prohibition existed, and he had no doubt it was proper that there should be that prohibition, so that this legislature might consider whether or not port-dues should be levied which were beyond the amount allowed by the Act. We did not know whether any such operation in Madras would take place, though it seemed likely from what his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell had said. But then we did not know how far they would want to impose dues beyond the maximum allowed in the Act. On these grounds he thought it was better to pass the Bill as it stood and to see when the event happened what we were required to do.

His hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, had referred to the definition of "high-water-mark." MR. HOBHOUSE knew the extreme difficulty of expressing in words any rule which should apply to the circumstances of all ports, and he thought whatever expression the Council might adopt, there would be difficulty in applying it to some cases. In the generality of cases such a rule would work without difficulty. If you asked a sailor or an inhabitant familiar with any coast what was the ordinary reach of particular tides, he would tell you with sufficient accuracy and certainty in most cases. With regard to the peculiar circumstances of the port of Calcutta which his hon'ble friend had mentioned, it seemed to him that the introduction of the word "average" would not meet the wants of the case, nor accord with the principle upon which the Committee had gone—and he believed it was a sound principle—that when spaces were regularly, frequently and in the ordinary course of Nature, covered with water, those spaces were used by persons who frequented the port and fell within the natural limits of the port. He understood his hon'ble friend to say that in certain months of the year the ordinary spring tides were

higher than in other months, and that there were two sets of ordinary spring tides. Now we had got to consider two questions: one was what was the principle which ought to apply to this state of circumstances? and it seemed to him that the correct principle was to include within the limits of the port that which was so often or so regularly covered with water as to be within its natural boundary, and to say that the high-water-mark of the port was the highest point reached by any ordinary spring tide. The second question was whether the words which were used covered what we wanted to effect. If it were true that the highest tides which occurred in the freshes were correctly designated as ordinary spring tides, then the words now in the Bill met the case, for nothing could be said to be the high-water-mark of ordinary spring tides which fell short of the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides. If however the Council should think differently, and if they thought any alteration of the definition should be made, he would abstain from moving to pass the Bill, because in a matter of such nicety there was difficulty and danger attendant upon alterations made in a debate at this table without preparation beforehand.

Now to pass to section 60, with regard to the application of hospital-dues. It must be remembered what these dues were established for; they were a new rating upon ships in consideration of medical aid given to the crews of those ships, and to support any hospitals which might be established for those crews. The rates might be levied upon all the shipping in the port, and for the common benefit they received all must pay. The Select Committee had an application—he rather thought it came from the Government of Bengal—to introduce some special words in this section providing for the appointment of a sanitary officer and general sanitary inspection. He believed the Committee were unanimous—at all events he would express his own opinion—that the introduction of any such specific words would be a little dangerous and might give rise to complaints from ship-owners. As far as the services of such an officer were necessary or expedient for the sake of the health of seamen either ashore or afloat, so far it seemed to him that the words in the Bill met the case, and it would be perfectly fair, if the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a special officer for that single purpose, to pay his salary from the hospital-dues, and if he appointed an officer for that duty in connection with other duties, to pay a reasonable proportion of his salary out of such dues. But suppose we used the words suggested, that these dues might be applied in paying for sanitary measures, then we might be providing the whole of the town, or that part of the town which lay near the port, with sanitary measures at the expense of the ship-owners alone. If the officer was appointed to superintend the sanitary condition of the whole port and of the persons who resorted to the port, he would be doing a great deal of work for the town and not simply for the ships in the port, and we might have some complaint if the whole of his salary was paid out of the hospital-dues. For that reason MR. HOBHOUSE would keep the words of the section as they were, and he thought it would be found that they covered every reasonable expense that was necessary; but if we went beyond that, he thought there would be complaints founded upon justice and which were not unreasonable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that the point raised by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, is one of some importance, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Hobhouse that it requires some further consideration.

"I therefore think it would be advisable that my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, should postpone his motion in order to allow the Select Committee to take the point into consideration. At present the words in question appear to me to be open to the possibility of misconstruction."

After some further discussion, the Motion that the reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was postponed.

## PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration be taken into consideration.

Leave was granted.

## CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. He said that it recounted a great many details which it would not be profitable to mention. The Select Committee had made a considerable number of alterations in the draft prepared in the Legislative Department, and they directed that the Bill should be printed and published, and that opinions should be invited specifically upon a number of points and inferentially upon other points included in the Bill.

## MADRAS SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The reason he asked this of His Lordship was that, in anticipation of the Bill being immediately introduced into some districts of the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government had written to beg that no time might be lost in passing the measure. They had taken steps to prevent any anticipated run upon the salt-districts, and such measures caused inconvenience to the salt-traders and the people generally, inasmuch as the sale of salt would necessarily be restricted. The Madras Government therefore asked that no time might be allowed to elapse before the passing of the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the reasons given appeared to him to be sufficient, and he therefore declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. He had on a recent occasion fully explained the objects and reasons of this Bill, and he need not therefore trouble the Council again at any length. He was afraid that the Bill in its present form was, as a specimen of drafting, hardly satisfactory to the Secretary to the Council. That was not owing to want of ability on the part of the learned gentleman, but owing to the necessities of the case. It was to be remembered that the Bill was an enabling one, permitting the Government to take action if it considered it desirable. The Bill did not render it obligatory on the Government to take action on the Bill being passed. In consequence of the Bill taking that form, the Council could not repeal absolutely such portions of the law as stood in the way of the measure when it was to be brought into force; they could only say that these old laws were to be repealed upon its being determined that the measures which the Bill gave permission to take should have effect. There was therefore not an absolute but a contingent repeal of those laws, and the result was to make it very awkward in drafting. He made this apology, lest it should appear that the result was the consequence of want of skill, whereas it was the consequence of the form which the Bill had to take.

The second section of the Bill gave power to the Governor General in Council to fix the duty on salt in Madras at the rate of Rs. 1-13-0 independently of any charge which might be incurred before the salt was brought to sale. On a notification to that effect being made by the Governor General in Council, it became the duty of the Local Government to fix, for all salt which might be sold under their orders, a price which would include the duty together with the charges which might be incurred in bringing the salt to sale. The Madras Government were asked for suggestions, and they had written stating one or two points for which they desired that the Bill should make provision. Their suggestions had been adopted. In one case they proposed the omission of a clause which had been inserted fixing for three years the price which might be determined under this Act, it having been inserted on a suggestion from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as giving fixity to the price, which would be of benefit and advantage to the traders. The Madras Government had objected to that, and consequently the Select Committee omitted the provision. It would be seen that the third section gave the Government

the power of varying the price in any of the local areas in which the Governor General had declared the rate of duty to be Re. 1-13-0, and also to vary it in respect of the quantity which might be sold, or (which was a matter of some importance to the Madras Government) with reference to the description of the salt sold and the manner in which it was procured; the fact being that in some districts salt might be procured from Bombay or other distant places, and so cost a great deal more than salt procured in the district itself and which might be of less value than the salt imported from a distance. The section, it was hoped, was sufficiently elastic to enable the Government to take into consideration all the circumstances necessary to fix the price so as to include all charges. The Bill was a short one, and he did not think there were any other circumstances connected with it which called for explanation.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that when the Bill had been last under discussion he had expressed some doubts as to whether all his hon'ble friend's anticipations in regard to its results would be realized if it was passed in the shape in which it then appeared. Since that time the Bill had been very considerably modified in Select Committee, and if, as he (MR. DALYELL) understood, it was now the intention to put in force the powers taken under the Bill in the districts of Malabar and Canara only, he quite thought that all the advantages would be secured which his hon'ble friend had predicted for the measure when he first obtained leave to introduce it. It was not necessary that MR. DALYELL should recapitulate the arguments of his hon'ble friend in favour of the Bill. As Mr. Ellis had told the Council, they were mainly the same as those which had been urged by successive Governments of Madras for some years past, and some of them had, he (MR. DALYELL) believed, been brought forward by himself some time back, in his capacity of Secretary to the Madras Board of Revenue. The question was simply whether the people of Malabar and Canara should be required to pay the ordinary salt-tax of Re. 1-13-0 per maund, or whether they should be permitted, as heretofore, to pay this impost at a rate of from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-9-0 per maund, a lower scale of tax than was paid in any other part of the Empire, except Scind and British Burma. There was, however, some force in the reasons which had induced the present Madras Government to differ from the opinion of their predecessors on this question. Their grounds for doing so were concisely stated in paragraph 6 of their proceedings, dated 17th October 1874, which were among the papers which had been printed in connection with the Bill. He would ask the permission of the Council to read to them this paragraph :—

"Independently of the general principle on which this Government have heretofore acted, namely, to charge a uniform monopoly-price for the whole presidency (many local variations notwithstanding), the following reasons have influenced the Governor in Council in his present determination :—

"(1.) The people of the West Coast, if they paid a higher price to Government than other coast-districts, could never be made to understand that they were not unequally and inequitably taxed.

"(2.) To raise the price in Malabar and Canara would be a breach of a long-established arrangement of the nature of a prescriptive right, which has been tacitly acquiesced in for many years and originated in peculiar circumstances connected with the tenure of landed property in these districts.

"On grounds, then, of (1) policy, and (2) justice, the Governor in Council is opposed to any change in the price of salt in Malabar and Canara."

These then were the objections of the present Madras Government to the measure before the Council, and to them might be added the general one to which he had alluded when the Bill was introduced, that it was perhaps hardly worth while to insist upon an equal incidence of salt-taxation throughout the Presidency of Madras, so long as the inequalities of taxation which existed throughout the remaining portions of the Empire were allowed to continue. There was a further argument which had been strongly urged in some quarters in favour of the present state of matters. It was that, whenever the State might find it convenient, for fiscal purposes, to disallow the local manufacture of any article of consumption which was liable to tax, it was the duty of the State so to adjust the rate of taxation in that particular locality as to insure a supply of the article to the public at a price not in

excess of a sum made up of what would be the cost of production on the spot, together with the ordinary rate of duty levied in other places. As it appeared, however, from the proceedings to which he had just referred that it was now the intention of the Madras Government to develope the local manufacture of salt in the Western districts to the greatest possible extent, this argument no longer applied to the particular case under consideration.

As he (MR. DALYELL) had already said the arguments in favour of the Bill had been long familiar to him, and he had lately given his very best consideration to those which had been urged against it, to which he had just drawn the attention of the Council. If these latter were examined from a local point of view only, he thought it would be generally admitted that they were of very considerable weight; but he confessed that if the question was considered from its imperial side, it was somewhat difficult to find any really adequate grounds for opposing the Bill. It was not denied that the people of Malabar and Canara were as well, or even better, able to pay the full rate of salt-tax than their neighbours of the Bombay Presidency and of the other districts of the Madras Presidency, and though long usage might have given them a sort of prescriptive right to obtain their salt at the same price as that charged for the article in the Eastern districts, there was no reason why such a right should be more respected in their case than was a similar right in the case of the much less wealthy populations of the Ceded Districts, who were recently (mainly on grounds of consistency) brought under a more rigid system of salt-taxation by the virtual suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt, which had been permitted for years under a nominal license-fee. But what carried more weight with him than any other argument in favour of the Bill, was that he could not but consider it as the second of a series of measures, of which the first was the Salt Bill of last year, which would eventually result in the entire removal of the so-called customs-line, and in a much nearer approach to a general equalization of the salt-tax throughout India than had yet been attempted. The remarks of His Excellency the President upon the Inland Customs Bill the other day must, MR. DALYELL thought, have been read with satisfaction by every person interested in this question, as intimating that, at any rate so far as the customs-line was concerned, this result was not so very far distant. Any subsequent efforts which might be made to secure a greater uniformity of salt-duty than at present existed, would necessarily involve a considerable reduction in the high rates which were paid in the Northern portion of the Empire. Now when it was remembered that, speaking roughly, the whole population of these localities paid a lower gross revenue, and consumed a smaller gross quantity of salt, than did half their number in the lowly taxed provinces of Southern and Western India, it was impossible to believe that this high rate of tax was not repressive of the general use of this necessary of life, and that a reduction of the tax would not result in an increased consumption and perhaps in an improved revenue. Any measure then which was of such a character as to be likely to facilitate such a reduction in future years was deserving of cordial support, and he believed he was correct in stating that though the anticipations in regard to the effect of the Salt Act of last year had not as yet been fully realized, there was every prospect of their being so to a very large extent before the Council assembled for another session. In conclusion, he desired to express his concurrence in the remarks of his hon'ble friend as to the expediency of the Bill being passed into law at once in order to put an end to that disturbance of trade which was inevitable, whenever it became known that the rate of salt-duty in any particular locality was likely to be altered.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said that in giving his vote for the passing of this Bill, he would beg to say that, owing to the publication of the Bill on its introduction, there had naturally been an apprehension in the mind of the salt-traders that the effect would be to raise the price of salt, and there had therefore been danger of a great run on the salt-stores.

The Madras Government had, His Highness believed, taken precautions to prevent this, but it was evident that the sooner the Bill became law the better.

The recommendation of the Madras Government that District-averages might be struck in each District or group of Districts where a decided difference existed between the cost of imported and that of the home-made salt—for example, in Canara—had fully been complied with in the Bill in its present form, and he was sure that the object of the Madras Government thereby would be obtained.

It was to be hoped that the present Bill might lead to a system of excising salt in the Madras Presidency with a fixed duty, instead of selling it on behalf of Government at a fixed price, and that thus private enterprise in the salt-trade might be created by degrees to take the place of the present monopoly-system.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said it was with much satisfaction that he found His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram support this Bill, inasmuch as his connection with the Madras Presidency gave his opinion great weight, and it was also a source of congratulation to learn that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, after full consideration, was able to give the Bill that support which, no doubt from a feeling of allegiance to the Madras Government, he had at first hesitated to give. MR. ELLIS might state, with reference to the observations which fell from the hon'ble member, that the arguments with which he (MR. ELLIS) introduced the Bill were mainly based on what had fallen from the Madras Government itself, and indeed it now appeared that they were based on letters which had emanated from the hon'ble member himself. It was therefore satisfactory to find that he had returned to his first opinion, and that he was no longer haunted with doubts as to the correctness of those opinions. The arguments which appeared to have had some weight with him did not appear to MR. ELLIS to be such as ought to make him hesitate. With all respect for the opinion of the majority of the Madras Government—for they were not unanimous—he did not see that much stress could be laid on the assertion that if this measure passed, the inhabitants would not be made to understand how the price of their salt was greater than elsewhere. It was surely known that the duty throughout Southern India, as throughout the Western Coast of Bombay, was Re. 1-13-0; it would therefore be abundantly clear and easily understood on the Western Coast of Madras that the cost of bringing salt to their doors must be added to the amount of duty before they could get their salt; and as the Bill did not put the selling-price and customs-duty and charges all together, it would be easy for the private trader to understand for himself how the charge to him for salt was made up, or if there was any misapprehension it would be very easy for the officers of Government to make it clear to the people how the price was arrived at.

The other objection was a stronger one if it could be supported, namely, that there was a decided understanding that the people of those districts should have their salt at a lower rate than their fellow-countrymen in other places. If such a proposition had been established, men like his hon'ble friends, Mr. Sim and Mr. Robinson, members of the Madras Government, would have been the last to have supported any appearance of breach of faith, and he was quite convinced that there could not be any solid foundation for such an assertion. On examining the grounds upon which that assertion was based, it did not appear that the people had a decided understanding that they were to get their salt at a cheaper price than others. They were to have salt at a moderate rate; and that salt would still be available at a moderate rate could hardly be doubted when it was considered that other parts of India were paying a much higher rate; they were also to have the privilege of manufacturing salt for sale to Government: as for this, if they chose to do so, it was the intention of the Madras Government to give them every facility for the local manufacture of salt, and he did not see in these arguments any ground whatever for the Council withholding their assent to the measure before them.

With regard to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as to the effect the Bill would have upon the equalization of the salt-duty throughout

India, MR. ELLIS might say that, although the measure in itself was not an important one, and was proposed to be immediately applied to only a restricted part of the Madras Presidency, yet it had an importance as paving the way for the equalization of the salt-duty. So long as there was a selling-price in Madras while in other parts of India there was an excise-duty upon salt, there could be no means of bringing the duty in Madras into conformity with the duty in other Presidencies. For his own part, having regard to the whole system of taxation, he was not prepared to say that they ought to have an absolutely uniform rate of duty throughout India; indeed, he deprecated such a principle being carried to its utmost extent. Yet, on the other hand, there were such wide differences in the rates of duty existing now, and there were such great difficulties in the way of removing the barriers to trade and commerce caused by the Inland Customs-line, that he would be glad to see a large reduction of the duty in some parts of the country, with even a small rise of duty in others, if we could attain such an approach to uniformity as would enable Government to administer the tax with the least amount of vexation to the people, and secure to them a larger supply of salt, while at the same time securing to the Government a reasonable amount of revenue. Perhaps these observations were not wholly relevant to the Bill before the Council, but they had some bearing upon it, as he considered this Bill a step of some importance towards meeting those expectations and hopes which he and so many others entertained of a modification of the present system, though he did not desire a complete and entire equalization of salt-duties in India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PANJÁB COURTS AND OFFICES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb. He said that the Bill was intended to give effect to the scheme which had been recently sanctioned for strengthening the judicial and executive administrations of the Panjáb. The peculiarity of the Panjáb, and the Non-Regulation system in general, was such that in addition to the important duties imposed upon the executive officers who had already sufficient work on their hands the whole judicial work was also entrusted to those hard-worked officers. In the early days of the administration, when the population was scant and civil rights were almost unknown, when trade and commerce had not recovered from the harassing effect of Sikh misrule, the administration was carried on by a body of picked officers, who were able to carry on their work most ably—how ably was a matter of history, or if he wished to appeal to a living authority, he could not do better than appeal to his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, who himself was one of the most distinguished of those officers. In the course of time, as the population increased and trade and commerce extended, litigation in the country sprung up, and the Civil Courts began to be greatly resorted to. The officers found themselves burdened with the duties they had to perform, and the burden was further increased by the creation of separate Departments, the head of every one of which felt that he had a right to claim an important portion of the time of the hard-worked Deputy Commissioner. Notably, the establishment of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, though it was a step taken no doubt in the right direction for the improvement of justice and the better administration of the Province, yet as affecting these executive officers who had to carry out the orders of the Chief Court, it placed them in the unfortunate position of having to serve two masters. There was a great incongruity between the sedentary life of the judicial officer, and the active life of the executive administrator. But the Chief Court said to the officer, "you shall sit at your desk during certain hours of the day to enable you to attend to your judicial work;" the administrative head, on the other hand, said to him, "you must always be in your saddle." It was difficult for a man to be in two places at once, and in these days the tendency was for a man to take to that portion of his work upon which the pressure was the strongest. According to the judicial system, a man's work was judged by the results as they appeared upon paper; the monthly statements were called for, and any dereliction was quickly

noticed. It was not the same in the executive department. The welfare of the people was entrusted very much to the hands of the executive officer, but he was left much to act according to his own discretion and for the good of the people entrusted to his charge. The consequences had been rather injurious to the Revenue administration of the Province, and attention was called to the matter by a former Lieutenant-Governor. About six years ago a very able Minute on the subject was written by a former Law Member of His Excellency's Council, and from that time there had been considerable discussion as to the best means of strengthening the judicial and executive administration of the Panjáb. Some of those who had been consulted were in favour of making a complete separation of the judicial and executive services, and had given their reasons for it. That, however, had not been considered to be desirable, But a scheme had been put forward, and had now been sanctioned, which went a long step in the direction of the separation of the judicial and executive offices, and it was proposed to appoint, in every district where it might be found necessary, a Judicial Assistant who would relieve the Deputy Commissioner of his judicial work and leave him free to apply himself to the management of his executive business. That was to say, the Assistant, so long as he was employed on judicial duties, would satisfy all the requirements of the Chief Court of the Panjáb by being always present in his Court, and at the same time the Deputy Commissioner would be left free to look after equally important business which belonged to his executive capacity. The scheme comprised this arrangement, that the Judicial Assistant should exercise the appellate powers which now belonged to the Deputy Commissioner. In the lower Courts, in the Courts of first instance, hitherto presided over by Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs, it was proposed to add a Munsif, who, as a general rule, would take up the judicial duties of the Tahsíldár, but who might be appointed to do any other duty of the Tahsíldár. Thus, while maintaining the peculiar features of the Panjáb system, an almost complete separation of the judicial and executive services would be established. But in order to carry out this scheme, it was necessary to resort to this Council. Section 20 of the Panjáb Courts Act provided that, whenever the number of cases depending in any district or divisional Court should be so great as to prevent their being disposed of within a reasonable period, the Local Government might invest any officer with civil and criminal powers. Such appointments were therefore, by their nature, temporary, and it was now proposed to make them permanent. In doing so, very little alteration would have to be made in the existing Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 15th March 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
*The 9th March* 1875.

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# BUDGET OF 1875-76,

## WITH REVIEW OF THE BUDGETS OF 1873-74 AND 1874-75.

### STATEMENT BY THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.

The budget of Imperial revenue for 1875-76 is herewith published, together with the Regular Estimate for 1874-75, and the Accounts as finally adjusted for 1873-74.

ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS OF 1873-74.—The adjusted accounts of 1873-74 may be explained in few words. The results are most satisfactory. Accounts of 1873-74.

The Regular Estimate, published with the Financial Statement of last year, shewed the total revenue to the 31st March 1874 as likely to be £49,476,000; the actual amount was better than that by £135,711. The expenditure was estimated at £47,657,300; it turned out less by £117,525. Putting both together,—that is, the saving of expenditure and the excess of income,—we have an improvement in the adjusted accounts over the Revised Estimate of not less than £253,236. In other words, a surplus was anticipated of £1,818,700: a surplus was actually realized of £2,071,936. It may be noted that the surplus originally estimated for this year by Sir Richard Temple in 1873, was only £220,000. About £939,000 of the difference is attributable to opium.

The above figures shew the ordinary income and charges of 1873-74, exclusive of the relief operations in Bengal, and also of the disbursements on extraordinary public works. These, added to the ordinary charges, affect the results of the year in the following way :—

| | | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Surplus. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary revenue and charges of 1873-74 ... | Regular Estimate... | 49,476,000 | 47,657,300 | 1,818,700 | ..... |
| | Actual account ... | 49,611,711 | 47,539,775 | 2,071,936 | ..... |
| The same, adding famine charges—Actual account ... | | 49,611,711 | 51,404,448 | ..... | 1,792,737 |
| The same, adding both famine and extraordinary public works ... ... | Actual account ... | 49,611,711 | 54,957,755 | ..... | 5,346,044 |

Thus, the famine charges incurred in 1873-74 turned a surplus of £2,071,936 into a deficit of £1,792,737; and the additional charge for Reproductive works raised the excess charge to £5,346,044.

The details in which the actual accounts of 1873-74 vary from the Regular Estimate, will be found of no particular import. The excess of receipts for the Army, £49,124, is attributed mainly to large supplies of tents and stores furnished for the Bengal famine, for the Yarkund mission, and for other purposes. The increase of £71,600 in expenditure under "allowances and assignments," is chiefly due to an adjustment of payments made for several years in India on account of Maharajah Duleep Singh. The remaining items are distributed over most of the budget heads, and are comparatively small.

Regular Estimate, 1874-75.

REGULAR ESTIMATE OF 1874-75.—We now pass on to the Revised Estimate for the year about to close, and shall compare it with the original budget as presented last year. The Revised Estimate is based on the actual receipts and disbursements of the year up to as late a period as they can be ascertained. We have the actual treasury accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for nine and generally for ten months, that is, to the end of December or January, and in some cases to the end of February, and by telegraph quite up to the present date. Thus, but a short interval remains to complete the year, and the Regular Estimate may, therefore, be trusted as giving by anticipation a very close approximation to the real history of the year; that is, it may be trusted to shew in what measure the expected income will be realized, how the various departments have observed the budget limitations imposed on their expenditure, and to what extent disturbing causes will affect the general financial result. The test as now to be applied, will shew the prospects of the present year to be highly favorable.

The general conclusions are these: The income of 1874-75 was put in the budget at £48,984,000; it will be better (mainly owing to opium) by above a million sterling, £1,086,000.

The charges (excluding famine) were estimated at £47,792,000; they will be more than that by £389,000.

Consequently, the balance will be better by £697,000 than was expected. In other words, the surplus, instead of being, as in the budget, £1,192,000, will in reality be £1,889,000.

These are the figures as they would have stood but for the famine charges and the expenditure on Reproductive works: adding these as corrected in the, Revised Estimates, the results, with the corresponding surplus and deficit, will be as follows:—

| | | Receipts. | Charges. | Surplus. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary revenue and charges ... | By Budget ... | 48,984,000 | 47,792,000 | 1,192,000 | ..... |
| | By Regular Estimate ... | 50,070,000 | 48,181,000 | 1,889,000 | ..... |
| The same, adding famine expenditure ... | Regular Estimate ... | 50,070,000 | 50,623,000 | ... | 553,000 |
| The same, adding both famine and extraordinary expenditure for public works ... | Regular Estimate ... | 50,070,000 | 54,658,000 | ... | 4,588,000 |

We shall now advert to the main differences between the budget and the Revised Estimate.

And first there is the main disturbing cause of Opium, which brought in a gross revenue greater by £905,000 than was estimated.

DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATE.

Putting Opium out of account, the gains and losses on the receipt side nearly balance one another. On the one hand, there is a serious deficit of above £300,000 under Land Revenue; about half of this is only temporarily suspended in consequence of the famine in Bengal, and a further sum arises from the same cause in the North-Western Provinces; the remainder is due to the unusual floods which devastated parts of Bombay and Madras. A failure of

£96,000 under Customs is ascribed to the rice exports from Burmah being in the present season very late. The decrease of £12,000 under Law and Justice is simply a transfer of revenue to Stamps.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Tributes | 13,000 |
| Excise | 49,000 |
| Salt | 109,000 |
| Stamps | 71,000 |
| Mint | 9,000 |
| Post Office | 18,000 |
| Telegraph | 27,000 |
| Marine | 81,000 |
| Interest | 75,000 |
| Superannuation receipts | 15,000 |
| Gain by exchange | 48,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 30,000 |
| Army | 49,000 |
| State Railways | 26,000 |

IMPROVEMENT IN RECEIPTS AS COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATE.

On the other hand, there is improvement under most of the heads of income, as noted in the margin, and the following comments will explain them :—

*Tributes.*—Certain arrears have been unexpectedly realised.

*Excise.*—The improvement has been general, excepting in Bengal, where the scarcity and high prices caused a falling off, and in Madras and Bombay, where this branch of the revenue inclines to be stationary.

*Salt.*—Here the increase amounts to £109,000, which, coupled with a decrease in expenditure of £11,000, gives us an aggregate improvement of £120,000. This advance is the more satisfactory as it has been accompanied by a large administrative reform. The whole preventive line from the Taptee near Boorhanpore and skirting Berar eastward to the Muhanuddee has been swept away, as well as the small line between Madras and Bengal. A great tract of country has thus been freed from the harassing interference and vexation inseparable from such a barrier; and salt has been cheapened in several provinces. From this measure it was expected that we might lose perhaps £100,000; the actual net loss will probably not exceed £40,000. A portion of it is recouped at Bombay and on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, in the shape of a sliding duty adjusted according to distance and cost of carriage, so as by degrees to break the difference of duty (Rs. 1-13 per maund) levied at Bombay, and that levied at Jubbulpore on the North-West line (Rs. 3).

Two points may here be noticed: *first*, the loss has been more than made good by progress in the general salt revenue of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, so that the gross salt revenue of the present year, £6,188,000, will be actually better than in 1873-74 by £37,338; *second*, the reduction has gone, not (as is too often the case) into the pockets of the trade, but to the people who consume the salt, in a lowering of the price. In Berar the fall of duty is close upon one rupee; east of the Berars there is a reduction of 8 annas; and along the valley of the Nerbudda, an average fall of about 5 or 6 annas. A similar sliding duty has been introduced between Madras and Orissa, and is believed to answer well. It is also satisfactory to find that local manufacture is increasing, as has been mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Administration Report for 1873-74—

"During his recent visit to Orissa, Sir R. Temple found a marked tendency to increase as regards the local manufacture, both in Pooree and Balasore; so much so that the time may not be distant when the local revenue under the new system may equal that under the old."—p. 175.

A slow but sure progress is observable in the salt revenue, which in 1873-74 brought in £6,150,662; and for 1875-76 is estimated at £6,208,000. The duty on salt is held to be for this country one of the most legitimate and least obnoxious taxes, notwithstanding the evils admittedly inherent in the great customs barrier. The progress of Railways, and especially of the state lines, is daily cheapening the price of salt in those parts of the country most distant from the sources of supply, and where consequently the cost is highest. Moreover, there is reason to hope that by an arrangement with the States of Central India it may be possible at some future time to abolish the entire preventive line. If this be done, and an approximation made to equalizing the duty all over India, we shall have a source of revenue, not only unobjectionable in its nature, but also possessing the virtue of elasticity, since the rate would be capable of from time to time being raised or lowered according to the financial necessities of the day. The prospect of attaining this result may yet be some way off, but it will be steadily kept in view by the Government of India.

*Stamps.*—The improvement here amounts to £71,000. Against it may be set the decrease under Law and Justice of £12,000, showing a net gain of £59,000. The increase, mainly due to Bengal but also more or less general, is symptomatic of growth in this branch of the revenue.

*Mint.*—The difference, £9,000, is due to a larger importation of silver than was expected.

*Post Office.*—The improvement, £18,000, taken in connection with £9,000, decrease of charge, or £27,000 in all, may safely be ascribed to increased efficiency.

*Telegraph.*—The increase of £27,000 (to which if we add a decreased charge of £15,000, there will be a gross improvement of £42,000) is ascribed partly to an unexpected recovery from the Ottoman Government, and also to growth in traffic.

*Marine.*—£81,000, arises from the sale by the Secretary of State of stock acquired in past years from the Indus Flotilla Company.

*Interest.*—£75,000, due to improved receipts at Home.

*Receipts for Superannuation Allowances.*—£15,000, due to increased transfers from the balances at credit of the Military and Medical Funds.

*Gain by exchange.*—Increase of £48,000; this is due to the scarcity in Bengal having caused an excess of traffic receipts, on the guaranteed Railways, and to the consequent gain in account. There is also a special adjustment of about £16,000 owing to the retrospective application of the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* in place of 1*s.* 10*d.* to the accounts of the Great Southern of India line.

*Miscellaneous.*—The excess of £30,000 is caused by certain unexpected adjustments in account.

*Army.*—The excess of income, amounting to £49,000, is due partly to a change in the mode of accounting for Commissariat supplies, and also to unexpected receipts for stores supplied for the famine districts, &c.

*State Railways.*—The income was estimated at £95,000; it will probably reach £121,000. The charges (estimated at £104,000) will be £281,000. Of this, however, £185,000 is due to expenditure on the Tirhoot State Railway in excess of the amount charged to famine relief. But for this extraordinary charge, the expenditure would not have exceeded £96,000, and we should have had in the current year our first net return from State Railways of £25,000. In the coming year the Rajpootana line will be opened to the Sambhur Salt Works, and the net income is expected to rise to £50,000,—the expenditure being put at £180,000, and the gross income at £230,000; while the benefit to the salt trade will be beyond all estimate, and the profit to the salt revenues by no means inconsiderable.

Charges.

Coming now to the CHARGES: the following are the chief items of decrease:—

DECREASED CHARGES.

*Interest.*—The funded debt (of which an abstract is given in the margin) amounts to £118,537,359, bearing interest at £5,154,955, or an average of $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The payments will fall short of the estimate by £61,000, a full year's interest not having been demanded. The effect of the operations for the redemption of East India Stock described in last year's statement, is now complete; but the relief so long expected from it has been to a great extent neutralized by the recent addition to our debt.

| Rate of interest. | In Rupees. | In Sterling. | Total in Sterling, taking Re. 1 as 2*s*. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ ... | 10,20,06,700 | ... | 10,200,670 | 561,037 |
| 5 ... | 1,09,59,000 | 17,287,050 | 18,382,950 | 919,147 |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 15,91,56,400 | ... | 15,915,640 | 718,204 |
| 4 ... | 42,48,10,176 | 31,376,116 | 73,857,133 | 2,954,285 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ ... | 6,52,800 | ... | 65,280 | 2,282 |
| *Nil* . | 9,37,687 | 21,917 | 115,686 | .. |
| TOTAL ... | 69,85,22,763 | 48,685,083 | 118,537,359 | 5,154,955 |

*Land Revenue.*—The saving of £37,000 is chiefly from greater economy in the settlement department of the various provinces throughout the empire.

*Salt.*—The saving of £11,000 has been mentioned under the remarks upon the receipts.

*Mint.*—The decrease of £40,000 is due to a different mode of exhibiting the gain on copper coinage.

*Minor Departments.*—A saving of £14,000, owing chiefly to less outlay than was expected on the Burma immigration scheme.

*Marine.*—£26,000 saving in stores.

*Political Agencies.*—A saving of £72,000, owing to the non-payment of certain subsidies.

*Civil Furlough Allowances*, £56,000, decrease of expenditure in England. The numbers who at first availed themselves of the new furlough rules, begin now to decline.

*Famine Relief*, £138,000, will be noted upon below.

*Land and Supervision.*—(Guaranteed Railways): a saving of £55,000, due to diminished operations and to the deduction of the cost of lands paid for in former years.

*Guaranteed interest.*—The improvement, £262,000, is due to the great rise in the net traffic receipts, in consequence of the carriage of grain to the famine districts, as will be further considered below.

*Public Works Extraordinary.*—The expenditure was £4,035,000, or less than what was estimated by £528,000. Of this short expenditure £185,000 is due to the removal from this head to the ordinary account of the expenditure upon the Tirhoot State Railway, and £50,000 to a like transfer of estimated outlay on the irrigation canals from the River Gunduck; £118,000 is due to short expenditure at home for stores.

These savings have been more than counterbalanced by the following excess charges:— INCREASED CHARGES.

*Interest on other accounts.*—£23,000 is due to increased balances of Railway traffic earnings and in the Savings Banks.

*Refunds.*—£63,000 is owing to unexpected demands under this head.

*Opium.*—The Bengal crop having turned out much larger than was anticipated, cost an additional sum of £235,000. A full return has been received in the shape of a material addition to the reserve stock.

*Stamps.*—An excess of £9,000 for stores in England.

*Administration.*—£78,000 for stores in England.

*Allowances and Treaty Assignments.*—An advance of £30,000 to the King of Oudh will explain the increase in 1874-75, as well as, in part, the anticipated diminution of charge in 1875-76.

*Superannuation allowances*, £21,000 excess in pensions from Military and Medical funds.

*Loss by Exchange.*—The equivalent received in England in sterling money for the Secretary of State's bills paid will exceed by £876,200 the Ten millions estimated; the exchange upon that sum, coupled with a slightly lower rate than was estimated, has raised the charge under this head from £746,000 to £869,000, or an excess of £123,000.

The average rate for the Secretary of State's bills during the year was 1*s.* 10·2243*d.*, being lower than the estimated rate by ·1096 of 1*d*: the highest rate was 1*s.* 10¾*d.* (6th May, when only 20 lakhs were drawn), and the lowest 1*s.* 9·81*d.* (5th August, 50 lakhs drawn). The value of silver continues to fall. At the close of last year the price was 58$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* per oz., it is now not above 57*d.*, being the lowest price yet quoted.

*Miscellaneous*, £65,000, owing chiefly to a call for capital on the Government shares in the Bank of Bombay, and to certain changes in the Home accounts.

*Provincial Services*, £94,000. An extra grant of £27,000 (of which £17,000 will be permanent) for public improvements in the new administration

of Assam: a like grant of £25,000 for Burma; and (a less hopeful item) £24,000 in adjustment of expenses incurred during the last three years for the destruction of snakes in the Madras Presidency.

*Army*, £112,000; of the various causes leading to this increase, it will suffice to notice the scheme for the retirement of Colonels, and the Duffla expedition.

*Public Works.*—The excess charge of £39,000 is occasioned by urgent work upon the Jacobabad embankments, and for repair of the damages from the floods in Madras.

General Result for 1874-75.

Such are the principal variations of income and expenditure in the Revised, as compared with the Budget, Estimate; and, as before said, they would nearly have balanced one another but for the opium revenue. A net income was estimated under that head of Five and a half millions; it is expected to be £6,170,000, or better than the estimate by £670,000. This excess is very close upon the sum by which the whole revised account of 1874-75 is better than the budget, *viz.*, £697,000.

Expenditure for Famine in Bengal.

We have now done with the budget of 1874-75. Before proceeding to the budget of 1875-76, it will be proper to recapitulate here the cost of the famine in Bengal, the accounts of which will be closed with those of the now expiring year. The expenditure was estimated by the Governor General in Council at Six and a half millions: from first to last, the net expenditure will not (it is now expected) exceed £6,200,500, according to the details given in the margin. The gross expenditure was £8,824,500; but there will be recoveries amounting to £2,624,000. It was thought best to enter in the estimates of revenue and expenditure only the net charge, and not to encumber the estimates of 1875-76 with recoveries which would have largely raised the apparent surplus of that year.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditure— | | |
| Special establishments ... ... | | 250,000 |
| Subsidies to trade and Railway ... | | 456,000 |
| Grain—Cost ... ... | 3,740,000 | |
| Freight and storage ... | 730,600 | |
| Railway carriage ... | 333,000 | |
| Inland " ... | 1,334,000 | |
| Reserve " ... | 315,000 | |
| Steamers ... ... | 95,800 | |
| | | 6,548,400 |
| State Railways ... ... | | 145,000 |
| Relief works ... ... | | 1,108,000 |
| Charitable relief and miscellaneous ... ... | | 317,100 |
| | | £8,824,500 |
| Deduct— | | |
| Sale of grain ... | 2,514,000 | |
| " stores ... | 50,000 | |
| " carriage and steamers ... | 60,000 | |
| | | 2,624,000 |
| Net charge ... | | £6,200,500 |

Against the net charge of £6,200,500 may properly be put the surplus traffic receipts arising from the carriage of grain to the famished districts. This has been a clear profit to Government by reducing the amount to be paid for guaranteed interest. These surplus gains can only be approximately calculated, and they may be estimated to amount at the least to £400,000, so that the entire cost to the Imperial Government of providing relief was £5,800,000. A further sum of perhaps half a million was provided from provincial or local sources; and these figures are exclusive of an expenditure of above £100,000 for the relief of scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh.

Considering the vast extent of the measures taken for the provision of grain, the want of experience about much that was entirely novel, and the fact that variations of price and unforeseen requirements for establishments and supervision might reasonably have been expected to disturb all previous calculations, the close agreement of the estimate with the cost of this great work is matter for congratulation.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1872-73 ... ... | 1,763,878 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 2,071,936 |
| 1874-75 ... ... | 1,889,000 |
| Total ... | 5,724,814 |

It may be noted that the whole net charge is very nearly covered by the surplus of the three years 1872-73 to 1874-75 upon the ordinary account, exclusive of famine expenditure.

Budget of 1874-75.

BUDGET OF 1875-76.—It is now time to discuss the income and charge for the coming year.

RECEIPTS.—And, first taking the income, a brief explanation will be given wherever there is material deviation from the corresponding entries in the Revised Estimates of the year preceding. RECEIPTS.

The branches in which a decrease is anticipated will be noticed together, and then those in which an improvement is expected. ITEMS OF DECREASE.

And first in the opium revenue it will be seen that the net income is taken at £420,000 less than in the expiring year; as compared, however, with the original budget of that year, there is an increase of £250,000. This needs explanation. The fact is that it has been the practice for some years to estimate at a much lower sum than the actual average income. In the margin is given the net opium income for seven years. It has never in any one of these years fallen below Six millions. Nevertheless, since 1871-72 the estimate of the net opium revenue has not been put above Five and a half millions. Without departing from the policy of taking a low and safe estimate, the experience of recent years is found to justify a higher amount, and a somewhat nearer approach to the minimum income above shewn. It has therefore been determined to estimate for Five and three quarter millions. This estimate will still leave a large margin as compared with the average income; and, as compared even with the lowest of the seven years, the difference amounts to £281,000, so that it may be held to be sufficiently safe. It will be necessary, however, to bear in mind that the eventual excess over estimate that has for some years been derived from opium must (if we have such an excess) be less than it otherwise would have been by the amount of enhancement which has now been assumed in advance. OPIUM.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1868-69 ... ... | 6,783,254 |
| 1869-70 ... ... | 6,130,874 |
| 1870-71 ... ... | 6,031,034 |
| 1871-72 ... ... | 7,657,213 |
| 1872-73 ... ... | 6,870,423 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 6,323,599 |
| 1874-75 Revised Estimate | 6,170,000 |
| Average ... ... | 6,559,485 |

It may be convenient here to consider the expenditure under this head, which is almost wholly for Bengal opium. The charges have risen in the present year (1874-75) to £2,350,000, owing to the last crop having been much more productive than was anticipated. The area under the poppy at the present time is very large (543,727 acres); the quantity that will be produced is, however, altogether dependent on the season continuing to be favorable; the cost of the opium as purchased from the cultivator may therefore possibly exceed the estimate, £2,300,000. But the policy of Government has recently been declared, not to increase, but rather to contract and centralize, the area under poppy cultivation; some saving may accordingly be anticipated in the advances to be given for the next sowings of 1875-76.

It may also be noticed here that Government have now accumulated a reserve stock of above 10,000 chests of opium, which will make the department to a considerable extent independent of the ordinary variations of season, and prevent the fluctuations that might otherwise arise in the number of chests brought yearly to sale in the Calcutta market, and the hurtful speculation consequent on such uncertainty. Notwithstanding the reserve (which it will be the object of Government still further to increase), it is not yet possible to say what number of chests will be offered for sale in 1876; but this much is certain, that should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity will not be less than 45,000; and it will not under any circumstances exceed 48,000. The exact number will be notified, as heretofore, after the crop has been gathered and manufactured. An average price per chest of Rs. 1,121 has been assumed for the purposes of budget calculation. The estimate for Malwa opium is that duty will be paid on 45,833 chests.

*Contributions from Native States.*—The diminution of £39,000 arises from the absence of the arrears which have swollen the previous year's revenue, and from the capitalization of the Maharaja Holkar's tribute being nearly concluded. An annual amount of £23,816 has, for some years past, been paid by His Highness: this year it was but one-half of that sum; and next year it will entirely cease.

*Mint.*—A diminution of £61,000 arises from cessation for this year of copper coinage.

*Marine.*—Decrease of £85,000; it has been explained that there was an extraordinary receipt in England in 1874-75.

*Receipts for Superannuation Allowances.*—The decrease, £60,000, is due to cessation of an item formerly credited from one of the Military funds now exhausted.

*Gain by exchange.*—Less by £45,000 from the stimulating effect of the Bengal famine having ceased to swell the traffic on guaranteed Railways, as will be further explained below.

*Miscellaneous.*—£45,000 decrease: fluctuations always occur under this head.

*Army.*—It is expected that the receipts will be less than in the current year by £32,000.

INCREASED RECEIPTS AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

The increased receipts recapitulated below will be found (leaving opium out of account) very nearly to balance these items of loss.

*Land Revenue.*—The gross revenue is placed at £21,379,000, being an advance upon the current year's Regular Estimate of £296,000. The present estimate has been framed with care by the various Local Governments, and revised in the Financial Office with much caution. The improvement in recent years is chiefly noticeable in Madras, the North-Western Provinces (nearly £300,000 in the last six years), and in Burmah. Bengal is of course stationary, and in Bombay there are symptoms of decline. But upon the whole, it is encouraging to find this great branch and mainstay of our income in so sound a condition, and likely in future to yield an appreciable increment year by year.

*Excise.*—The increase of £35,000 is mainly due to the recovery of Bengal from the effects of the scarcity, and also to a satisfactory improvement generally throughout the empire. In 1873-74 the income from excise was £2,286,637: in the coming year £2,370,000 are expected. Increased attention is being everywhere paid to this branch of the administration; and, from the various reports recently received, it is clear that the increase arises, at least in a very great measure, from more stringent control, and a better check over smuggling. The Government of India have constantly inculcated the principle that in administering the excise department the interests of morality must dominate over those of revenue, and, where necessary, have supported the Local Governments in carrying that principle into effect.

*Customs.*—The estimates have been framed after reference to the recommendations made by the Tariff Committee, which are now under consideration by the Government of India. The cordial acknowledgments of the Government are due to the Committee for their laborious investigations and for their comprehensive and excellent report. The increase of £28,000 is due mainly to the lateness of the exports of rice from Burma, which will carry forward into the accounts of the coming year a considerable amount of duty that otherwise would have come within 1874-75.

The head of Customs includes £140,850 duty on sugar exported from North-Western India to Rajpootana and Central India. This is one of the least defensible of all our taxes; but there is hope that, with the customs barrier at which it is collected, it will ere long be swept away.

*Salt.*—The improvement here has been dealt with in the remarks for 1874-75.

*Post Office.*—The advance made last year is maintained, and indeed increased by £22,000. It arises from an expected increase of correspondence.

*Telegraph.*—£11,000, due to further recovery from the Ottoman Government, and also to general growth of traffic.

*Interest.*—The advance of £35,000 is caused by additional loans made during the present year to various corporations, landholders, &c.

*Public Works.*—A new item from the Wurora Colliery in the Central Provinces raises this estimate by £14,000.

*Irrigation.*—We have here a gratifying improvement of £44,000. The estimate has been taken with caution, and indeed the Public Works Department expects more. The increase is mainly from the North-Western Provinces,

where (partly from the new Agra Canal) an enhancement of £18,000 is expected; and there is also an advance anticipated in the receipts of the Soane, and of the Bombay Canals.

*State Railways.*—Another notable increase of £109,000 is expected from the carriage of Sambhur salt and the further opening of the State Railways to public traffic.

TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE OF 1875-76 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1874-75.

The grand total of all our revenues, as above explained, is £49,820,000. This is greater than the Budget Estimate of 1874-75 by £836,000, but less than the Regular Estimate (as swelled by the opium surplus) by £250,000. Eliminating opium from the comparison, this year's revenue is more than last year's Regular Estimate by £220,000.

CHARGES—EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF DECREASE.

CHARGES.—We proceed to consider the expected disbursements for the coming year; and first will be noticed those in which there is any material increase.

*Interest.*—An advance of £142,000. Provision has been made for the additional debt to be incurred in the coming year and for a full year's interest on the money borrowed during the current year.

*Salt.*—£19,000, due chiefly to resumption of operations to repress the illicit manufacture of salt in Behar.

*Post Office.*—An increase of £12,000 may be regarded as a partial set-off to the increase of revenue (£22,000).

*Telegraph,* increase of £49,000: provision is made for the purchase of the telegraphs on certain guaranteed Railways, for the construction of new telegraphs both on the State and guaranteed Railways, and for the purchase of stores.

*Law and Justice* shows an additional burden of £57,000; of this, above £20,000 are for the improved judicial machinery which has just been introduced into the Punjab, and £20,000 are for re-organizing the process-serving establishments in the Bombay Presidency. Provision is also made for the constitution of a new district in Burmah.

*Marine.*—An increase of £40,000, due to the proposed Marine surveys, and to expenditure in England for stores.

*Loss by exchange.*—An increase of £521,000. The rate of exchange is estimated at 1*s.* 9⅞*d.* per rupee, and to remit £14,300,000 at this rate requires the adjusting entry of an additional £1,390,000. Against this we have, on the opposite side of the sheet, a gain of £325,000; leaving a net charge under this head of £1,065,000.

*Army.*—The budget (in which there is an excess over last year of £184,000) provides for the continuance of the Colonel's retirement scheme to the same extent as before. On this important measure, which besides adding to the efficiency of the Army, will be in itself a future financial advantage, the expenditure for the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76 is estimated at not less than £400,000. There have been considerable additions provided for in the expenditure of the coming year, and among them £20,000 for increased pay to Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers; but they have been partially met by savings and retrenchments. The marginal table gives the net expenditure for the army for the last seven years, as compared with our present estimate. From the latter, the payment for the retiring scheme may properly be deducted, as it is in point of fact the cost of a saving which will be spread over many years to come. If this be done, it will be seen that the cost of the army in India has never been lower than in these last two years, and that the total cost is less

NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE ARMY.

| YEAR. | In England. | In India. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69 ... ... | 3,248,494 | 11,888,063 | 15,136,557 |
| 1869-70 ... ... | 3,478,807 | 11,768,327 | 15,247,134 |
| 1870-71 ... ... | 3,507,034 | 11,605,618 | 15,112,652 |
| 1871-72 ... ... | 3,586,934 | 11,146,758 | 14,733,692 |
| 1872-73 ... ... | 3,503,020 | 11,093,781 | 14,596,801 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 3,328,912 | 10,890,239 | 14,219,151 |
| 1874-75 Revised Estimate | 3,599,700 | 10,960,300 | 14,560,000 |
| 1875-76 Budget „ | 3,725,600* | 11,050,400 | 14,776,000 |

* Including £150,000 for capitalized value of annuities to officers retiring in 1875-76.

than in any recent year up to 1873-74. Within the last two or three years, moreover, a large permanent addition has been made in military expenditure to improve the condition equipment and organization of the army; among such improvements may be named the revised scale of pay for British troops, new establishments for garrison instruction and musketry inspection, additional hutting money for Indian troops, an increase of subalterns in British and Indian regiments. Thus there has been no sacrifice of efficiency to economy: on the contrary, the favorable financial result here shown has gone hand in hand with a liberal expenditure in improvements and reform.

*Public Works Ordinary.*—Increase of £110,000, caused by an extraordinary grant of £100,000 for military works, to enable the construction of barracks to be prosecuted with greater vigor throughout the country: £10,000 have also been given for special repairs in the Kidderpore Dock Yard.

*State Railways.*—Apart from the sum of £185,000 entered in the accounts of 1874-75 as expended upon the Tirhoot State Railway, £75,000 more will be spent in 1875-76 than in the current year, but (as before shown) it will be more than covered by improved receipts.

*Guaranteed interest;* increase £451,000. The additional payment for interest will be only £31,000; but as traffic receipts are first deducted, and as these have been so greatly swollen during the current year by the scarcity, the present entry compares badly with that of 1874-75. The income, however, is growing, as will be shown below.

DECREASED CHARGES.

These are all the instances of material enhancement of expenditure. The departments in which a decrease is expected will now be noticed.

*Forest.*—£28,000, corresponding with a decrease of revenue £27,000.

*Refunds.*—£25,000, the expenditure this year having been unusually high.

*Opium.*—£50,000, already noticed under receipts.

*Mint.*—£38,000; the same cause as in 1874-75.

*Minor Departments.*—£10,000, owing to reduced disbursements on Exhibitions by the Home Government.

*Administration* shows a decrease of £22,000, notwithstanding provision made for the transfer of the Government of India during the summer to Simla, for the new Member of the Governor General's Council, and for some increase to the establishments of the Home Government. The net decrease is owing to the abnormal charge for stores in 1874-75.

*Political Agencies.*—Less by £37,000 owing to exceptional charges in 1874-75 for the Yarkund embassy, and the Zanzibar Mission.

*Allowances under treaty.*—A reduction of £45,000, partly on account of the advance, noticed in the accounts of 1874-75, to the Ex-King of Oudh, and partly owing to the death of certain stipendiaries in Madras.

*Miscellaneous.*—£65,000 saved by the non-recurrence of the special items noticed in the accounts of 1874-75.

*Provincial Services.*—Special grants will be smaller this year than those made last to the extent of £65,000.

NET RESULT OF BUDGET FOR 1875-76 COMPARED WITH REVISED ESTIMATE OF 1874-75.

Such, then, are the variations in detail. Putting the whole together, we find the total expenditure estimated for 1875-76 (excluding disbursements on Reproductive works, which the Government holds itself free to construct from borrowed capital) to be £49,314,000. In 1874-75, excluding famine charges, it is only £48,181,000. So that we have here a rise of expenditure of not less than £1,133,000. From the marginal note it will be seen that three items alone nearly account for this growth of charge. Of the three, the largest, loss by exchange, is dependent on the market rate; the excess of guaranteed interest is caused by the cessation of the famine traffic;—both being beyond the control of Government. The growth of interest arises from increased borrowing for Reproductive works, and also to meet the immediate burden of the recent Famine. So that in the ordinary machinery and administration proper of the empire, there is in the estimates of the coming year but little increase of net charge. Nor

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Interest on debt ... | 142,000 |
| Guaranteed interest, less traffic receipts ... | 451,000 |
| Loss by exchange ... | 521,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,114,000 |

must it be lost sight of that this result has been attained notwithstanding considerable additional grants to promote efficiency in the administration;—such as £20,000 to improve the judicial establishments in the Punjab, a similar increase to the Provincial assignment in Assam, an increase of £20,000 for process-serving establishments in Bombay, and £100,000 for the more vigorous prosecution of Military works.

Surplus for 1875-76.

We have seen that the income of the coming year is likely to be £49,820,000, and now we find that the probable expenditure will be £49,314,000. The excess of income over expenditure thus provides for a surplus of £506,000. The Government of India are satisfied that this will be sufficient. By the effective enforcement of economy in all branches of the administration,—an obligation recognized by every Government throughout the country,—it may be hoped that, no unforeseen adversity occurring, the surplus will, as in previous years, prove somewhat better than has been estimated; and in particular, from what has before been said, some improvement may not unreasonably be looked for from opium.

Before passing on to the Ways and Means for the year, a few remarks seem called for on the state of Trade and also on the progress of Reproductive works, the interest on the capital of which forms so heavy a weight upon the finances of India.

TRADE STATISTICS OF 1873-74, COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

THE LEADING FEATURES OF TRADE in 1873-74, as compared with the year preceding, may be described as follows: The aggregate value (excluding Government stores and treasure) was £94,277,080, being an increase over 1872-73 of Two and three-quarter millions. The increase was almost entirely in imports, which exceeded those of 1872-73 by £2,407,577. The small increase in exports (£338,400) was due to an increase of £605,117 in treasure; so that there was really a decrease in the value of exported merchandise, amounting to £266,717.

| | 1873-74. | 1872-73. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Imports ... | 37,437,231 | 35,029,654 |
| Exports ... | 56,839,849 | 56,501,449 |
| TOTAL ... | 94,277,080 | 91,531,103 |

INCREASE OF IMPORTS.

Of the increase in imports, £1,235,949 are due to treasure, and £1,171,628 to merchandise. Cotton piece goods rose in value by £559,125; there was a slight fall in twist and yarn of £8,748; the net result being an increase of £550,377, notwithstanding the competition of cotton-mills in India. In point of fact, the value of cotton goods imported in 1873-74 was the highest on record, excepting 1870-71,* a year of excessive importations, and 1868-69,† when the tariff values were higher than now by about 15 per cent. The value of metals, notwithstanding a slight increase in iron and a considerable increase in tin, fell by £57,618. But in the present year the metal trade is materially improving. The expansion of industrial enterprize in India is satisfactorily attested by an increase of machinery imported, the value in 1873-74 being £1,002,347 as against £517,316 in 1872-73.

* £19,044,869.
† £18,852,485.

EXPORTS.

The increase in the value of exports, as shown above, was £338,400. This is the result of several fluctuations, of which the most marked are the following;—Raw cotton fell by £805,923; raw jute by £706,533; and rice by £235,969. The decrease in the value of cotton is wholly due to lower prices, the quantity exported having risen by nearly ten million lbs.;‡ that in jute was owing to the fall in prices caused by unusually large exportations in the two preceding years.§ The diminution in rice was owing to the demand caused by the scarcity in Behar.‖ The proportionate decrease in value was less than that in quantity, prices having been higher in 1873-74 by 11·3 per cent.; so that the fall in quantity was 13·8 per cent., and in value 4·1 per cent. The chief items of increase were tea, indigo, seeds, wheat, and treasure. Of tea 19,324,235 lbs. were exported in 1873-74 as compared with 17,789,911 in the previous year, the value being £1,742,926 as against £1,577,691. It is gratifying to find

ITEMS OF DECREASE.

ITEMS OF INCREASE.

| | | Quantity. lbs. | Value. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡ 1872-73 | ... | 494,214,447 | 14,022,108 |
| 1873-74 | ... | 504,065,620 | 13,216,185 |
| | | Cwts. | £ |
| § 1872-73 | .. | 7,080,912 | 4,142,548 |
| 1873-74 | ... | 6,127,279 | 3,436,015 |
| | | Cwts. | £ |
| ‖ 1872-73 | ... | 22,973,797 | 5,701,439 |
| 1873-74 | ... | 19,805,184 | 5,456,470 |

this valuable staple, year by year, advancing steadily. The value of tea exported in 1863-64 was only £220,394. Indigo rose from 115,312 cwts. to 115,980, and the value from £3,426,824 to £3,555,300. The important trade in seeds has almost entirely recovered from the depression of 1872-73; the average value of the five years preceding that year was £2,543,000: in 1872-73 it fell to £1,508,241; in 1873-74 it rose to £2,361,423. Wheat shows a remarkable increase, the export in 1873-74 being 1,755,954 cwts., valued at £827,606, as against 394,010 cwts. in 1872-73, valued at £167,690: the improvement is due no doubt to the remission of the export duty in the beginning of 1873. Of coffee the quantity exported, 40,715,638 lbs., was less than the 41,462,705 lbs. of the previous year; but the value was higher, being £1,487,467 against £1,128,549: the fall in amount and rise in price were no doubt both due to deficiency in the crop. The saltpetre trade was not so brisk as in the year before, when it was unusually prosperous; but it exceeded the average of the five years preceding 1872-73. The export of teak continued to improve.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the commerce of India as illustrated by these figures are very encouraging.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.—The following table gives the progress of the traffic receipts:—

| | Miles open. | Gross earnings. | Expenses. | Net receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1870-71 ... ... ... | 4,963 | 6,620,758 | 4,063,977 | 2,556,781 |
| 1871-72 ... ... ... | 5,077 | 6,699,981 | 3,831,033 | 2,868,948 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... | 5,345 | 6,889,281 | 4,341,381 | 2,547,900 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... | 5,593 | 7,641,042 | 4,410,488 | 3,230,554 |
| 1874-75 (Regular) ... ... ... | 5,613 | 8,245,400 | 4,683,400 | 3,562,000 |
| 1875-76 (Budget) ... ... ... | 5,866 | 7,449,900 | 4,307,900 | 3,142,000 |

The entire length of all guaranteed Railways at present sanctioned is 6,207 miles. One hundred miles were opened in 1874, of which 85 belong to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. As 5,591 miles in all are now open, it will be seen that the system is rapidly approaching completion. The capital already expended is £93,615,000.

The train mileage run during 1874 was 17,617,794 miles against 14,727,933 in 1873. The passengers increased from 21,406,636 to 22,678,772; but the coaching receipts diminished from £2,171,484 to £2,134,847. The increase in numbers and decrease in receipts arise from the adoption of low fares on the Madras and some other Railways, the effect of which is being watched; and in Bengal there was a falling off in passenger traffic owing to the scarcity.

The goods traffic, as repeatedly noticed, was greatly swelled during the last two years, and notably in 1874-75, by the carriage of grain to the districts where scarcity prevailed. The weight carried increased from 4,147,316 tons in 1873 (a year in which carriage of grain was already stimulated by the famine) to 4,926,779; and the receipts from £4,219,174 to £5,129,500.

The gross earnings of the closing year are expected to be £8,245,400, and the expenses £4,291,500; the net traffic receipts will thus be £3,953,900, of which £391,900, being half the surplus in excess of guaranteed interest, will be paid to the Companies. The remaining £3,562,000 will accrue to the Indian revenues. The interest payable under guarantee is £4,694,000. The net amount chargeable against the revenues will be £1,132,000.

Leaving out the last two years, it will be seen that the net traffic receipts in 1872-73 were £2,547,900; but that is held to have been an exceptionally bad year. The receipts of the previous year, 1871-72, were £2,868,948: since that time about 800 additional miles have been opened, and the expected net income for 1875-76 is £3,142,000, or £273,052 more than in 1871-72. The present estimates, which have been carefully prepared in the Railway Department, give hope of a gradual advance of receipts, and of a corresponding diminution in the interest charge.

STATE RAILWAYS.—A few words may be added on the progress of the State Railways. At the end of 1873 the mileage open was 183 miles; at the end of 1874, 612. STATE RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total cost to end of 1873-74 was ... | ... | £5,619,950 |
| Expenditure in 1874-75 (Regular Estimate) | ... | 2,787,550 |
| Grant for 1875-76 (Budget Estimate) ... | ... | 3,000,000 |
| Estimated total expenditure to end of 1875-76 ... | | £11,407,500 |

The mean mileage worked during the year was 414 miles, and the train mileage 372,894, carrying 248,781 tons and 1,429,942 passengers. The receipts were £55,034 from goods and £47,133 from coaching; and averaged together £7 per mile per week. The State lines are worked at lower fares for passengers than on the guaranteed lines.

The net receipts are expected to increase (as has been stated before) from £27,000 to £50,000, and we may look now for a rapid rise of income as a set-off to the charge for interest, as well as for an invaluable accession to the trade in salt.

IRRIGATION CANALS.—The gross direct irrigation revenue, that is, the receipts for water-rate and other items assessed directly by the Irrigation Department, will probably amount in 1875-76 to £525,000. This is almost entirely received in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Lower Bengal. The returns from irrigation elsewhere are still, as a rule, included in the Land Revenue. The indirect revenue in the Provinces just named, that is, the increased assessment of Land Revenue due to canal irrigation, is estimated at £161,000, making a total income of £686,000. IRRIGATION CANALS.

The aggregate capital outlay on irrigation works to the end of 1873-74 (excluding the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the accounts of which are not yet adjusted) amounted to £9,930,000. Of this, £6,711,000 was spent on the five works named in the margin, which are the largest of those now earning revenue.

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal | . | 2,644,700 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | .. | 207,800 |
| Baree Doab " | ... | 1,375,000 |
| Western Jumna " | ... | 334,000 |
| Orissa " | ... | 2,149,500 |

The gross direct income from these canals is expected to be £459,479, and the expenses £224,776, leaving a direct net revenue of £234,703, or a return of 3½ per cent. If the indirect revenue be included, the net return will be £347,119, or about 5 per cent. The area irrigated in the three Provinces was nearly 2,300,000 acres.

During the year certain projects were started in Behar to give relief to the famished population; but work on them is at present stayed, pending a more thorough survey of the country and investigation of the designs. About £17,506 were thus spent.

In the Punjab the chief expenditure has been on the Baree Doab, Sirhind, and Western Jumna Canals. The first of these is being improved and completed at an estimated cost of £128,900. The works on the Sirhind Canal have been vigorously prosecuted during the year, at an outlay of about £220,000. The total cost will be about Three millions. The rectification of the Western Jumna Canal is intended mainly to remove sanitary evils that have been found injurious to the country: the cost is estimated at £722,000.

In the North-Western Provinces certain rectifications of the Eastern Jumna Canal have been made at an expenditure of about £10,800. Material improvements in the Ganges Canal are being pressed forward, but necessarily with some difficulty, as the channels are full: the expenditure was about £54,000. The Lower Ganges Canal, with its new dam at Nurora below the Rajghat bridge, is being constructed with great vigor, about £300,000 having been expended on it during the year. Irrigation has commenced from the Agra canal, which was opened last year; its length is 130 miles, and its cost will be £900,000.

In Bengal £340,000 were spent on the Soane canal. This work afforded labor to the poor during the late scarcity; a large area was brought under irrigation without charge, and the food supply of the country thus

materially increased. The expenditure on new works for the Orissa canal was about £203,000; the irrigation receipts on this canal advance but slowly: the receipts from the navigation of the Midnapore and Tidal Canal, however, exhibit the gratifying increase of £20,948 against £10,386 in the previous year.

In Madras no new works have been commenced, but improvements are projected in the Godavery and Kistna works. The canals in this Presidency suffered severely from floods, and the repairs will be costly.

In Bombay the Moota Moola design for the water-supply of Poona as well as for irrigation, was completed as far as Poona, the outlay so far being £361,000; and there will be a small return in the present year. The Desert canal in Scinde was also in progress at an outlay of £15,000.

The returns of canal revenue make no distinction between income derived from former works constructed out of revenue, and from those derived from borrowed money. In respect of the latter there is a lien upon the returns for the payment of the interest. It is now under consideration to what extent this can be shown in a distinct account, so as to keep under a continual watch the degree in which such works support themselves without aid from the general revenues of the empire.

FORECAST OF EFFECT OF BORROWING FOR RAILWAYS AND CANALS ON FINANCES OF INDIA.

For the last three years a forecast has been annually prepared in the Public Works Department, looking forward five years, and balancing against the increase of income anticipated from railways and canals, the increased charge on the empire for the interest of the capital borrowed for their construction. The forecast from 1875-76 to 1879-80 will shortly be published, when it will be shewn that, so far as can be foreseen, the continued prosecution of these works on the present scale will not entail any increase of burden on the exchequer of India.

Ways & Means for 1875-76.

It remains now only to consider the Ways and Means to provide for the expenditure which will devolve upon the Government of India and the Home Government during the year on which we are about to enter.

The cash balances in the Indian and Home Treasuries on 31st March 1874 (varying but slightly from the Revised Estimate) were a little above Sixteen millions, as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| In India ... ... ... ... | 14,033,442 |
| In Home Treasury ... ... .. | 2,015,056 |
| TOTAL ... | £16,048,498 |

It was estimated last year that on the 31st day of this month, the balances would have risen slightly, so as to stand at a little above Sixteen and a half millions.* The treasury accounts are influenced by so many and various causes that it is difficult to foretell precisely at what figure they will stand twenty days hence; but, as closely as we can calculate, they will be better than was estimated last year by no less than £1,844,860.† The improvement over the estimate is mainly due to the surplus in the ordinary account of 1874-75 being (as before explained) larger than was expected; and to the disbursements on the Famine and Extraordinary works being short of what was provided. From these causes the deficit on the whole account of the current year, estimated at £5,951,000, will be found from the present budget sheet to have fallen to £4,588,000, that is, by £1,363,000.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| * In India ... | 15,272,593 |
| Home Treasury ... | 1,268,745 |
| | 16,541,338 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| † In India... | 15,700,042 |
| Home Treasury ... | 2,686,156(a) |
| | 18,386,198 |

(a) The excess in the balances in Home Treasury as compared with estimate arises from excess remittances during the favorable season of commercial activity in India.

The Treasury balances (including those in England) rose during the year by £2,337,700. The main cause is that the sums borrowed more than covered our eventual wants. In all, including Railway capital, £7,488,100 were borrowed. The deficit of revenue, in 1874-75, as we have seen, is £4,588,000; add to this £853,200 for loans to Port Trust, Municipalities, &c., and we have a total of £5,441,200: thus leaving an excess of £2,046,900, which explains the greater part of the excess in the cash balances.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Balance on 31st March 1874 ... | 16,048,498 |
| Estimated ditto on 1st March 1875 .. | 18,386,198 |
| Difference ... | 2,337,700 |

Of the amount borrowed during 1874-75, the Secretary of State raised £5,000,000 at four per cent. interest, obtaining a premium of £69,832, at an average of £1-7-11 per cent.

Two and a half crores of rupees were raised in India, also at four per cent. interest, a premium being obtained of Rs. 6,90,695, at an average of Rs. 2-12-2 per cent. For this loan 1,380 tenders were received, of which 908 were from Natives of India. The whole amount tendered was Rs. 16,15,95,900. The Government minimum price was Rs. 101, and 851 tenders were received for Rs. 14,13,81,500 at this minimum rate or at rates exceeding it. Of these tenders, 525 were from Natives of India.

In the coming year we have seen that the sum to be expended on Reproductive works is £4,300,000, and a further sum of £633,700 will be required for repayment of Railway capital: total £4,933,700. Against this is to be set the surplus of £506,000, reducing the amount to £4,427,700. The receipts upon the remainder of the cash account of the coming year will exceed the disbursements by £316,000. If this be deducted from the £4,427,700 required, a balance of £4,111,700 remains to be provided.

Supposing no money to be borrowed, this drain upon the Treasury would reduce the balances at Home and in India to about Fourteen and a quarter millions.* But this sum is too small for the requirements of the empire; and it will be necessary to arrange so that the balances shall not fall below Seventeen millions.† To provide for this it has been resolved to borrow the sum of £2,860,000. Of this amount the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar are under engagements to contribute for Railways £360,000. The remaining sum, £2,500,000, will be raised by loan. In accordance with the intimation given by Her Majesty's Government, there will be no borrowing in England during the present year: the loan, therefore, to the amount above specified, will be raised in India. The arrangements for this purpose will be notified at some suitable time hereafter. By these arrangements the cash balance will, it is estimated, stand at £17,096,598 on the 31st March 1876.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| *India ... . | 12,107,642 |
| Home . | 2,128,956 |
| | 14,236,598 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| †India . ... .. | 14,967,642 |
| Home ... ... | 2,128,956 |
| | 17,096,598 |

In reviewing our loan transactions since 1869-70, and including guaranteed Railway capital and the proposed new loan, the entire sum borrowed during these seven years is £22,576,917. During the same period there has been spent on Reproductive works (State Railways and Canals) £19,468,774, leaving a balance of £3,108,143. The cash balance (according to present estimate) will be larger at the close of that period than it was at the beginning by £3,894,813. If, then, we deduct this sum, £3,894,813, from the sums borrowed, we find that the amount expended on Reproductive works will exceed the remainder by more than three quarters of a million; which three quarters of a million has consequently come out of Ordinary revenue. Over and above this, the whole cost of the famine, say Six millions, has been defrayed from net surplus on the ordinary account. These results will, it is believed, be considered satisfactory.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Balance, 31st March 1869 | 13,201,785 |
| Ditto 1876 | 17,096,598 |
| Increase . ... | £3,894,813 |
| Borrowed | 22,576,917 |
| Added to cash balances ... | 3,894,813 |
| Remains to be accounted for | £18,682,104 |
| Spent on Reproductive works ... .. | 19,468,774 |
| Net borrowed ... | 18,682,104 |
| | £786,670 |

PAPER CURRENCY AND TREASURY IMPROVEMENTS.

In the early part of 1874, the paper currency stood at a very low amount, not much in excess of Nine millions. It rose gradually in the latter part of the year, and for four or five months has varied little from Eleven millions. The fall ordinarily caused at the present season by the demand for silver in the interior has this year been neutralized by the issues made against bullion.

Enquiries are being prosecuted with the view, if possible, to introduce a system of money orders between India and Germany: and also to extend to Indian laborers in Ceylon the advantage of money orders on Indian District Treasuries.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased in the course of the expiring year by about 4,000. It now stands at about 68,000; and the aggregate of deposits at about £1,866,000.

The highest quoted price of four per cent. rupee paper in Calcutta during 1874-75 was Rs. 104-12 on the 9th and 15th July, the lowest Rs. 101-10 on the 24th April. The highest quoted price of enfaced four per cent. rupee paper in London was Rs. 98 on the 30th May and 4th June; the lowest Rs. 94, at which it now stands. The highest quoted price of four per cent. sterling paper in London was 104$\frac{7}{8}$ths on the 4th February, the lowest 100$\frac{1}{2}$ on the 2nd April.

The rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in England by drafts on India stood on the 31st March 1874 at £13,272,205. The highest amount during the year was £14,214,617 on the 14th November 1874. The amount by the latest return (15th February 1875) was £13,905,131.

It has not been found possible this year to complete the estimates and accounts of Provincial, Local, and Municipal income and expenditure in time for the Imperial Budget. They will be published, hereafter, so soon as they can be compiled.

To sum up briefly the leading points of this Financial Statement: —

For 1873-74 the Revised Estimate as prepared last year shewed an expected surplus of £1,818,700; the financial accounts shew an actual surplus of £2,071,936.

The surplus of 1874-75, estimated in the budget at £1,192,000, is expected according to the Revised Estimate to be £1,889,000. These figures are irrespective of famine relief and of expenditure from loans on Reproductive works.

The net cost of the Famine (allowing for recoveries and excess Railway income) will be about £5,800,000.

The estimated income of 1875-76 is £49,820,000; and expenditure £49,314,000; giving a surplus of £502,000.

On Reproductive works, £4,300,000 will be spent; including these, the deficit is £3,794,000.

The cash balances on 31st March 1875 are estimated to be £18,386,198.

To provide for the disbursements on Reproductive works, and maintain the cash balances at a sufficient amount, it will be necessary to raise a loan of £2,500,000.

With this assistance it is estimated that the cash balance will, on 31st March 1876, stand at £17,096,598, or a little above Seventeen millions.

# STATEMENTS.

I.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

*Estimates,*

| REVENUE. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget Estimates, 1874-75. | Regular Estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget Estimates, 1875-76. | Budget Estimates, 1875-76, compared with Regular Estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | |
| I.—Land revenue ... | 21,037,912 | 21,404,000 | 21,083,000 | ... | 321,000 | 21,379,000 | + 296,000 |
| II.—Tributes and contributions from N. States | 768,544 | 726,000 | 739,000 | 13,000 | ... | 700,000 | — 39,000 |
| III.—Forest ... ... | 623,131 | 606,000 | 599,000 | ... | 7,000 | 572,000 | — 27,000 |
| IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs ... ... | 2,286,637 | 2,286,000 | 2,335,000 | 49,000 | ... | 2,370,000 | + 35,000 |
| V.—Assessed taxes ... | 20,136 | *Nil* | 3,000 | 3,000 | ... | Nil. | — 3,000 |
| VI.—Customs ... ... | 2,628,495 | 2,738,000 | 2,642,000 | ... | 96,000 | 2,670,000 | + 28,000 |
| VII.—Salt ... ... | 6,150,662 | 6,079,000 | 6,188,000 | 109,000 | ... | 6,208,000 | + 20,000 |
| VIII.—Opium ... ... | 8,324,879 | 7,615,000 | 8,520,000 | 905,000 | ... | 8,050,000 | — 470,000 |
| IX.—Stamps ... ... | 2,699,936 | 2,708,000 | 2,779,000 | 71,000 | ... | 2,784,000 | + 5,000 |
| X.—Mint ... ... | 66,544 | 124,000 | 133,000 | 9,000 | ... | 72,000 | — 61,000 |
| XI.—Post office ... | 688,198 | 695,000 | 713,000 | 18,000 | ... | 735,000 | + 22,000 |
| XII.—Telegraph ... ... | 250,638 | 252,000 | 279,000 | 27,000 | ... | 290,000 | + 11,000 |
| XIII.—Law and justice ... | 359,146 | 333,000 | 321,000 | ... | 12,000 | 319,000 | — 2,000 |
| XIV.—Marine ... ... | 236,323 | 201,000 | 282,000 | 81,000 | .. | 197,000 | — 85,000 |
| XV.—Interest ... ... | 464,910 | 462,000 | 537,000 | 75,000 | ... | 572,000 | + 35,000 |
| XVI.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ... ... | 699,768 | 679,000 | 694,000 | 15,000 | ... | 634,000 | — 60,000 |
| XVII.—Gain by exchange on transactions with London ... ... | 395,168 | 322,000 | 370,000 | 48,000 | ... | 325,000 | — 45,000 |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 296,961 | 195,000 | 225,000 | 30,000 | ... | 180,000 | — 45,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 47,997,988 | 47,425,000 | 48,442,000 | 1,017,000 | ... | 48,057,000 | — 385,000 |
| Army ... ... ... | 1,009,124 | 890,000 | 939,000 | 49,000 | ... | 907,000 | — 32,000 |
| Public works, ordinary ... | 89,511 | 83,000 | 80,000 | ... | 3,000 | 94,000 | + 14,000 |
| Irrigation ... ... | 475,174 | 491,000 | 488,000 | ... | 3,000 | 532,000 | + 44,000 |
| State railways ... ... | 39,914 | 95,000 | 121,000 | 26,000 | ... | 230,000 | + 109,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 49,611,711 | 48,984,000 | 50,070,000 | 1,086,000 | ... | 49,820,000 | — 250,000 |
| Deficit, excluding P. W. extraordinary, but *including* Famine Charges ... ... | 1,792,737 | 1,388,000 | 553,000 | ... | 835,000 | *Nil.* | — 553,000 |
| Deficit, including P. W. extraordinary, but *excluding* Famine Charges ... ... | 1,481,371 | 3,371,000 | 2,146,000 | ... | 1,225,000 | 3,794,000 | + 1,648,000 |
| Deficit, including P. W. Extraordinary and Famine Charges | 5,346,044 | 5,951,000 | 4,588,000 | ... | 1,363,000 | 3,794,000 | — 794,000 |

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

EDWARD GAY,

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

*1875-76.*

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ... | 5,248,820 | 5,127,000 | 5,066,000 | ... | 61,000 | 5,208,000 | + 142,000 |
| 2.—INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ... | 541,001 | 359,000 | 382,000 | 23,000 | ... | 376,000 | — 6,000 |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ... | 292,845 | 262,000 | 325,000 | 63,000 | ... | 300,000 | — 25,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 2,486,275 | 2,513,000 | 2,476,000 | ... | 37,000 | 2,480,000 | + 4,000 |
| 5.—FOREST ... .. | 390,499 | 443,000 | 433,000 | ... | 10,000 | 405,000 | — 28,000 |
| 6.—EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS | 93,569 | 87,000 | 83,000 | ... | 4,000 | 86,000 | + 3,000 |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 2,165 | *Nil.* | Nil. | ... | ... | Nil | ... |
| 8.—CUSTOMS ... ... | 183,863 | 186,000 | 178,000 | ... | 8,000 | 179,000 | + 1,000 |
| 9.—SALT ... ... | 478,245 | 490,000 | 479,000 | ... | 11,000 | 498,000 | + 19,000 |
| 10.—OPIUM ... .. | 2,001,280 | 2,115,000 | 2,350,000 | 235,000 | ... | 2,300,000 | — 50,000 |
| 11.—STAMPS .. ... | 88,840 | 117,000 | 126,000 | 9,000 | ... | 123,000 | — 3,000 |
| 12.—MINT ... ... | 76,229 | 168,000 | 128,000 | ... | 40,000 | 90,000 | — 38,000 |
| 13.—POST OFFICE ... ... | 808,684 | 813,000 | 804,000 | ... | 9,000 | 816,000 | + 12,000 |
| 14.—TELEGRAPH ... ... | 411,801 | 450,000 | 435,000 | ... | 15,000 | 484,000 | + 49,000 |
| 15.—ADMINISTRATION ... | 1,577,286 | 1,559,000 | 1,637,000 | 78,000 | ... | 1,615,000 | — 22,000 |
| 16.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 319,914 | 323,000 | 309,000 | ... | 14,000 | 299,000 | — 10,000 |
| 17.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 2,266,179 | 2,279,000 | 2,283,000 | 4,000 | .. | 2,340,000 | + 57,000 |
| 18.—MARINE ... ... | 474,755 | 528,000 | 502,000 | ... | 26,000 | 542,000 | + 40,000 |
| 19.—ECCLESIASTICAL .. ... | 159,527 | 159,000 | 160,000 | 1,000 | ... | 161,000 | + 1,000 |
| 20.—MEDICAL ... ... | 180,596 | 187,000 | 194,000 | 7,000 | ... | 187,000 | — 7,000 |
| 21.—POLITICAL AGENCIES ... | 366,209 | 445,000 | 373,000 | ... | 72,000 | 336,000 | — 37,000 |
| 22.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS ... | 1,856,700 | 1,722,000 | 1,740,000 | 18,000 | ... | 1,695,000 | — 45,000 |
| 23.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES ... | 260,556 | 277,000 | 221,000 | ... | 56,000 | 221,000 | ..... |
| 24.—SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES ... ... | 1,576,682 | 1,818,000 | 1,839,000 | 21,000 | ... | 1,863,000 | + 24,000 |
| 25.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON ... | 986,530 | 746,000 | 869,000 | 123,000 | ... | 1,390,000 | + 521,000 |
| 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 94,142 | 70,000 | 135,000 | 65,000 | ... | 70,000 | — 65,000 |
| 27.—ALLOTMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES ... ... | 5,069,972 | 5,030,000 | 5,124,000 | 94,000 | ... | 5,059,000 | — 65,000 |
| FAMINE RELIEF ... ... | 3,864,673 | 2,580,000 | 2,442,000 | ... | 138,000 | . | — 2,442,000 |
| TOTAL CIVIL ... | 32,157,837 | 30,853,000 | 31,093,000 | 240,000 | ... | 29,123,000 | — 1,970,000 |
| ARMY ... ... ... | 15,228,274 | 15,387,000 | 15,499,000 | 112,000 | ... | 15,683,000 | + 184,000 |
| PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ... | 2,355,723 | 2,505,000 | 2,544,000 | 39,000 | ... | 2,654,000 | + 110,000 |
| STATE RAILWAYS .. ... | 72,824 | 104,000 | 281,000 | 177,000 | ... | 180,000 | — 101,000 |
| LAND AND SUPERVISION (GUARANTEED RAILWAYS) ... ... | 152,438 | 129,000 | 74,000 | ... | 55,000 | 91,000 | + 17,000 |
| GUARANTEED INTEREST, LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS .. ... | 1,437,352 | 1,394,000 | 1,132,000 | ... | 262,000 | 1,583,000 | + 451,000 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 51,404,448 | 50,372,000 | 50,623,000 | 251,000 | ... | 49,314,000 | — 1,309,000 |
| PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY ... | 3,553,307 | 4,563,000 | 4,035,000 | ... | 528,000 | 4,300,000 | + 265,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 54,957,755 | 54,935,000 | 54,658,000 | .. | 277,000 | 53,614,000 | — 1,044,000 |
| SURPLUS, EXCLUDING P. W. EXTRAORDINARY & FAMINE CHARGES | 2,071,936 | 1,192,000 | 1,889,000 | 697,000 | .. | 506,000 | — 1,383,000 |
| GROSS GUARANTEED INTEREST ... | 4,667,906 | 4,696,000 | 4,694,000 | .. | 2,000 | 4,725,000 | + 31,000 |
| NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ... | 3,230,554 | 3,302,000 | 3,562,000 | 260,000 | ... | 3,142,000 | — 420,000 |
| GUARANTEED INTEREST LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ... ... | 1,437,352 | 1,394,000 | 1,132,000 | ... | 262,000 | 1,583,000 | + 451,000 |

E. F. HARRISON, R. B. CHAPMAN,

II.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

*Estimates,*

| REVENUE. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Budget estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land revenue ... | 21,037,912 | 21,404,000 | 21,083,000 | ... | 321,000 | 21,379,000 | + 296,000 |
| II.—Tributes and contributions from Native States ... ... | 768,544 | 726,000 | 739,000 | 13,000 | ... | 700,000 | — 39,000 |
| III.—Forest ... ... | 623,131 | 606,000 | 599,000 | ... | 7,000 | 572,000 | — 27,000 |
| IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs ... ... | 2,286,637 | 2,286,000 | 2,335,000 | 49,000 | ... | 2,370,000 | + 35,000 |
| V.—Assessed taxes ... | 20,136 | ... | 3,000 | 3,000 | ... | ... | — 3,000 |
| VI.—Customs ... ... | 2,628,495 | 2,738,000 | 2,642,000 | ... | 96,000 | 2,670,000 | + 28,000 |
| VII.—Salt ... ... | 6,150,662 | 6,079,000 | 6,188,000 | 109,000 | ... | 6,208,000 | + 20,000 |
| VIII.—Opium ... ... | 8,324,879 | 7,615,000 | 8,520,000 | 905,000 | ... | 8,050,000 | — 470,000 |
| IX.—Stamps ... ... | 2,699,936 | 2,708,000 | 2,779,000 | 71,000 | ... | 2,784,000 | + 5,000 |
| X.—Mint ... ... | 66,529 | 124,000 | 133,000 | 9,000 | ... | 72,000 | — 61,000 |
| XI.—Post office ... | 688,198 | 695,000 | 713,000 | 18,000 | ... | 735,000 | + 22,000 |
| XII.—Telegraph ... ... | 246,425 | 241,200 | 265,500 | 24,300 | ... | 268,400 | + 2,900 |
| XIII.—Law and justice ... | 359,146 | 333,000 | 321,000 | ... | 12,000 | 319,000 | — 2,000 |
| XIV.—Marine ... ... | 235,099 | 201,000 | 200,700 | ... | 300 | 197,000 | — 3,700 |
| XV.—Interest ... ... | 395,028 | 447,000 | 458,000 | 11,000 | ... | 552,000 | + 94,000 |
| XVI.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ... ... | 601,719 | 584,400 | 599,000 | 14,600 | ... | 542,400 | — 56,600 |
| XVII—Gain by exchange on transactions with London ... ... | 395,168 | 322,000 | 370,000 | 48,000 | ... | 325,000 | — 45,000 |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 261,026 | 187,000 | 196,000 | 9,000 | ... | 172,000 | — 24,000 |
| | 47,788,670 | 47,296,600 | 48,144,200 | 847,600 | ... | 47,915,800 | — 228,400 |
| Army ... ... ... | 982,703 | 870,000 | 910,000 | 40,000 | ... | 880,000 | — 30,000 |
| Public works, ordinary ... | 73,681 | 64,300 | 62,500 | ... | 1,800 | 75,200 | + 12,700 |
| Irrigation ... ... | 475,174 | 491,000 | 488,000 | ... | 3,000 | 532,000 | + 44,000 |
| State railways ... ... | 39,914 | 95,000 | 121,000 | 26,000 | ... | 230,000 | + 109,000 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 49,360,142 | 48,816,900 | 49,725,700 | 908,800 | ... | 49,633,000 | — 92,700 |

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
*The 13th March* 1875.

EDWARD GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

*1875-76.*

| EXPENDITURE. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Budget estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on funded and unfunded debt ... | 2,814,523 | 2,917,000 | 2,875,500 | ... | 41,500 | 3,045,200 | + 169,700 |
| 2.—Interest on service funds and other accounts ... | 541,001 | 359,000 | 382,000 | 23,000 | ... | 376,000 | — 6,000 |
| 3.—Refunds and drawbacks ... | 277,183 | 262,000 | 311,000 | 49,000 | ... | 300,000 | — 11,000 |
| 4.—Land revenue ... | 2,482,803 | 2,509,400 | 2,470,100 | ... | 39,300 | 2,477,700 | + 7,600 |
| 5.—Forest ... | 384,540 | 440,000 | 427,200 | ... | 12,800 | 402,800 | — 24,400 |
| 6.—Excise on spirits and drugs | 93,569 | 87,000 | 83,000 | ... | 4,000 | 86,000 | + 3000 |
| 7.—Assessed taxes ... | 2,165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8.—Customs ... | 183,863 | 186,000 | 178,000 | ... | 8,000 | 179,000 | + 1000 |
| 9.—Salt ... | 477,967 | 490,000 | 478,900 | ... | 11,100 | 498,000 | + 19,100 |
| 10.—Opium ... | 2,001,277 | 2,115,000 | 2,349,700 | 234,700 | ... | 2,300,000 | — 49,700 |
| 11.—Stamps ... | 65,927 | 70,500 | 66,400 | ... | 4,100 | 74,000 | + 7,600 |
| 12.—Mint ... | 70,620 | 82,000 | 112,600 | 30,600 | ... | 73,600 | — 39,000 |
| 13.—Post office ... | 736,910 | 733,600 | 745,200 | 11,600 | ... | 752,500 | + 7,300 |
| 14.—Telegraph ... | 330,417 | 382,100 | 356,200 | ... | 25,900 | 395,000 | + 38,800 |
| 15.—Administration ... | 1,243,233 | 1,191,500 | 1,211,400 | 19,900 | ... | 1,247,400 | + 36,000 |
| 16.—Minor departments ... | 290,226 | 283,600 | 274,600 | ... | 9,000 | 278,000 | + 3,400 |
| 17.—Law and justice ... | 2,266,136 | 2,277,000 | 2,281,300 | 4,300 | ... | 2,337,500 | + 56,200 |
| 18.—Marine ... | 367,900 | 383,200 | 374,800 | ... | 8,400 | 402,600 | + 27,800 |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... | 157,577 | 158,100 | 158,600 | 500 | ... | 160,100 | + 1,500 |
| 20.—Medical ... | 180,596 | 180,200 | 187,200 | 7,000 | ... | 180,200 | — 7,000 |
| 21.—Political agencies ... | 331,283 | 402,000 | 331,100 | ... | 70,900 | 303,000 | — 28,100 |
| 22.—Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements ... | 1,837,364 | 1,702,600 | 1,720,600 | 18,000 | ... | 1,675,600 | — 45,000 |
| 24.—Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances ... | 662,598 | 700,000 | 691,000 | ... | 9,000 | 695,500 | + 4,500 |
| 25.—Loss by exchange on transactions with London ... | 986,530 | 746,000 | 869,000 | 123,000 | ... | 1,390,000 | + 521,000 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... | 59,803 | 44,800 | 98,800 | 54,000 | ... | 43,800 | — 55,000 |
| 27.—Allotments for provincial services ... | 5,069,972 | 5,030,000 | 5,123,000 | 93,000 | ... | 5,058,400 | — 64,600 |
| Famine relief ... | 3,851,423 | 2,522,000 | 2,370,900 | ... | 151,100 | Nil | —2,370,900 |
| TOTAL ... | 27,767,406 | 26,254,600 | 26,528,100 | 273,500 | ... | 24,731,900 | —1,796,200 |
| Army ... | 11,872,941 | 11,869,700 | 11,870,300 | 600 | ... | 11,930,400 | + 60,100 |
| Public works, ordinary ... | 2,229,386 | 2,421,200 | 2,429,700 | 8,500 | ... | 2,570,200 | + 140,500 |
| State railways ... | 72,824 | 104,000 | 281,000 | 177,000 | ... | 180,000 | — 101,000 |
| Land and supervision (guaranteed railways) ... | 152,438 | 129,000 | 74,000 | ... | 55,000 | 91,000 | + 17,000 |
| | 42,094,995 | 40,778,500 | 41,183,100 | 404,600 | ... | 39,503,500 | —1,679,600 |
| Public works, extraordinary | 2,542,642 | 3,420,000 | 2,897,400 | ... | 522,600 | 3,600,200 | + 702,800 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 44,637,637 | 44,198,500 | 44,080,500 | ... | 118,000 | 43,103,700 | — 976,800 |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

II

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOME

*Estimates,*

| REVENUE. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Budget Estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| X.—Mint ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII.—Telegraph ... | 4,213 | 10,800 | 13,500 | 2,700 | ... | 21,600 | +8,100 |
| XIV.—Marine ... | 1,224 | ... | 81,300 | 81,300 | ... | ... | —81,300 |
| XV.—Interest ... ... | 69,882 | 15,000 | 79,000 | 64,000 | ... | 20,000 | —59,000 |
| XVI.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances | 98,049 | 94,600 | 95,000 | 400 | ... | 91,600 | —3,400 |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 35,935 | 8,000 | 29,000 | 21,000 | ... | 8,000 | —21,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 209,318 | 128,400 | 297,800 | 169,400 | ... | 141,200 | —156,600 |
| Army ... ... ... | 26,421 | 20,000 | 29,000 | 9,000 | ... | 27,000 | —2,000 |
| Public works, ordinary ... | 15,830 | 18,700 | 17,500 | ... | 1,200 | 18,800 | +1,300 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 251,569 | 167,100 | 344,300 | 177,200 | ... | 187,000 | —157,300 |

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
*The 13th March 1875.*

EDWARD GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

I.

# TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*1875-76.*

| EXPENDITURE. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Budget Estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on funded and unfunded debt ... | 2,434,297 | 2,210,000 | 2,190,500 | ... | 19,500 | 2,162,800 | —27,700 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks... | 15,662 | ... | 14,000 | 14,000 | ... | ... | —14,000 |
| 4.—Land revenue ... | 3,472 | 3,600 | 5,900 | 2,300 | ... | 2,300 | —3,600 |
| 5.—Forest ... ... | 5,959 | 3,000 | 5,800 | 2,800 | ... | 2,200 | —3,600 |
| 9.—Salt ... ... | 278 | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | —100 |
| 10.—Opium ... ... | 3 | ... | 300 | 300 | ... | ... | —300 |
| 11.—Stamps ... ... | 22,913 | 46,500 | 59,600 | 13,100 | ... | 49,000 | —10,600 |
| 12.—Mint ... ... | 5,609 | 86,000 | 15,400 | ... | 70,600 | 16,400 | +1,000 |
| 13.—Post office ... ... | 71,774 | 79,400 | 58,800 | ... | 20,600 | 63,500 | +4,700 |
| 14.—Telegraph ... ... | 81,384 | 67,900 | 78,800 | 10,900 | ... | 89,000 | +10,200 |
| 15.—Administration ... | 334,053 | 367,500 | 425,600 | 58,100 | ... | 367,600 | —58,000 |
| 16.—Minor departments ... | 29,688 | 39,400 | 34,400 | ... | 5,000 | 21,000 | —13,400 |
| 17.—Law and justice ... | 43 | 2,000 | 1,700 | ... | 300 | 2,500 | +800 |
| 18.—Marine ... ... | 160,433 | 144,800 | 127,200 | ... | 17,600 | 139,400 | +12,200 |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... ... | 1,950 | 900 | 1,400 | 500 | ... | 900 | —500 |
| 20.—Medical ... ... | ... | 6,800 | 6,800 | ... | ... | 6,800 | ... |
| 21.—Political agencies ... | 34,926 | 43,000 | 41,900 | ... | 1,100 | 33,000 | —8,900 |
| 22.—Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements ... ... | 19,336 | 19,400 | 19,400 | ... | ... | 19,400 | ... |
| 23.—Civil, furlough and absentee allowances ... | 260,556 | 277,000 | 221,000 | ... | 56,000 | 221,000 | ... |
| 24.—Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ... ... | 860,506 | 1,118,000 | 1,148,000 | 30,000 | ... | 1,167,500 | +19,500 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... ... | 34,339 | 25,200 | 36,200 | 11,000 | ... | 26,200 | —10,000 |
| 27.—Allottments for Provincial Services ... ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 600 | —400 |
| Famine relief ... ... | 13,250 | 58,000 | 71,100 | 13,100 | ... | Nil | —71,100 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,390,431 | 4,598,400 | 4,564,900 | ... | 33,500 | 4,391,100 | —173,800 |
| Army ... ... ... | 3,355,333 | 3,517,300 | 3,628,700 | 111,400 | ... | 3,752,600 | +123,900 |
| Public works, ordinary ... | 126,337 | 83,800 | 114,300 | 30,500 | ... | 83,800 | —30,500 |
| Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts ... ... | 1,437,352 | 1,394,000 | 1,132,000 | ... | 262,000 | 1,583,000 | +451,000 |
| | 9,309,453 | 9,593,500 | 9,439,900 | ... | 153,600 | 9,810,500 | +370,600 |
| Public works, extraordinary ... | 1,010,665 | 1,143,000 | 1,137,600 | ... | 5,400 | 699,800 | —437,800 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 10,320,118 | 10,736,500 | 10,577,500 | ... | 159,000 | 10,510,300 | —67,200 |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

I

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

| RECEIPTS. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Estimates, 1875-76, compared with Regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Opening balance ... | 21,786,137 | 16,143,838 | 16,048,498 | ... | 95,340 | 18,386,198 | +2,337,700 |
| II.—Imperial revenue ... | 49,611,711 | 48,984,000 | 50,070,000 | 1,086,000 | ... | 49,820,000 | —250,000 |
| III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways | 7,641,042 | 7,387,000 | 8,245,400 | 858,400 | ... | 7,449,900 | —795,500 |
| IV.—Provincial revenue ... | 6,624,496 | 6,130,200 | | | | | |
| V.—Local revenue ... | 4,159,661 | 3,171,600 | 12,532,800 | 2,508,000 | ... | 10,832,700 | —1,700,100 |
| VI.—Municipal income ... | 818,384 | 723,000 | | | | | |
| VII.—Service funds, civil ... | 891,828 | 479,500 | 507,000 | 27,500 | ... | 494,000 | —13,000 |
| VIII.—Service funds, military | 16 | 3,500 | ... | ... | 3,500 | ... | |
| IX.—Loans to native states corporations and individuals repaid ... | 123,685 | 110,000 | 174,000 | 64,000 | ... | 131,000 | —43,000 |
| X.—Savings banks deposits | 1,177,352 | 900,000 | 821,000 | ... | 79,000 | 826,000 | +5,000 |
| XI.—Other deposits received & advances recovered | 12,122,026 | 8,500,000 | 13,879,700 | 5,379,700 | ... | 9,690,700 | —4,189,000 |
| XII.—Local remittances ... | 656,641 | 280,000 | 404,000 | 124,000 | ... | 298,000 | —106,000 |
| XIII.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ... | 16,839,140 | 17,376,000 | 13,765,000 | ... | 3,611,000 | 16,591,000 | +2,826,000 |
| XIV.—Remittance account with the home treasury ... | 1,732,349 | 1,082,600 | 1,013,000 | | 69,600 | 939,000 | —74,000 |
| XV.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold... | 13,285,678 | 10,000,000 | 10,842,000 | 842,000 | | 14,300,000 | +3,458,000 |
| XVI.—Sundry obligations incurred ... | 489,405 | 533,000 | 514,000 | ... | 19,000 | 502,000 | —12,000 |
| XVII.—Public debt incurred... | 2,109,377 | 9,138,400 | 9,242,000 | 103,600 | | 3,300,000 | —5,942,000 |
| XVIII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ... | 2,924 829 | 2,153,200 | 2,081,300 | | 71,900 | 2,147,900 | +66,600 |
| TOTAL ... | 142,993,757 | 138,095,838 | 140,139,698 | 10,993,200 | 3,949,340 | 135,708,398 | —4,431,300 |

*Abstract of the above shewing how the*

| ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | | | | REGULAR ESTI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Cash balance reduced ... | 5,737,639 | Deficit of imperial revenue ... | 5,346,044 | Service funds, civil ... | 116,000 |
| Service funds, civil ... | 68,614 | Deficit of povincial, local and municipal revenue | 483,574 | Savings banks deposits ... | 60,000 |
| Savings banks deposits ... | 258,694 | Service funds, military ... | 366,472 | Deposits received and advances recovered ... | 164,200 |
| Deposits received and advances recovered ... | 163,457 | Loans to native states, corporations and individuals... ... ... | 457,164 | Sundry obligations ... | 219,700 |
| Sundry obligations ... | 202,877 | Public debt paid off ... | 36,078 | Remittances ... ... | 39,300 |
| Remittances ... ... | 125,129 | | | Public debt incurred ... | 8,494,900 |
| Guaranteed Railway capital received ... ... | 132,922 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 6,689,332 | TOTAL ... | 6,689,332 | TOTAL ... | 9,094,100 |

Fort William;
Financial Department,
*The 13th March 1875.*

Edward Gay,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

V.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76. | ESTIMATES, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ... | 53,520,404 | 54,935,000 | 53,526,000 | ... | 1,409,000 | 52,031,000 | —1,495,000 |
| 2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 4,410,488 | 4,085,000 | 4,683,400 | 598,400 | ... | 4,307,900 | —375,500 |
| 3.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS... | 4,667,905 | 3,302,000 | 4,694,000 | 1,392,000 | ... | 4,725,000 | +31,000 |
| 4.—PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ... | 7,032,048 | 6,224,400 | | | | | |
| 5.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ... | 4,247,210 | 3,627,100 | 12,546,000 | 1,913,500 | ... | 11,189,000 | —1,357,000 |
| 6.—MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ... | 806,857 | 781,000 | | | | | |
| 7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 823,214 | 379,700 | 391,000 | 11,300 | ... | 433,600 | +42,600 |
| 8.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 366,488 | 361,800 | 365,200 | 3,400 | ... | 313,000 | —52,200 |
| 9.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ... | 580,849 | 610,000 | 1,027,200 | 417,200 | ... | 500,000 | —527,200 |
| 10.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | 918,658 | 900,000 | 761,000 | ... | 139,000 | 744,000 | —17,000 |
| 11.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 11,958,569 | 8,080,000 | 13,715,500 | 5,635,500 | ... | 8,595,000 | —5,120,500 |
| 12.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 1,041,254 | 280,000 | 404,000 | 124,000 | ... | 298,000 | —106,000 |
| 13.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ... | 16,462,721 | 17,376,000 | 13,765,000 | ... | 3,611,000 | 16,591,000 | +2,826,000 |
| 14.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,603,899 | 1,082,600 | 939,500 | ... | 143,100 | 1,030,000 | +90,500 |
| 15.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ... | 13,280,805 | 10,000,000 | 10,876,200 | 876,200 | ... | 14,300,000 | +3,423,800 |
| 16.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ... | 286,528 | 269,600 | 294,300 | 24,700 | ... | 308,700 | +14,400 |
| 17.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 2,145,455 | 638,400 | 747,100 | 108,700 | ... | 464,000 | —283,100 |
| 18.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 2,791,907 | 3,621,900 | 3,018,100 | ... | 603,800 | 2,781,600 | —236,500 |
| 19.—CLOSING BALANCE ... | 16,048,498 | 16,541,338 | 18,386,198 | 1,844,860 | ... | 17,096,598 | —1,289,600 |
| TOTAL ... | 142,993,757 | 133,095,838 | 140,139,698 | 12,949,760 | 5,905,900 | 135,708,398 | – 4,431,300 |

*ways and means are provided.*

MATES, 1874-75.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ... | 4,588,000 |
| DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL REVENUE | 13,200 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 365,200 |
| LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 853,200 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 936,800 |
| CASH BALANCE INCREASED ... | 2,337,700 |
| TOTAL ... | 9,094,100 |

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 60,400 |
| DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... | 1,095,700 |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 193,300 |
| PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 2,836,000 |
| SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ... | 82,000 |
| CASH BALANCE REDUCED ... | 1,289,600 |
| TOTAL ... | 5,557,000 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ... | 3,794,000 |
| DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL REVENUE ... | 356,300 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 313,000 |
| LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 369,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 633,700 |
| REMITTANCES ... | 91,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 5,557,000 |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

V.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE INDIAN

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76. | ESTIMATES, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—OPENING BALANCE ... | 18,787,693 | 14,123,693 | 14,033,442 | ... | 90,251 | 15,700,042 | +1,666,600 |
| II.—IMPERIAL REVENUE ... | 49,360,142 | 48,816,900 | 49,725,700 | 908,800 | ... | 49,633,000 | —92,700 |
| III.—TRAFFIC EARNINGS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 7,641,042 | 7,387,000 | 8,245,400 | 858,400 | ... | 7,449,900 | —795,500 |
| IV.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE .. | 6,624,496 | 6,130,200 | | | | | |
| V.—LOCAL REVENUE ... | 4,159,661 | 3,171,600 | 12,532,800 | 2,508,000 | ... | 10,832,700 | —1,700,100 |
| VI.—MUNICIPAL INCOME ... | 818,384 | 723,000 | | | | | |
| VII.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 891,828 | 479,500 | 507,000 | 27,500 | ... | 494,000 | —13,000 |
| VIII.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY | 16 | 3,500 | ... | ... | 3,500 | ... | ... |
| IX.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS RE-PAID ... | 123,685 | 110,000 | 174,000 | 64,000 | ... | 131,000 | —43,000 |
| X.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS | 1,177,352 | 900,000 | 821,000 | ... | 79,000 | 826,000 | +5,000 |
| XI.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED | 12,116,434 | 8,497,000 | 13,870,500 | 5,373,500 | ... | 9,687,700 | —4,182,800 |
| XII.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 656,641 | 280,000 | 404,000 | 124,000 | ... | 298,000 | —106,000 |
| XIII.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ... | 16,839,140 | 17,376,000 | 13,765,000 | ... | 3,611,000 | 16,591,000 | +2,826,000 |
| XIV.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,505,934 | 1,019,600 | 876,000 | ... | 143,600 | 844,000 | —32,000 |
| XV.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS INCURRED ... | 489,405 | 533,000 | 514,000 | ... | 19,000 | 502,000 | —12,000 |
| XVII.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 1,085,377 | 4,138,400 | 4,171,000 | 32,600 | ... | 3,300,000 | —871,000 |
| XVIII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 1,596,993 | 1,319,600 | 1,350,100 | 30,500 | ... | 1,227,600 | —122,500 |
| TOTAL ... | 123,874,223 | 115,008,993 | 120,989,942 | 9,927,300 | 3,946,351 | 117,516,942 | —3,473,000 |

*Abstract of the above showing how the*

| ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | £ | | £ | REGULAR ESTI | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CASH BALANCE REDUCED ... | 4,754,251 | DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL REVENUE | 483,574 | IMPERIAL REVENUE ... | 5,610,600 |
| IMPERIAL REVENUE ... | 4,686,130 | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 366,472 | GUARANTEED RAILWAYS TRAFFIC EARNINGS ... | 3,562,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAYS TRAFFIC EARNINGS ... | 3,230,554 | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 457,164 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 116,000 |
| DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... | 163,097 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... ... | 13,280,805 | SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS ... | 60,000 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 68,614 | PUBLIC DEBT PAID OFF ... | 41,078 | DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... | 156,400 |
| SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS ... | 258,694 | | | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 219,700 |
| REMITTANCES ... | 1,189,507 | | | REMITTANCES ... | 723,500 |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 202,877 | | | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 3,424,900 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 75,369 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 14,629,093 | TOTAL ... | 14,629,093 | TOTAL ... | 13,873,100 |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
*The 13th March* 1875.

EDWARD GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

# TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Imperial expenditure ... | 44,637,637 | 44,198,500 | 44,080,500 | ... | 118,000 | 43,103,700 | —976,800 |
| 2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ... | 4,410,488 | 4,085,000 | 4,683,400 | 598,400 | ... | 4,307,900 | — 375,500 |
| 3.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings ... | 36,375 | 36,000 | 34,600 | ... | 1,400 | 35,000 | + 400 |
| 4.—Provincial expenditure ... | 7,032,048 | 6,224,400 | | | | | |
| 5.—Local expenditure ... | 4,247,210 | 3,627,100 | 12,546,000 | 1,913,500 | ... | 11,189,000 | — 1,357,000 |
| 6.—Municipal expenditure ... | 806,857 | 781,000 | | | | | |
| 7.—Service funds, civil ... | 823,214 | 379,700 | 391,000 | 11,300 | ... | 433,600 | + 42,600 |
| 8.—Service funds, military ... | 366,488 | 361,800 | 365,200 | 3,400 | ... | 313,000 | — 52,200 |
| 9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ... | 580,849 | 610,000 | 1,027,200 | 417,200 | ... | 500,000 | — 527,200 |
| 10.—Savings banks deposits withdrawn ... | 918,658 | 900,000 | 761,000 | ... | 139,000 | 744,000 | — 17,000 |
| 11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ... | 11,953,337 | 8,077,000 | 13,714,100 | 5,637,100 | ... | 8,592,000 | — 5,122,100 |
| 12.—Local remittances ... | 1,041,254 | 280,000 | 404,000 | 124,000 | ... | 298,000 | — 106,000 |
| 13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ... | 16,462,721 | 17,376,000 | 13,765,000 | ... | 3,611,000 | 16,591,000 | + 2,826,000 |
| 14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ... | 308,233 | 139,400 | 152,500 | 13,100 | ... | 134,500 | — 18,000 |
| 15.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid ... | 13,280,805 | 10,000,000 | 10,876,200 | 876,200 | ... | 14,300,000 | + 3,423,800 |
| 16.—Sundry obligations discharged ... | 286,528 | 269,600 | 294,300 | 24,700 | ... | 308,700 | + 14,400 |
| 17.—Public debt discharged ... | 1,126,455 | 638,400 | 746,100 | 107,700 | ... | 464,000 | — 282,100 |
| 18.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ... | 1,521,624 | 1,752,500 | 1,448,800 | ... | 303,700 | 1,234,900 | — 213,900 |
| 19.—Closing balance ... | 14,033,442 | 15,272,593 | 15,700,042 | 427,449 | ... | 14,967,642 | — 732,400 |
| TOTAL ... | 123,874,223 | 115,008,993 | 120,989,942 | 10,154,049 | 4,173,100 | 117,516,942 | — 3,473,000 |

*ways and means are provided*

MATES, 1874-75.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Deficit of provincial, local and municipal revenue .. | 13,200 |
| Service funds, military ... | 365,200 |
| Loans to native states, corporations and individuals | 853,200 |
| Secretary of state's bills paid ... | 10,876,200 |
| Cash balance increased ... | 1,666,600 |
| Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ... | 98,700 |
| TOTAL ... | 13,873,100 |

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Cash balance reduced ... | 732,400 |
| Imperial revenue ... | 6,494,300 |
| Guaranteed railways traffic earnings ... | 3,142,000 |
| Service funds, civil ... | 60,400 |
| Savings banks deposits ... | 82,000 |
| Deposits received and advances recovered ... | 1,095,700 |
| Remittances ... | 709,500 |
| Sundry obligations ... | 193,300 |
| Public debt incurred ... | 2,836,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 15,345,600 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Deficit of provincial, local and municipal revenue | 356,300 |
| Service funds, military ... | 313,000 |
| Loans to native states, corporations and individuals | 369,000 |
| Secretary of state's bills paid ... | 14,300,000 |
| Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ... | 7,300 |
| TOTAL ... | 15,345,600 |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

V

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREA

| RECEIPTS. | Accounts, 1873-74. | Budget estimates, 1874-75. | Regular estimates, 1874-75. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget estimates, 1875-76. | Estimates, 1875-76, compared with regular estimates, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Opening balance ... | 2,998,444 | 2,020,145 | 2,015,056 | | 5,089 | 2,686,156 | + 671,100 |
| II.—Imperial revenue ... | 251,569 | 167,100 | 344,300 | 177,200 | | 187,000 | — 157,300 |
| III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways | ... | ... | | | | | |
| IV.—Provincial revenue ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| V.—Local revenue ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| VI.—Municipal income ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| VII.—Service funds, civil ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| VIII.—Service funds, military | ... | ... | | | | | |
| IX.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| X.—Savings banks deposits | ... | ... | | | | | |
| XI.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ... | 5,592 | 3,000 | 9,200 | 6,200 | | 3,000 | — 6,200 |
| XII.—Local remittances ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| XIII.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| XIV.—Remittance account with the home treasury ... | 226,415 | 63,000 | 137,000 | 74,000 | | 95,000 | — 42,000 |
| XV.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold... | 13,285,678 | 10,000,000 | 10,842,000 | 842,000 | | 14,300,000 | + 3,458,000 |
| XVI.—Sundry obligations incurred ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| XVII.—Public debt incurred | 1,024,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,071,000 | 71,000 | | | — 5,071,000 |
| XVIII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ... | 1,327,836 | 833,600 | 731,200 | | 102,400 | 920,300 | + 189,100 |
| TOTAL ... | 19,119,534 | 18,086,845 | 19,149,756 | 1,170,400 | 107,489 | 18,191,456 | — 958,300 |

*Abstract of the above showing how the*

| ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | | | | REGULAR ESTI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Secretary of state's bills sold ... | 13,285,678 | Excess of imperial expenditure over revenue ... | 8,631,198 | Deposits received and advances recovered ... | 7,800 |
| Cash balance reduced ... | 983,388 | Interest on guaranteed railway capital ... | 4,631,530 | Secretary of state's bills sold ... | 10,842,000 |
| Deposits received and advances recovered ... | 360 | Remittances ... | 1,069,251 | Public debt incurred ... | 5,070,000 |
| Public debt incurred ... | 5,000 | | | | |
| Guaranteed railway capital received ... | 57,553 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 14,331,979 | TOTAL ... | 14,331,979 | TOTAL ... | 15,919,800 |

Fort William;
Financial Department,
*The 13th March* 1875.

EDWARD GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

I.

## SURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1873-74. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76. | ESTIMATES, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ... | 8,882,767 | 10,736,500 | 9,445,500 | ... | 1,291,000 | 8,927,300 | — 518,200 |
| 2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | | ... | | | | | |
| 3.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS | 4,631,530 | 3,266,000 | 4,659,400 | 1,393,400 | ... | 4,690,000 | + 30,600 |
| 4.—PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ... | | | | | | | |
| 5.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ... | | | | | | | |
| 6.—MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ... | | | | | | | |
| 7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | | | | | | | |
| 8.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | | | | | | | |
| 9.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ... | | | | | | | |
| 10.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | | | | | | | |
| 11.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 5,232 | 3,000 | 1,400 | ... | 1,600 | 3,000 | + 1,600 |
| 12.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | | | | | | | |
| 13.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ... | | | | | | | |
| 14.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,295,666 | 943,200 | 787,000 | ... | 156,200 | 895,500 | + 108,500 |
| 15.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ... | | | | | | | |
| 16.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ... | | | | | | | |
| 17.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 1,019,000 | | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | | — 1,000 |
| 18.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 1,270,283 | 1,869,400 | 1,569,300 | ... | 300,100 | 1,546,700 | — 22,600 |
| 19.—CLOSING BALANCE ... | 2,015,056 | 1,268,745 | 2,686,156 | 1,417,411 | ... | 2,128,956 | — 557,200 |
| TOTAL ... | 19,119,534 | 18,086,845 | 19,149,756 | 2,811,811 | 1,748,900 | 18,191,456 | — 958,300 |

*ways and means are provided.*

MATES, 1874-75.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| EXCESS OF IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE ... | 9,101,200 |
| INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ... | 4,659,400 |
| REMITTANCES ... | 650,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 838,100 |
| CASH BALANCE INCREASED ... | 671,100 |
| TOTAL ... | 15,919,800 |

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASH BALANCE REDUCED ... | 557,200 | EXCESS OF IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE ... | 8,740,300 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ... | 14,300,000 | INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ... | 4,690,000 |
| | | REMITTANCES ... | 800,500 |
| | | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 626,400 |
| TOTAL ... | 14,857,200 | TOTAL ... | 14,857,200 |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

# TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

Financial statement by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., published this day.

Accounts of 1873-74: Revenue, £49,611,711; ordinary expenditure, £51,404,448, of which £3,864,673 for famine relief; public works extraordinary, £3,553,307; total £54,957,755. Surplus excluding extraordinary and famine relief, £2,071,936. Deficit excluding extraordinary, £1,792,737. Deficit including extraordinary, £5,346,044.

Regular Estimates of 1874-75: Revenue £50,070,000; ordinary expenditure, £50,623,000, of which £2,442,000 for famine relief; public works extraordinary, £4,035,000; total £54,658,000. Surplus excluding extraordinary and famine relief £1,889,000. Deficit excluding extraordinary, £553,000. Deficit including extraordinary, £4,588,000.

Budget estimates of 1875-76: Revenue £49,820,000; ordinary expenditure, £49,314,000; public works extraordinary, £4,300,000; total, £53,614,000. Surplus excluding extraordinary, £506,000. Deficit including extraordinary, £3,794,000.

Loans to be raised in 1875-76, £2,860,000, of which £360,000 from Sindhia and Holkar for railways. Remaining two and half millions by loan in India, terms to be advertised hereafter. No borrowing in England.

No fresh taxation in 1875-76.

Estimated cash balances in India at end of 1874-75, £15,700,042, at end of 1875-76, £14,967,642.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
13*th March* 1875.

*N. B.*—This Abstract has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State in London.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875. Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Inland Customs Act, 1875.
Indian Majority Act, 1875.
High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875.
Madras Salt Act, 1875.
Indian Ports Act, 1875.
Probates Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Panjáb Administration Bill, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 12.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 521.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Delhi, in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 264.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

*No.* 266.—The Honourable C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th June 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 269.—Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., C. S., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, of the leave granted him in Notification No. 123, dated the 9th ultimo, and reported his departure per Steamer *Indus* on the 15th instant.

*No.* 271.—APPOINTMENT.—The Hon'ble John Forbes David Inglis, C. S. I., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh during the absence of Sir G. Couper, or until further orders.

Mr. Inglis received charge of the Chief Commissionership on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 275.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police of the 1st Grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Millett, with effect from the 5th December last.

Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 1st Grade from the same date.

Major C. Jameson, District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade from the same date.

Mr. E. Moffatt, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December last—the date on which he assumed charge of the Buldána District Police.

*No.* 279.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain J. Johnstone, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Peett.

Mr. A. E. Heath, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, *vice* Captain Johnstone, promoted.

Mr. G. E. McLeod, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, *vice* Lieutenant Holcombe, deceased.

*No.* 283.—In modification of Notification No. 224, dated the 10th instant, the furlough granted to the Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, will have effect from the 13th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 397.—The services of Mr. F. R. Cockerell, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from this date.

*No.* 398.—The services of Babu Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from this date.

## POLICE.

*The 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 58.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the classes and districts specified in the schedule attached hereto, by the Notifications as recorded opposite those classes and districts, the following Rules made by the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces, for the said classes and districts, in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

*Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.*

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognized heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children, is less than 25 per cent., shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death, and the illness of any female child in his family, to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police Officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, in the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals, and arrivals; and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable, under the orders of the Local Government, from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules, except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A., and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

*Schedule of District and Clans.*

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil. | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAHARANPUR. | Saharanpur<br>Deoband<br>Roorkee<br>Nakur ... | Gujars ... | No. 20A, dated 6th July 1871—*vide* page 838 of *Gazette* of 12th July 1871. |
| | Saharanpur ..<br>Roorkee ...<br>Nakur<br>Deoband ... | Purir Rajputs... | |
| | Saharanpur ..<br>Deoband .<br>Nakur . | Rajputs . | |
| | Roorkee ...<br>Nakur | Jats ... | |
| | Deoband ... | Tagas and Kolis | No. 49A, dated 4th August 1871—*vide* page 961 of *Gazette* of 9th August 1871. |
| | Haraura ...<br>Bhagwanpur ..<br>Faizabad .. | Kolis ... | No. 373A, dated 30th December 1873—*vide* page 2 of the *Gazette* of 3rd January 1874. |
| | Saharanpur ...<br>Haraura ...<br>Bhagwanpur ...<br>Manglaur . | Tagas ... | |
| | Haraura<br>Bhagwanpur ...<br>Manglaur . | Gujars ... | No. 264A, dated 24th August 1874—*vide* page 1514 of *Gazette* of 29th August 1874. |
| | Ditto<br>Gangoh ..<br>Ditto . | Ditto Muhammadan. | |
| | Roorkee<br>Haraura ... | Ditto Hindu ..<br>Ditto ..<br>Ahir ... | |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —continued.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MUZAFFARNAGAR. | Khatauli | Kachwaha ... | No 25, dated 20th June 1873,—*vide* page 757 of *Gazette* of 21st June 1873. |
| | Budhana | Jutianas ... | |
| | Kandhla | | |
| | Thana Bhawan | Pundirs ... | |
| | Charthawal | | |
| | Baghra | | |
| | Charthawal | Chauhans .. | |
| | Khatauli ... | | |
| | Shikarpur ... | Tagas ... | |
| | Bhukarheri ... | | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | | |
| | Baghra ... | | |
| | Pur Chapar ... | | |
| | Charthawal | | |
| | Shikarpur .. | | |
| | Jauli Jansath | | |
| | Bhukharheri | | |
| | Khatauli ... | Jats .. | |
| | Baghra ... | | |
| | Charthawal | | |
| | Bidauli ... | | |
| | Shamli ... | | |
| | Jauli Jansath . | Gujars .. | |
| | Bhuma Sambalhera. | | |
| | Khatauli ... | | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | | |
| | Pur Chapar ... | | |
| | Gordhanpur ... | | |
| | Bidauli ... | | |
| | Jhanjhana ... | | |
| | Kairana ... | | |
| | Shamli ... | | |
| | Charthawal ... | Pundir Rajputs | No. 147 A., dated 4th June 1874,—*vide* page 1149 of *Gazette* of 13th June 1874. |
| MEERUT. | Hapur .. | Jats ... | No. 369 A., dated 14th March 1871,—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| BULANDSHAHR. | Agota | Jats ... | No. 190-A., dated 26th June 1874,—*vide* page 1241 of *Gazette* of 4th July 1874. |
| | Sikandarabad .. | | |
| | Dadri . | | |
| | Ditto .. | | |
| | Dankaur .. | Gujars ... | |
| | Agota .. | | |
| | Dibai .. | Chauhans .. | |
| | Siyana ... | | |
| | Ahar ... | Bargujars . | |
| | Jewar . | Ponwars . | |
| | Agota .. | Gahlots ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Tomras ... | |
| | Baran | | |
| | Jewar ... | Jaraulia ... | |
| | Ditto . | Narbans ... | |
| | Siyana ... | Jats ... | |
| | Agota | | |
| | Baran | | |
| | Anupshahr ... | | |
| | Ahar . | | |
| | Shikarpur ... | | |
| | Dadri .. | | |
| | Khurja | | |
| | Jewar ... | | |
| | Dibai ... | Rajputs ... | No. 369 A., dated 14th March 1871,—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Ahar .. | | |
| | Barau ... | | |
| | Dadri ... | | |
| | Khurja ... | | |
| | Dadri ... | Gujars ... | |
| | Sikandarabad .. | | |
| | Dankaur .. | | |
| | Ahar .. | | |
| | Dibai . | Miahs ... | |
| | Jewar ... | | |
| | Pahasu ... | | |
| | Dehai ... | Ahirs ... | |
| | Pahasu | | |
| | Khurja ... | Jadons ... | |
| ALIGARH. | Throughout the district . | Rajputs .. | No 63 A., dated 19th August, 1871—*vide* page 1017 of *Gazette* of 23rd August 1871. |
| | Koil ... | Gahlots . | No 63A., dated 16th March 1874—*vide* page 699 of *Gazette* of 21st March 1874. |
| | Barauli ... | Chauhans ... | |
| | Gangari ... | | |
| | Sikandra Rao ... | Bargujars ... | |
| | Gangari .. | Solankis ... | |
| | Morthal ... | Jats .. | |
| | Tappal ... | | |
| | Sikandra Rao | Ahirs ... | |
| | Gangari ... | Ditto ... | |
| | Tappal ... | Gujar ... | |
| MUTTRA. | Jalesar ... | Ahirs ... | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Ditto ... | Rajputs . | |
| AGRA. | Bah Panahat ... | Rajputs .. | Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | Fatehabad .. | | |
| | Iradatnagar .. | | |
| | Khairagarh . | | |
| | Firozabad ... | Ahirs and Chauhans. | |
| | Fathpur Sikri ... | Moris ... | No. 158A., dated 9th June 1874,—*vide* page 1175 of *Gazette* of 20th June 1874. |
| | Farah | | |
| | Farah ... | Tonwars ... | |
| | Fatehabad ... | | |
| | Khairagarh ... | | |
| | Farah | Jadons ... | |
| | Firozabad .. | | |
| | Sudder Tehsil . | Shikarwars ... | |
| | Itimadpur ... | | |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —continued.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil. | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AGRA—*continued.* | Itimadpur | Chauhans .. | No. 158A., dated 9th June 1874,—*vide* page 1175 of *Gazette* of 20th June 1874. |
| | Ditto | Solanki ... | |
| | Panahat . | Bhadoria Uthbaras. | |
| | Ditto ... | Bhadoria Kalharas | |
| | Ditto . | Bhadoria Chandarseni. | |
| | Fatehabad | Kankars ... | |
| | Ditto | Julochias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Dhakras ... | |
| | Iradatnagar | Jhanjars .... | |
| | Ditto ... | Barasiri . | |
| | Ditto . | Parihars ... | |
| | Ditto . | Nihrdenias ... | |
| | Khairagarh | Ponwars ... | |
| | Firozabad | Ahir (Dhande) | |
| | Ditto . | Do. (Rawat) .. | |
| | Ditto ... | Do. (Gundawa) | |
| | Fatehabad ... | Do. (Bararna) | |
| FARUKHABAD. | Throughout the District. | Chauhans .. | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | | Rahtors . | |
| | | Kachwahas ... | |
| | | Bhadarias ... | |
| | | Solankis ... | |
| | | Chandels ... | |
| | | Baghulas ... | |
| | | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Pouwars . | |
| | | Jaiswars ... | |
| | | Katyars | |
| | In every Pargana, except Pargana, Shamsabad, Tahsil Kaimganj. | Gahalwars ... | |
| | Throughout the District. | Bamtelas ... | |
| | | Baises ... | |
| | | Nikumbs ... | |
| | | Bachlas ... | |
| | | Parihars ... | |
| | | Katyars ... | |
| | | Sengars ... | |
| | Throughout the District. | Gahlots .. | |
| | | Raghobansis ... | |
| | | Sombansis ... | |
| | Kampil ... | Sanorias ... | |
| | Throughout the District. | Chamar Gaurs... | |
| | | Gaharwars ... | |
| | | Sakarwars ... | |
| | | Ojainas ... | |
| | Muhammadabad | Nandbansis .. | No. 254A., dated 2nd September 1873—*vide* page 1158 of *Gazette* of 6th September 1873. |
| | Shamsabad, E. ... | Ditto ... | |
| | Bhojpur ... | Ghosis ... | |
| | Shamsabad, E. ... | | |
| | Shamsabad, W. . | | |
| | Talgram ... | | |
| | Chibramau ... | | |
| | Tirwa Thatia ... | | |
| | Shamsabad, W | Bhurgadhis ... | |
| | Imratpur ... | | |
| | Shamsabad W.... | Ghurchartis ... | |
| | Ditto E. | | |
| | Shamsabad, W.... | Batsuhas .. | |
| MAINPURI. | Throughout the District. | Chauhans, Rajputs and Phatak Ahirs. | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Karhal . | Bhadorias ... | No. 33, dated 20th August 1873—*vide* page 1043 of *Gazette* of 23rd August 1873. |
| | | Tomars ... | |
| | | Sengars ... | |
| | | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Ahir Kamarias.. | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis .. | |
| | Barnahal ... | Tonks, Tomars, Bhadorias. | |
| | | Baises ... | |
| | | Rathors ... | |
| | | Ahir Kumarias.. | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Mustafabad ... | Bargujars ... | |
| | | Dhakras ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | | Ahir Kumarias.. | |
| | | Kankass ... | |
| | | Jadons ... | |
| | Shikohabad ... | Bhadorias ... | |
| | | Dhakras | |
| | | Bargujars ... | |
| | | Rathors ... | |
| | | Baises ... | |
| | | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | | Ahir Kamarias | |
| | Bhongaon .. | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Baises ... | |
| | | Tonwars ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Alipur Patti ... | Kachwahas .. | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis . | |
| | Bewar ... | Baises ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Kishni Nabiganj | Rathors ... | |
| | | Tomars ... | |
| | | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Sengars ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Ghiror ... | Tonks ... | |
| | | Sikarwars ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Kuraoli ... | Jadons ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |
| | Mainpuri .. | Bhadorias .. | |
| | | Kachwahas ... | |
| | | Parihars ... | |
| | | Ahir Ghosis ... | |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —continued.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil. | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ETAWAH. | Throughout the District. | Rajputs ... | No 83A., dated 28th August 1871—*vide* page 1078 of *Gazette* of 6th September 1871. |
| ETAH. | Azamnagar ..<br>Senhar ...<br>Sirhpura ...<br>Sahawar ...<br>Karsana ...<br>Faizpur Badaria<br>Soron ...<br>Nidhpur ...<br>Ulai .. | Rathore ...<br>Solankis ... | No. 617A., dated 18th April 1871—*vide* page 478 of *Gazette* of 26th April 1871. |
| | Azamnagar ...<br>Barna ..<br>Etah ...<br>Sakit ...<br>Marehra ..<br>Karsana ...<br>Sirhpura ... | Chauhans ... | |
| | Azamnagar ...<br>Ditto ...<br>Nidhpur ..<br>Ditto ... | Kachwahas .<br>Katihas ...<br>Ditto ...<br>Gaurs .. | |
| | Patiali ...<br>Nidhpur ..<br>Azamnagar ...<br>Bilram ... | Gaurs ...<br>Dhakuris ...<br>Katyars ...<br>Purirs ... | |
| | Marehra .. | Jadons ... | |
| | Nidhpur ...<br>Bilram ... | Raghobansis ...<br>Gaurahas ... | No. 881A., dated 31st May 1871—*vide* page 714 of *Gazette* of 7th June 1871. |
| | Patiali ... | Chauhans ... | No. 137A., dated 22nd November 1871—*vide* page 1346 of *Gazette* of 25th November 1871. |
| | Etah Sakit ...<br>Sanhar ...<br>Marehra ...<br>Azamnagar ...<br>Barna ...<br>Patiali ...<br>Nidhpur ...<br>Sahawar ...<br>Sirhpura ...<br>Faizpur Badaria<br>Bilram ... | Ahirs—Stock Ghosi. | No 239A, dated 5th August 1874—*vide* page 1438 of *Gazette* of 15th August 1874. |
| | Etah Sakit ...<br>Marehra ...<br>Azamnagar ...<br>Soron ...<br>Bilram ... | Ahirs—Stock Kamarias | |
| BITHOR. | Throughout the District. | Jats ... | No. 110A, dated 26th September 1871—*vide* page 1177 of *Gazette* of 7th October 1871. |
| MORADABAD. | Ditto .. | Rajputs and Jats. | Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | Sambhal .. | Ahars ... | No. 279A, dated 7th September 1874—*vide* page 1614 of *Gazette* of 19th September 1874. |
| BUDAUN. | Salimpur ...<br>Ujhani .<br>Budaun ...<br>Bisauli | Gaurs ... | |
| | Salimpur<br>Usehat ..<br>Budaun ... | Chauhans ... | |
| | Ditto ..<br>Ujhani . | Tonwars ... | |
| | Salimpur . | Chandelas ... | |
| | Ujhani ...<br>Kot ..<br>Bisauli ...<br>Satasi ... | Bachals ... | No. 8A, dated 14th January 1874—*vide* page 290 of *Gazette* of 24th January 1874. |
| | Ditto ...<br>Kot ..<br>Usehat ... | Katarias ..<br>Rathore ...<br>Baises .. | |
| | Salimpur ..<br>Rajpura ...<br>Sahaswan ...<br>Kot<br>Asadpur ...<br>Usehat<br>Ujhani ...<br>Satasi ...<br>Bisauli ...<br>Rajpura ..<br>Asadpar ...<br>Sahaswan ...<br>Ujhani ..<br>Budaun ... | Ahars ... | No. 296A, dated 17th September 1874—*vide* page 1644 of *Gazette* of 26th September 1874. |
| BAREILLY. | Throughout the District. | Rajputs ... | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| SHAHJAHANPUR. | Jalalabad ...<br>Khutar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | Throughout the District. | Ditto . | No. 66A, dated 21st August 1871—*vide* page 1044 of *Gazette* of 30th August 1871. |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —continued.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAWNPORE. | Jajmau ...<br>Rasulabad ...<br>Bhognipur ...<br>Bilhaur<br>Ghatampur ...<br>Sarh Salimpur ...<br>Derapur .<br>Shiurajpur ...<br>Akbarpur ... | Rajputs .. | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| FATEHPUR. | Tahsil Fatehpur | Baises ...<br>Kachwahas ...<br>Sengars ...<br>Gaharwars ...<br>Tonwars ..<br>Ponwars ... | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | | Parihars ...<br>Chauhans ...<br>Gautams ... | |
| | Tahsil Ghazipur | Kachwahas ...<br>Dikhits ...<br>Sengars ..<br>Rawats . | |
| | Tahsil Bindki ... | Bhadorias ...<br>Chandels ...<br>Sombans ...<br>Gaurs ...<br>Tonwars ...<br>Gautams ... | |
| | Tahsil Khaga ... | Tonwars<br>Bisens<br>Dikhits<br>Baises . | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Tahsil Kora ... | Gautams ...<br>Chandels ...<br>Baises ...<br>Kachwahas ...<br>Gaurs<br>Parihars ..<br>Chauhans | |
| BANDA. | Throughout the District. | Rajputs ... | No. 149A, dated 13th December 1871—*vide* page 1425 of *Gazette* of 23rd December 1871. |
| | Banda ...<br>Darsenda ...<br>Pailani ..<br>Augasi<br>Badausa ...<br>Chibu ...<br>Sihonda ...<br>Tarhawan ... | Rajputs ... | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Banda<br>Pailani .. | Baises ...<br>Ponwars ...<br>Kachwahas .. | No. 30, dated 31st July 1873—*vide* page 937 of *Gazette* of 2nd August 1873. |
| | Darsenda ...<br>Chibu ...<br>Tarhawan ... | Parihars<br>Dikhits .<br>Chitkers ... | |
| | Banda ..<br>Pailani ...<br>Sihonda ..<br>Badausa . | Baises ... | |
| | Augasi<br>Darsenda ..<br>Sihonda ...<br>Augasi .. | Ponwars ..<br>Chandels ...<br>Tomars ..<br>Dikhits ... | No 339A, dated 30th October 1874—*vide* page 1860 of *Gazette* of 7th November 1874. |
| ALLAHABAD. | Barah ..<br>Atharban ...<br>Jhusi . | Rajputs ... | No 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871 |
| | Kiwai ...<br>Khairagarh ..<br>Sikandra ...<br>Jhusi ...<br>Mah ...<br>Kiwai ..<br>Khairagarh | Sombansis ...<br>Monas ... | No. 26, dated 20th June 1873—*vide* page 758 of *Gazette* of 21st June 1873. |
| | Jhusi ...<br>Mah .<br>Khairagarh . | Bachgotis ... | |
| | Arail ...<br>Ditto ...<br>Jhusi ...<br>Kanari ..<br>Allahabad ... | Kasrayas ...<br>Tiseas ...<br>Tondels ...<br>Baises ... | |
| | Atharban . | Tonwars ... | |
| HAMIRPUR. | Rath ...<br>Sumerpur ...<br>Rath ...<br>Sumerpur and Mandha.<br>Mahoba ...<br>In every Pargana except Mandha. | Parihars ...<br>Gaharwars ...<br>Sombansis ...<br>Chandels ..<br>Bundelas ..<br>Chauhans ... | No 369, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Throughout the district. | Dikhits .<br>Gautams ...<br>Gaurs ...<br>Baises .<br>Kachwahas .<br>Karchulias ...<br>Jewars ...<br>Ponwars . | |
| | Mandha .. | Chauhans ... | No. 49A., dated 4th August 1871—*vide* page 961 of *Gazette* of 9th August 1871. |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —continued.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil. | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAUNPUR | Rari ... | Rajputs ... | No. 959A., dated 26th July 1870—*vide* page 135 of *Gazette* of 3rd August 1870. |
| | Augli ... | | |
| | Kirakut ... | | |
| | Jaunpur ... | Rajputs ... | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Bialsi ... | | |
| | Kariyat Dost ... | | |
| | Khupraha ... | | |
| | Saremu ... | | |
| | Chanda ... | | |
| | Kariyat Mendha | | |
| | Ghiswa ... | | |
| | Mungra ... | | |
| | Gurwara ... | | |
| | Chandwak ... | | |
| | Marinhu ... | | |
| | Barsati ... | | |
| | Gopalpur ... | | |
| BASTI. | Basti ... | Rajputs ... | No. 959A., dated 26th July 1870—*vide* page 135 of *Gazette* of 3rd August 1870. |
| | Aurangabad Nagar. | | |
| | Amorha. ... | | |
| | Amorha ... | Rajputs ... | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Aurangabad Nagar. | | |
| | Mausurnagar Basti. | | |
| | Hasanpur Maghar | | |
| | Mahuli ... | | |
| | Ratanpur Bansi... | | |
| | Rasulpur Ghaus | | |
| AZAMGARH. | Nizamabad ... | Rajputs ... | |
| | Deogaon and Belhabans. | | |
| | Throughout the district. | Rajputs ... | No. 66A., dated 21st August 1871—*vide* page 1044 of *Gazette* of 30th August 1871. |
| MIRZAPUR. | Bhadôhi ... | Momus Rajputs | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Ditto ... | Gaharwars ... | No. 881A., dated 31st May 1871—*vide* page 714 of *Gazette* of 7th June 1871. |
| | Ditto ... | Monas ... | No. 98A., dated 25th March 1873—*vide* page 365 of *Gazette* of 29th March 1873. |
| | | Gaharwars ... | |
| | | Gautams ... | |
| BENARES. | Kachar ... | Rajputs ... | No. 369A., dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | Athgaon ... | | |
| | Barhwal ... | | |
| | Majhwar ... | | |
| GHAZIPUR. | Throughout the district. | Bais Rajputs ... | No. 75A., dated 20th March 1874—*vide* page 699 of *Gazette* of 21st March 1874. |
| | Ghazipur ... | Sobarnias ... | |
| | Pachotar ... | Dikhits ... | |
| | Shadiabad ... | | |
| | Zahurabad ... | | |
| | Muhammadabad | | |
| | Ghazipur ... | | |
| | Shadiabad ... | Kakons ... | |
| | Sayyidpur ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Bahariabad ... | | |
| | Shadiabad ... | Bachgotis ... | |
| | Sayyidpur ... | Baises ... | |
| | Bahariabad ... | | |
| | Khanpur ... | | |
| | Kopachit ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Sayyidpur ... | Surajbansis ... | |
| | Zahurabad ... | | |
| | Bahariabad ... | Banapars ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Bahariabad ... | Monas ... | |
| | Khanpur ... | Raghbansis ... | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Dehma ... | | |
| | Zahurabad ... | Bargians ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Sengars ... | |
| | Lakhnesar ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Zahurabad ... | Chauhans ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Dehma ... | | |
| | Zahurabad ... | Chandels ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Kopachit ... | Chakwains ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Kopachit ... | Karchulias ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Kopachit ... | Naraunis ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Kopachit ... | Gahlots ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | Nikumbs ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | Hariobansis ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Ponwars ... | |
| | Sayyidpur ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | Donwars ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | Chauhans ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Khushas ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Dahkas ... | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | Barhais ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |

*Schedule of District and Clans* —concluded.

| District. | Pargana or Tahsil. | Clan. | Notification of Local Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GHAZIPUR—*concluded.* | Ballia ... | Basharias ... | No. 75A., dated 20th March 1874—*vide* page 699 of *Gazette* of 21st March 1874. |
| | Ditto ... | Raikwars ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Barwars ... | |
| | Kharid ... | | |
| | Ditto ... | Kausiks ... | |
| | Garha ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | Gaharwars ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Tahars ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Kanwars ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Nauhubas ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Chaubarias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Gautams ... | |
| | Doaba ... | | |
| | Kharid ... | Sarnets ... | |
| | Doaba ... | Kachanias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Lautaurias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Nashanias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Gunihas ... | |
| | Zamaniah ... | Sikarwars ... | |
| | Ballia ... | | |
| | Mahaitch ... | Nagbansis ... | |
| | Sayyidpur ... | Sombansis ... | |
| | Bahariabad ... | | |
| | Ballia ... | Lathaurs ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Barwalias ... | |
| | Ditto ... | Tonwars ... | |
| | Kharid ... | Lohots ... | |
| JALAUN. | Throughout the district. | Kachwahas ... | No. 369A, dated 14th March 1871—*vide* page 324 of *Gazette* of 22nd March 1871. |
| | | Sengars ... | |
| | | Gaurs ... | |
| | | Parihars ... | |

## EDUCATION.

*The 18th March 1875.*

*No.* 64.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C., to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 18th March 1875.*

*No.* 92.—The services of the Reverend E. J. Hubbard, Chaplain of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*No.* 95.—The Reverend M. E. Mills, Chaplain of Nagpur, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival of the Reverend A. W. Rebsch.

*No.* 97.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend A. O. Hardy, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd instant.

*No.* 99.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Edgar Jacob, Acting Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 4th instant.

*The 19th March 1875.*

*No.* 101.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend Percy Nicolas, Officiating Chaplain of Cawnpore, to be Chaplain of Gowhatty and Shillong.

## PATENTS.

*The 17th March 1875.*

*No.* 132.—The under-mentioned Specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection upon payment of a fee

of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 829.—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, in Ireland, for improvements in, or applicable to, presses for pressing indigo or other substances.

No. 833.—Mr. M. J. J. V. Miritello, of Monghyr, Clerk in Holy Orders, for apparatus and process of purifying the common country spirits distilled from the Mahwah or Mahooah fruit, freeing them from the deleterious volatile oils which render them unwholesome to drink and offensive to smell.

No. 6 of 1875.—Mr. Richard Vidil Rowe, carrying on business in Rangoon as a tailor, draper, and general importer, for coats called the notched Norfolk shirt with pouch pocket.

No. 9 of 1875.—Mr. William Mort, of 155, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of ice, and for the cooling of liquids, rooms or spaces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 320.—Mr. W. Righy, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, having on the forenoon of the 5th January 1875 rejoined his appointment in the Punjab on his return from furlough, Mr. G. Richardson, who officiated for him during his absence, reverted to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, with effect from that date.

## EMIGRATION.

*The 16th March* 1875.

*No.* 74.—The rules relating to emigration from the Port of Calcutta made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, are modified in the following respects :—

The quantities of quinine prescribed in the scales of medical stores in Schedule E, Nos. 4 and 9, are increased respectively from 4 ounces and 1 ounce for every 100 statute adults to 5 ounces and 2 ounces for every 100 statute adults.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 80—I. The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Station of Dubri, in the District of Goálpárá, to be an additional place of embarkation for emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam.

II. Under Section 12, Act VII of 1873 (B.C.), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be a Superintendent of Emigration and Embarkation Agent in the Sub-Division of Dubri, in the District of Goálpárá.

III. Under Section 12, Act VII (B. C.) of 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. J. Slane to be Medical Inspector of Labourers in the District of Goálpárá.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 15th March* 1875.

AJMERE REGULATION.

No. 1 OF 1875.

*(Regulation to amend the Ajmere Courts Regulation,* 1872.*)*

*No 37J.*—The following Regulation, having been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, has been by His Excellency taken into consideration and approved, and is now published as having acquired the force of law under Section 1 of the Statute, 33 Victoria, Cap. 3 :—

I.—This regulation may be called "the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1875."

II.—"The Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1872," shall be read as if at the end of the third column of the table subjoined to Section 11 of that Regulation, after the words "All powers conferred by any Act on the highest Court of Appeal" the following words were inserted, namely, "Provided that references under Sections 22 and 32 of Act XI of 1865 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature), shall be made not to the Chief Commissioner but to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces;" and the provisions applicable to a reference to the High Court contained in Sections 22 to 26 (both inclusive) of the said Act shall apply to references under this Regulation.

## GENERAL.

*The 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 511*G.*—Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Berar Commission, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th October 1874.

*No.* 512*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from the date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

*Fort William, the 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 1826.—Privilege leave for one month, beginning on the 31st March 1875, is granted to Mr. J. E. Cooke, Assistant Comptroller General.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 1886.—The following Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated 11th February 1875, is published for general information :—

"I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1875-76, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and ten pence farthing (1 *s.* 10¼ *d*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

EXPENDITURE.—ADMINISTRATION.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 1864.—The services of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the Opium Agency at Ghazeepore.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 1833.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following section be inserted in Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code in the part *Examination Leave* :—

*Section* 13*A*.—The master of a Government school in Bengal in receipt of a salary not exceeding two hundred rupees a month, while absent from his office with the object of studying to qualify himself as a teacher of surveying, is considered to be absent on duty or on special deputation; provided that such period of absence shall not exceed three months.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 1887.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in February 1875 is published for general information :—

| | Calcutta. | | | Bombay. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees. | Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees | | Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees. |
| | Govt. | Merchants. | | Govt | Merchants. | |
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| In February 1875 .... | 7,426 | 2,47,553 | 25,85,965 | 1,634 | 25,46,958 | 38,99,025 |

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 1874.—The Governor General in Council directs that heading 11 of Form E in Appendix A to the Civil Pension Code may be separated as follows :—

By death or non-appearance for six months. { *a* Known to be dead. *b* Others.

and that the following be added to the notes at foot of the form :—

"11 *b*—diminished by the number under heading 6 might be taken roughly, as the number of unreported, or unknown deaths."

SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 1932.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General, Madras.

Mr. Henry Gribble Turner, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Madras, during the absence of Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 292 *of* 1875.—Surgeon George John Malcolm Smith, of the Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 293 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—

No. 338, dated the 15th April 1864.
No. 519, dated the 10th May 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

*The 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 294 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1 of 1st January 1875, it is notified, in order to remove some misapprehension which appears to exist on the subject, that, as noted in the order, all applications to retire under its provisions will be dealt with by priority of dates of retirement, and not by priority of dates of application.

For example—if an Officer applies on the 1st April to retire from the 1st August, his retirement cannot be sanctioned till, on the arrival of the latter date, it is found that the number of retirements allowed has not been completed by retirements from an earlier date. An officer applying on the 15th June to retire on the 31st July would have a prior claim to be accepted.

The 1st April was merely fixed as the earliest date from which any retirement would be accepted in order to give officers out of India full time for consideration.

*No.* 295 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Richard Power, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 296 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon T. V. Aylen, of the Madras Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 25th February 1875.

*No.* 297 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Couper, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is allowed leave of absence from the 13th April to the 13th October 1875, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 298 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

*Army Clothing Agency.*

Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing during the absence on leave in India of Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Couper, or until further orders.

*No.* 299 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Alexander George Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 300 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

*The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.*

Major W. S. Bailey, of the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from 1st March 1875, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, or until further orders, *vice* Major Gordon, C. S. I., proceeding to England on furlough.

*No.* 301 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain A. E. Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th February 1875.

*No.* 302 *of* 1875.—Captain A. E. Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, is allowed an extension of leave from the 2nd to the 10th February 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 1241 of 1873.

*The 17th March 1875.*

*No.* 303 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major John Martin Coates, M. D., of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon George Massy, of the Medical Department,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 304 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Francis Henry Conolly,—17th March 1875.

Captain Charles Augustus Munro,—17th March 1875.

Captain Robert Francis Firth,—17th March 1875.

Captain Francis James Napier Mackenzie,—17th March 1875.

Captain Oliver Richardson Newmarch,—17th March 1875.

*No.* 305 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Edwin Clement Bensley, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 306 *of* 1875.—Rahasa, widow of Sepoy Thakoor Tewary, of the late 18th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd class order of merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 22nd August 1874.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*No.* 307 *of* 1875.—Woordie Major Ahmed Shah Khan, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, having completed a service of upwards of 40 years, with unblemished character, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the increased pension of rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

*The 18th March 1875.*

*No.* 308 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 4, dated the 18th February 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c. received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

*Permitted to return.*

Captain C. S. Noble.
Surgeon Major J. Fairweather.
Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Gordon.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Fendall.
Surgeon G. C. Ross.

*Granted extensions of leave.*

Major J. L. Watts, 6 months, sick certificate.

Captain J. H. Baldwin, 6 months, sick certificate.

Captain J. H. W. Osborne, 3 months, sick certificate.

Surgeon Major H. W. Spry, 4 months, sick certificate.

Captain A. G. Hartshorne, 6 months, sick certificate.

Apothecary J. Hemming, 6 months, sick certificate.

*Retirement.*

Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Dunbar, 4th March 1875.

*No.* 309 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Officiating 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 310 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Ram Deen, No. 790, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, is dismissed the service with effect from the 7th January 1875, the date of his desertion.

*No.* 311 *of* 1875.—The services of Assistant Apothecary J. A. Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 312 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 980 of the 13th October 1874, it is notified that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have granted the sum of £15-15-0 (fifteen pounds and fifteen shillings) to Private M. M. Coleman, late of the 15th Hussars, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in lieu of the pension of 7*d.* (seven pence) a day previously awarded to him.

Payment to be made and charged accordingly.

*No.* 313 *of* 1875.—The following appointments are made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*2nd Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, of the 1st Battalion 14th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

*1st Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, of the 85th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

*No.* 314 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain A. W. Capel, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, doing duty Officer, Stud Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

*No.* 315 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel A. Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 316 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, Bengal,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Andrew Skeen, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 317 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant William Oliver Thompson,—18th March 1875.

*No.* 318 *of* 1875.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain W. O. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 317 of 1875, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 18th March 1875.

*No.* 319 *of* 1875.—The following appointment is made, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Alan Wood Rendell, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant James Stewart, resigned.

*No.* 320 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. F. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Mooltan Division, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th March 1875.

First Class Assistant Apothecary T. Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 1st March 1875.

*No.* 321 *of* 1875.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 101 of 1875, for Mahomed "Azaz Khan," read Mahomed *Ayaz Khan.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 322 *of* 1875.—ERRATA.—In G. G. O. No. 175 of 1875, for Sepoy "Mehall Sing," of the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, with pension payable in the "Punjab Circle," read Sepoy *Mehal Sing,* with pension payable in the *North-Western Provinces Circle.*

Opposite the name of Sepoy "Jodh Sing," in the column Circle of payment in the above order, for "ditto," read *Punjab.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 323 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Captain W. J. Engledue,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th March 1875.

*No.* 324 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant W. H. Sim, of the 43rd Foot, who, as a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, was appointed to be 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 6th Punjab Infantry, by G. G. O. No. 1199 of the 25th November 1873, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as a probationer for the Staff Corps, and his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 325 *of* 1875.—Captain Sydney Elphinstone Hartwell, Commandant of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

*No.* 326 *of* 1875.—The following appointment is made:—

*Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain W. A. N. Langdon, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave to Europe of Captain S. E. Hartwell, or until further orders.

*No.* 327 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. S. Jackson, of Infantry, 2nd Class Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 15th April to the 14th October 1875, to visit Kashmir on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

*Secy. to the Govt of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 19th March* 1875.

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th March* 1875.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| *H. M.'s British Military Service.* | | | | | | | |
| John MacBryan (*a*) | Captain ... | 15th Hussars | 16th Jan. 1875 | No will found. | 2,641 0 6 | ... | 19th May 1875. |
| *H. M.'s Indian Military Service* | | | | | | | |
| Frederick Robinson. (*b*) | Sub-Conductor. | Artillery ... | 17th Sep. 1874 | Intestate | 908 15 8 | ... | ditto. |

(*a*) Children—Henry Crawford MacBryan, Student, Queen's College, Galway; Fanny MacBryan.
(*b*) Next of kin—Catherine West Slane, County Meath, Ireland.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 6 *of* 1875.—Mr. E. R. Wells, 1st Officer of the Steamer *Ava*, is appointed 2nd Officer of the Bengal Marine Steamer *Nemesis*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 117.—Mr. J. N. Robinson, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 20th February 1871.

*No.* 118.—Mr. J. E. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, having overstayed the leave granted him in Government, North-Western Provinces Notifications, Nos. 239 I of 24th January 1873 and 71 E of 3rd February 1874, his name is removed from the list of Public Works Establishments, with effect from the expiration of his leave.

*The 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 119.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, on probation, Bombay, is confirmed in his appointment.

*No.* 120.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of the 15th February 1875, for "Sergeant J. Robinson," read "Sergeant W. Robinson."

*No.* 121.—The following transfers and postings of Officers have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, and Officiating Controller of P. W. Accounts, Punjab, to be Controller of P. W. Accounts, Madras.

Mr. T. Moss, Controller, P. W. Accounts, Madras, to be Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Controller of P. W. Accounts, British Burmah.

Mr. J. Robinson, Controller of P. W. Accounts, British Burmah, to be Controller, P. W. Accounts, Central India.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller and Officiating Controller of P. W. Accounts, Central India, to be Deputy Controller, Bengal.

Captain C. M. Moberley, Examiner, Railway Accounts, Madras, and Officiating Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Lahore, to be Examiner, Railway Accounts, Madras.

Captain H. Doveton, to be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, as a temporary arrangement.

*The 16th March* 1875.

*No.* 122.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 18th September 1874.

*No.* 123.—Baboo Haran Chunder Banerjee and Baboo Kally Prosunno Mookerjee are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

*The 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 124.—Mr. (late Sergeant) G. T. Sparke, Overseer, 1st Grade, Assistant Drawing Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 16th November 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 125.—Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

*No.* 126.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

*The 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 127.—Captain D. H. Trail, R. E., Controler, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is transferred as Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, but will continue to officiate in Mysore, until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Controller till relieved by Captain Trail or until further orders.

*No.* 128.—The services of Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, General Department, for employment under the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

*No.* 129.—Mr. C. J. Keene is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 29th December 1874.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All Notifications and other matter intended for publication as well as all communications relating to the *Gazette* should in future be addressed to the Publisher at that Station.

Remittances should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

**1st Circle.**

*Fort William, the 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 864.—Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, returned from privilege leave, and resumed charge of the Division from Mr. W. H. King, C. E., on the forenoon of 9th March 1875.

*The 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 925.—Mr. W. G. Dodsworth, C. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, arrived at Dinapore on the 13th February 1875, and assumed charge of the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 1st March 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.*

**2nd Circle.**

*Lucknow, the 12th March* 1875.

*No.* 11.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division, which latter he joined on the 22nd ultimo.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Beawr, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{759}{303}$ *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captains A. W. Roberts and W. J. W. Muir respectively delivered over and received charge of the Eastern States Agency on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 70.—Rampershaud, Overseer, 2nd Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 4th instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 61 of 12th ultimo.

A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.*

### DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 52.—Sergeant T. Pace, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 20th July 1873 to the 1st August 1873, and from the 28th July 1874 to the 4th August 1874.

*No.* 53.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, Officiating

Store-keeper for State Railways, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 9th March* 1875.

*No.* 49.—The following officer and subordinates belonging to the Special Survey Party are transferred to the Indus Bridge Division, which they joined on the forenoon of the 14th instant:—

Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. A. Chennell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Baboo Jogindra Nath, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

* * * *

*The 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 51.—Mr. A. R. Marr, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted three months' leave without allowances, in continuation of the leave on medical certificate granted him in this Office Notification No. 292, dated 21st December 1874.

*No.* 52.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. J. Beynon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Dholepur, the 13th March* 1875.

*No.* 3.—Overseer Sergeant P. Collins, posted to this Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 24, dated 28th January 1875, reported his arrival at Agra on the 9th instant.

Sergeant Collins is posted to No. 2 Survey Party.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 384*E.*—In continuation of this office Notification No. 337E., dated 8th March 1875, Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, has been posted to Ajmere Division of this Railway.

*No.* 385*E.*—Mr. T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Agra Division to the Jumna Bridge Division of the Rajpootana State Railway, joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 27th February* 1875.

*No.* 236.—Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy Chowdree, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

*No.* 237.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 124, dated 31st December 1874, transferring Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to this survey, that officer reported himself to have arrived at Ahmedabad on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 18th March* 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days: Good Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th instant, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ... | | | | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | | | | 16,05,525 | 13 | 1 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 1,13,53,454 | 4 | 0 | 2,85,42,503 | 6 | 7 |
| General Treasury Balance at Branches ... | 1,71,89,049 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | | | | 2,72,64,051 | 8 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... | | | | 6,27,820 | 5 | 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | | | | 6,26,764 | 13 | 4 |
| TOTAL ... | | | | 8,06,66,665 | 14 | 10 |

| ASSETS. | Rs | A. | P. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | | | | 1,65,39,414 | 1 | 4 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... | | | | 75,99,950 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ... ... | | | | 37,50,370 | 15 | 6 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ... ... | | | | 2,09,31,155 | 0 | 7 |
| Dead Stock ... ... | | | | 10,80,288 | 10 | 3 |
| Stamps ... ... | | | | 13,184 | 5 | 11 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | | | | 2,82,414 | 7 | 9 |
| Sundries ... ... | | | | 22,412 | 5 | 4 |
| Bullion ... ... | | | | 48,631 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | 5,02,67,820 | 14 | 11 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... | 1,13,63,631 | 9 | 1 | 3,03,98,844 | 15 | 11 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... | 1,90,35,213 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| TOTAL ... | | | | 8,06,66,665 | 14 | 10 |

BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 18th March* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1875.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1833-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 5 per cent. Loan | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29 | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57 | of 1870. | of 1871. | of 1872. | | 10 years. Repayable, June 1877. | 15 years. Repayable, June 1882. | |
| Balance of 28th February 1875 ... ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 15,51,786 | 32,06,300 | 1,64,05,300 | 1,11,22,400 | 1,26,95,100 | 1,05,100 | 37,93,700 | 2,45,000 | 3,25,98,100 | 5,10,17,500 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 13,98,66,405 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1875.. ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,400 | 7,400 | 53,500 | 67,300 | 5,300 | ... | 9,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,04,900 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1875 .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | ... | 3,00,000 | ... | ... | 4,17,500 | ... | ... | 7,25,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1875... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,29,900 | 45,700 | 12,200 | ... | | .. | 20,500 | 3,00,000 | ... | | 5,08,300 |
| | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 16,14,186 | 32,13,700 | 1,65,90,700 | 1,12,36,400 | 1,27,17,600 | 1,05,100 | 41,02,700 | 2,45,000 | 3,26,18,600 | 5,17,35,000 | 34,56,000 | 35,79,000 | 14,13,05,105 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 | 65,400 | 1,43,600 | 5,900 | 11,100 | ... | ... | 65,000 | 9,000 | ... | 15,000 | 3,18,500 |
| Balance on 15th March 1875 . ... ... ... ... | 55,600 | 33,173 | 2,346 | 16,14,186 | 32,10,100 | 1,65,25,300 | 1,10,92,800 | 1,27,11,900 | 94,000 | 41,02,700 | 2,45,000 | 3,25,53,600 | 5,17,26,000 | 34,56,000 | 35,64,000 | 14,09,86,605 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1875, enfaced from India 2,109 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,049 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ 16th January | 1875 to 31st | „ | „ | „ | 7 | „ | „ | „ | 7 „ |
| „ 1st February | „ to 15th Feb. | „ | „ | „ | 5 | „ | „ | „ | 7 „ |
| „ 16th „ | „ to 28th Feb. | „ | „ | „ | 10 | „ | „ | „ | 2 „ |
| „ 1st March | „ to 15th March | „ | „ | „ | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 3 „ |
| | | | | | 2,145 | | | | 2,068 lakhs. |
| | | | | | 2,068 | | | | |
| Balance against India | | | | | ... 77 | | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
*Calcutta, 19th March 1875.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## HIGH COURT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

The following rules have been passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of May 1875.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

*March* 1875.

IT is ordered that the following rules be read and passed as the rules and orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of May 1875. Dated this 9th day of February 1875.

PLAINT.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

1. All suits shall be commenced by a plaint, which, unless otherwise ordered, shall be presented to the Court by the plaintiff in person, or by his agent, under section 19 of Act VIII of 1859, or by an attorney or advocate of the Court.

Plaint to be written legibly, and divided into numbered paragraphs.

Facts and particulars to be stated therein.

2. The plaint shall be written in the English language, on foolscap paper, or other paper similar to it in size and quality, bookwise, in a clear, legible hand, and on one side only of the paper, with not more than 20 or less than 18 lines, of about 10 words in each line, in each full page, and with an inner margin of about an inch wide. It shall be stitched bookwise. Dates and sums occurring in the plaint shall be expressed in figures. The plaint shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall contain a simple narrative of the facts which the plaintiff believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove if called upon by the Court, together with the following particulars—

(1).—The name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff, and of the next friend, if any, and the nature of the plaintiff's disability when he is represented by a next friend.

(2).—The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

(3).—The relief sought for, the subject of the claim, the cause of action, and when it accrued; and if the cause of action accrued beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing such a suit, the ground upon which exemption from such a law is claimed.

Every alteration in the plaint shall be marked and authenticated with the initials of the person verifying the plaint.

Date of admission of plaint to be endorsed thereon.

3. When a plaint is admitted, the words "Admitted this day " shall be endorsed thereon, and signed by the Judge.

Plaint of a corporation or company to be admitted if verified by a principal officer.

4. The plaint of a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, shall be admitted, if subscribed and verified, on behalf of the corporation or company, by any director, secretary or other principal officer of the corporation or company, who may be able to depose to the facts of the case.

With such exception, plaint not to be admitted if verified, without permission, by a person other than the plaintiff.

Permission how obtained.

5. Except as provided in the last preceding rule, a plaint shall not be admitted if subscribed and verified by a person other than the plaintiff, unless the same shall have been so subscribed and verified with the permission of the Court. The mode of obtaining such permission shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be verified by affidavit or solemn affirmation, and it must be shewn that the party from his knowledge of the facts is competent to make the verification.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. COUCH. | CHARLES PONTIFEX. |
| F. B. KEMP. | W. AINSLIE. |
| J. B. PHEAR. | E. G. BIRCH. |
| A. G. MACPHERSON. | G. G. MORRIS. |
| W. MARKBY. | R. C. MITTER. |
| F. A. GLOVER. | W. F. McDONELL. |

SUMMONS TO APPEAR AND ANSWER.

Form of summons to appear and answer.

6. The summons to a defendant to appear and answer shall be in the form in the Schedule [A] hereunto annexed, with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

Summons to require an appearance to be entered.

7. Unless otherwise ordered, every such summons shall require the defendant to appear before the Court at or before the expiration of the time limited by the 9th of these rules, and also to enter an appearance in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within the half of such time.

Summons when returnable.

8. Unless otherwise ordered, every such summons shall be made returnable as follows:—

In the case of defendants residing in Calcutta.

(1).—In cases where all the defendants reside, and the writ is for service within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this Court, within one calendar month.

In the case of defendants residing elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta or of the North-Western Provinces.

(2).—In cases where the defendants or any of them reside elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Court, or of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, within two calendar months.

In other cases.

(3).—In all other cases, within three calendar months.

Time how computed.

Return of writ may be extended.

9. Such time shall, in all cases, be computed from the date of the writ, provided, nevertheless, that the time for the return of any such writ may be extended by order of a Judge.

Memoranda to be written at foot of summons.

10. Every such summons shall be issued with memoranda at the foot thereof to the following effect [including or omitting note 2 when a written statement is or is not required from the defendant]:—

*Note* (1).—"An appearance is to be entered at the office of the Registrar of the Court, on the Original Side, within the time limited. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

*Note* (2).—"The written statement called for must be filed within the time limited, the defendant having first entered an appearance. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

*Note* (3).—"An officer or soldier, who cannot obtain leave of absence, may [under the provisions of section 19 of Act VIII of 1859] authorize any person to appear for him.

*Note* (4).—"This writ must be returned to the court immediately after the service thereof, or if not served, and the time for the return thereof shall not have been extended by the order of a Judge, on the day of next."

Time for filing written statements to be indicated in the margin of the summons.

11. When a written statement is called for before the summons to appear and answer has been issued, the words "The defendant is required by the Court to file a written statement on or before the day of ," shall be written in the margin of the summons.

Application for fresh summons.

12. A fresh summons to appear and answer shall not be issued without an order to be obtained by petition at Chambers. The costs of obtaining a fresh summons shall not be allowed as costs in the cause, unless so ordered by the Judge on its being shown by affidavit that a *bonâ fide* endeavour has been made on the part of the plaintiff to serve the first or previous writ.

When fresh summons may issue.

13. Unless otherwise ordered, a fresh summons to appear and answer shall not be granted till the return of the first writ.

Suit when to be heard after service of summons.

If the defendant resides in Calcutta.

14. Unless otherwise ordered, no suit for final disposal shall be heard until after eight clear days from the service of the summons, if the defendant resides in Calcutta or within 20 miles thereof.

If beyond 20 and within 100 miles from Calcutta, or within 10 miles from any railway station in Bengal or Behar.

(1).—Or until after 14 clear days from such service, if the defendant resides beyond 20 miles and within 100 miles from Calcutta, or within 10 miles from any railway station in Bengal or Behar.

If beyond 100 miles from Calcutta within certain zillahs, or within 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, &c.

(2).—Or until after 21 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides beyond 100 miles from Calcutta within the zillah of Backergunge, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Chotanagpore, Dacca, East Burdwan, Furreedpore, Gyah, Hazareebaugh, Hooghly, Jessore, Malda, Midnapore, Monghyr, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, Nuddea, Patna, Pubna, Purneah, Rajshahye, Sarun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, or West Burdwan, or within 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, or Oudh, or of the Delhi station of the East Indian Railway.

If beyond 100 miles from Calcutta, within any other zillah, or more than 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western and other Provinces, and in the Towns of Madras and Bombay.

(3).—Or until 28 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides beyond 100 miles from Calcutta, in any other zillah or place, subject to the Appellate Jurisdiction of this Court, than those before mentioned; or at any place more than 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, or Oudh, or within the limits of the Presidency Towns of Madras or Bombay.

If elsewhere within British dominions in India.

(4).—Or within 42 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides elsewhere than is before mentioned within the dominions of Her Majesty in India.

If out of British dominions in India.

(5).—Or within three calendar months from the date of such service, if the defendant resides in England, or elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions in India.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Proof of service of summons.

15. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order, the service of a summons to appear and answer shall be proved by the production of a certificate of the Registrar of appearance having been entered, or where no appearance has been entered, in manner following:—

On the defendant personally.

(1).—When the summons is served on the defendant personally, the service and the signature of the defendant on the back of the summons or copy, shall be proved by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service, and the identity of the person served, with the person named in the summons, shall be proved by the affidavit of some one personally acquainted with him.

On an agent.

(2).—If the service be made on an agent, it shall be proved by affidavit that the person served was empowered to accept service either by reason of his being one of the class of recognised agents described in Section 17 of Act VIII of 1859, or by virtue of an appointment for that purpose in writing.

On a male member of the defendant's family.

(3).—If the service be made on an adult male member of the defendant's family residing with him, it shall be proved by the affidavit of the officer making the service, and, if necessary, of some other person or persons acquainted with the facts, that the defen-

dant could not be found, and had no agent empowered to accept service, and that the person to whom the summons was delivered was an *adult* male member of the defendant's family, and was actually residing with him at the time of such service.

By fixing a copy on the door of the defendant's dwelling-house.

(4).—If the service be made by fixing a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the defendant could not be found, and that there was no agent empowered to accept service, nor any other person on whom the service could be made, and that the defendant *was actually dwelling* in the house, on the outer door of which a copy of the summons was fixed, at the time when it was so fixed.

Under an order for substituted service.

(5).—If the service be made under an order of the Court for substituted service, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the house upon the door of which a copy of the summons was fixed, was the house in which the defendant last resided, and that the service was made in all respects in conformity with the order of the Court.

On an agent in charge of land, or other immoveable property.

(6).—If the service be made on an agent in charge of land, or other immoveable property, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the summons could not be served on the defendant in person, and that he had no agent empowered to accept service, and that the person to whom the summons was delivered was an agent of the defendant in charge of the land, or other immoveable property, forming the subject of the suit.

On a corporation or company.

(7).—If the service be made on a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, it shall be proved by affidavit that the summons was left at the *registered* office of the company, or was delivered to any director, secretary, or other principal officer thereof.

When the summons is declined.

(8).—If the summons when tendered be declined by the defendant, or his agent, or a male member of his family, besides the proof required as to identity, &c., as stated above, it shall be proved that the party was informed that the document tendered was a summons, and that he was made acquainted with the nature and contents thereof.

Substituted service.

16. Application for substituted service of a summons to appear and answer shall be by petition at Chambers. The application must be supported by an affidavit of the officer who attempted to make the service, and of such other person or persons as may have accompanied him for the purpose of pointing out the party to be served, stating when, where, and how such service was attempted to be made.

Suit may proceed, though summons not served on some of the defendants.

17. If the plaintiff is unable to serve one or more of the defendants with the writ of summons, he may, with the leave of the Court or a Judge, to be applied for on notice to the defendant or defendants upon whom service has been made, proceed with the suit against such last-mentioned defendant or defendants, without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff against the other defendants.

Service of notices, &c., on attorneys.

18. All notices given to or process served on the attorney of any party, or left with a clerk in his employ at his place of business, relative to a suit, and whether the same be for the personal attendance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the attorney represents, and shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to, or served on, the party in person, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Service of notices, &c., on a party who has no attorney.

19. In all cases in which a party to a suit has not appointed an attorney to act for him, all notices and other judicial process shall be served upon such party in like manner as a summons upon a defendant to appear and answer.

Service of notices, &c., to be proved by affidavit.

20. Service of all notices and other judicial process, served under either of the last two preceding rules, shall be proved by affidavit stating when, where, how, upon whom, and by whom such service was made.

Process which may be served by attorneys.

21. Notices to produce documents or writings, summons to witnesses, and all other judicial process issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, or matrimonial, or testamentary and intestate jurisdiction, of this Court, except writs of summons to appear and answer and citations and writs of execution, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Summons to appear and answer, and citations to be delivered to the Sheriff for service.

22. All summons to appear and answer, and all citations issued in the exercise of the testamentary and intestate jurisdiction of this Court, shall be delivered to the Sheriff for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, or for transmission for service elsewhere.

Other writs, &c., to be delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution.

23. All writs for the attachment of property, or the arrest of any person in any civil suit within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, all prohibitory orders and all notices of attachment of money or securities, and all other writs and judicial process issued by this Court, for service or execution within the local limits aforesaid, the service of which is not otherwise provided for, shall be delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Sheriff to mark date of delivery of writ.

24. The Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall mark at the bottom of every writ, or process, which shall be delivered to him, the day of the month and the year when the same was so delivered to him, and shall endorse on such writ, or process, the true date of the service or execution thereof; and shall mark at the bottom of every warrant which he shall deliver, the name of the party or attorney which is subscribed to the writ, precept, order, notice or process on which the same warrant shall be grounded. And in default of compliance with any of the directions of this rule, the Sheriff shall be liable, in a summary way, to make such compensation for any damages which may result from his neglect as the Court or a Judge shall direct.

And indorse date of execution.

Liability on default, &c.

Writs or process to be served and returned.

25. Every order, writ, notice or process delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, or transmission for service elsewhere, shall be duly served or executed, or transmitted by him, and the same shall be returned by him into the office of the Registrar.

Zenanas not to be entered in execution of civil process without special leave.

26. No Sheriff, or officer of the Sheriff, or any other person executing the process of this Court, in any civil cause whatsoever, before or after decree, shall enter into the zenana or private apartments allotted to the women of any Hindoo or Musulman, except affidavit be made proving to the satisfaction of a Judge of this Court that the effects seizable by such process are secreted in such zenana or private apartments, or for other special cause which in the discretion of the Judge may make it necessary to the due execution of the laws and the attainment of justice, and unless such Judge shall make an order in writing for that purpose. No Sheriff's officer, or other person executing any warrant or other process, before or after judgment, in any criminal proceeding whatsoever, shall enter into the zenana or private apartments allotted to the women of any Hindoo or Musulman, except affidavit be made proving to the satisfaction of a Judge of this Court that such a grave offence has been committed as in the discretion of such Judge may make it necessary that he should be allowed to do so for the purpose aforesaid, and unless such Judge shall make an order to that effect.

Nor in execution of criminal process without order.

Hindoos during Doorga Poojah exempted from arrest on civil process.

27. The Sheriff, or any officer of the Sheriff, or other person, shall not execute the process of this Court in any civil cause whatsoever against the person of any Hindoo during the four days of the Hindoo festival called the Doorga Poojah.

Service of translation.

28. Service of any judicial process on a native shall include a translation thereof in the vernacular language, unless such service be made under the eighteenth of these rules, or the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Original order when to be shown.

29. It shall not be necessary to the regular service of an order that the original order should be shown, unless sight thereof be demanded, or unless it is intended to follow up such service by an attachment.

APPEARANCE.

Appearance where to be entered.

*Præcipe.*

30. An appearance shall be entered by the defendant, or on his behalf, in the office of the Registrar of this Court, on the original side. For this purpose a *præcipe* shall be filled up with the name and place of business of the defendant's attorney, or, if he has no attorney, with the name and residence of himself, or his agent, under Section 19 of Act VIII of 1859.

In default of appearance.

31. In default of an appearance being entered within the time mentioned in the summons for such appearance, or as hereinafter provided, the suit, as to the defendant or defendants so in default, will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Appearance without leave.

32. An appearance shall be accepted, without leave, at any time before the suit has been set down in the undefended board, or after a decree has been made.

With special leave.

33. An appearance shall not be accepted, after the suit has been set down in the undefended board and before the hearing, without special leave, to be applied for by summons in Chambers. If leave be granted, the sum of Rs. 31* shall, unless otherwise ordered, be paid by the applicant to the plaintiff for his costs of the application. The order shall specify a time within which the appearance is to be entered, and shall direct the transfer of the suit to the defended board, on such appearance being entered within the time so to be specified.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| *Attending receiving summons ... | 2 |
| Attending before the Judge in Chambers ... ... | 10 |
| Half fee paid to Counsel on *ex parte* brief ... ... | 17 |
| Attending to fee counsel ... ... | 2 |
| | 31 |

Transfer of suit to the defended board.

When suit to be set down in the undefended board.

34. If a sole defendant or all the defendants, being *sui juris*, and being duly served with summons to appear and answer, shall fail to enter an appearance on or before the day mentioned in the summons for such appearance, the Registrar shall cause the suit to be set down in the undefended board.

When suit to be set down in the defended board.

35. Where a sole defendant, or any of two or more defendants is an infant, or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, or where an appearance has been duly entered on behalf of a sole defendant or of any defendant, the suit shall be set down in the defended board. This, where written statements have been called for, shall be done after the lapse of the time allowed for filing the same.

Transfer from one board to the other.

36. The Court may at all times for good cause transfer a suit from the one cause board to the other.

Appearance by husband and wife.

37. Where a husband and wife are defendants, the wife, when her legal status is similar to that of a *feme sole*, shall enter a separate appearance for herself. In all other cases she may enter an appearance for herself, or the husband may enter an appearance for both.

38. An appearance shall be entered for an infant [or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition] by his guardian *ad litem*.

Appearance for an infant, or person of unsound mind.

R. COUCH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
W. MARKBY.
F. A. GLOVER.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

39. A defendant's written statement shall contain his answer to the plaint, and state any new matter on which he intends to rely at the hearing.

A defendant's written statement to contain an answer to the plaint.

40. Subject to the foregoing rule, written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined, as much as possible, to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove if called upon by the Court.

Written statements to set forth the material facts.

41. Written statements shall be written on the same quality of paper and in the same manner as plaints with respect to the number of lines and words, and the margin, paragraphs, interlineations and figures, and shall be stitched in the same manner bookwise.

And to be divided into numbered paragraphs.

42. The written statement of a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees shall be admitted, if subscribed and verified on behalf of the corporation or company by any director, secretary or other principal officer of the corporation or company who may be able to depose to the facts of the case.

Written statement of a corporation or company to be received if verified by a principal officer.

43. The written statement of a plaintiff [other than a corporation or a company] shall be received if subscribed and verified by the person who, with the permission of the Court, shall have subscribed and verified the plaint.

Written statement of any other plaintiff to be received if verified by the person who verified the plaint.

44. Except as provided in the last two preceding rules, a written statement shall not be received, if subscribed and verified by a person other than the plaintiff or defendant, unless the same shall have been so subscribed and verified with the permission of the Court. The mode of obtaining such permission shall be by petition at Chambers without notice. The petition must be verified by affidavit or solemn affirmation, and it must be shown that the party from his knowledge of the facts is competent to make the verification.

Written statement not to be filed if verified, without permission, by a person other than the plaintiff or defendant.

Permission how to be obtained.

45. When a written statement is called for by the Court, the time for filing the same shall be fixed.

Time for filing same to be fixed.

46. The order calling for a written statement, if made at the time of the admission of a plaint, shall be endorsed on the plaint, and signed by the principal officer in attendance.

Order calling for same to be endorsed on plaint.

47. A plaintiff will not be required to file a written statement except on the application of a defendant, to be made by summons at Chambers. The application must be supported by an affidavit stating the special circumstances which make it necessary that the plaintiff should file a written statement. Such order may be made thereon as to costs and otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Plaintiff not to be required to file a written statement, except on special application.

48. If a plaintiff, being required by the Court to file a written statement, shall fail to do so, any defendant may, but if he is himself required to file a written statement, not until after filing a sufficient written statement, apply by summons at Chambers to have the hearing of the suit adjourned. If the hearing be adjourned, the plaintiff shall, unless otherwise ordered, pay the costs occasioned by such adjournment.

When plaintiff fails to file written statement, hearing may be adjourned.

Costs of adjournment.

49. A defendant, if required by the Court to file a written statement, shall file the same within the time limited for that purpose, or within such further time as may be obtained by him, or thereafter with special leave; but a defendant's written statement, whether called for by the Court or tendered spontaneously, shall not be received, unless the defendant shall have first entered an appearance.

A defendant's written statement to be filed after appearance and within the time limited, or thereafter with special leave.

50. A defendant desiring to claim a set-off, must, if required by the Court to file a written statement, state the particulars of his claim in such written statement. A separate statement containing the particulars of set-off need not be filed, and if filed, the costs thereof shall not be allowed, unless otherwise ordered.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

Costs of separate particulars not to be allowed.

51. When a written statement is not called for by the Court, a statement containing particulars of set-off, or a voluntary statement, may be filed at any time before a suit has been set down in the undefended board, but not thereafter, without leave, to be applied for at Chambers. A plaintiff may apply for such leave by petition *ex parte*. A defendant may apply for such leave by summons.

Particulars of set-off, and voluntary statement, when to be filed.

When leave necessary, how to be obtained.

52. The costs of a voluntary statement filed by a plaintiff will not be allowed, either as between party and party, or as between attorney and client, unless otherwise ordered.

Costs of voluntary statement.

53. Further time for filing a written statement may be obtained upon summons at Chambers.

Further time for filing written statement.

54. When only the defendant is required to file a written statement, the plaintiff shall be entitled, immediately on the same being filed, to obtain an office copy thereof.

When plaintiff may obtain copy of defendant's written statement.

55. When both the plaintiff and the defendant are required to file written statements, either party, after filing his own written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of the statement of the other party.

When either party may obtain copy of written statement of other party.

56. When two or more defendants are required to file written statements, a defendant, after filing his own written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of the statement of a co-defendant.

When a defendant may obtain copy of written statement of co-defendant.

57. Any party, without himself filing a written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of a voluntary statement filed by any other party.

Copy of voluntary statement.

58. When a defendant shall obtain a copy of a statement of a co-defendant, whether filed spontaneously or in compliance with an order, the costs of obtaining such copy shall, unless otherwise ordered, be borne by himself.

Defendant to bear the costs of obtaining copy of a co-defendant's statement.

59. An infant defendant will not be required to file a written statement, but a voluntary statement may be filed on his behalf, provided a guardian *ad litem* has been assigned to him.

Written statement of an infant.

ISSUES.

60. In the event of a written statement being filed by a defendant, the Court may, upon the application of either party, appoint a day for the settling of issues, and may for that purpose, if necessary, postpone the day of the hearing of the suit for final disposal.

Settlement of issues.

61. The issues so settled may be amended, and additional issues may be framed at any time before final judgment in appeal, if it shall appear to the Court to be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question in controversy between the parties.

Amendment of issues, and additional issues.

62. When issues are settled, a copy of the issues shall be prepared for the use of the Court by the plaintiff's attorney and left with the Registrar. No formal decree or order shall be drawn upon the settlement of issues.

Copy of issues for the Court.

No formal decree or order to be drawn up.

HEARING.

63. Every case in the defended list of causes shall, unless otherwise ordered, come on for hearing in due course, and be heard as a defended case against an infant, or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, and also against every defendant not required to file a written statement, or who, having been required to file a written statement, has complied with the order of the Court; and shall be heard *ex parte* as against every defendant, not being an infant or a person of unsound mind as aforesaid, who, having been required to file a written statement, has failed to comply with the order of the Court.

Case in defended board to be heard as a defended case against person not *sui juris*, or in default.

And *ex parte* against others.

64. When a case is heard *ex parte* against any defendant, such defendant may be allowed to cross-examine *in person* the plaintiff's witnesses, and to address the Court; but [unless the Court otherwise specially orders] evidence will not be received on his behalf, nor will he be allowed the assistance of counsel or attorney.

When heard *ex parte*, defendant may, *in person*, cross-examine plaintiff's witnesses, and address the Court.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. COUCH. | CHARLES PONTIFEX. |
| F. B. KEMP. | W. AINSLIE. |
| J. B. PHEAR. | E. G. BIRCH. |
| A. G. MACPHERSON. | G. G. MORRIS. |
| W. MARKBY. | R. C. MITTER. |
| F. A. GLOVER. | W. F. McDONELL. |

JUDGMENTS, DECREES AND ORDERS.

65. When judgment is given by the Court orally, a note thereof in writing, or short-hand, shall be taken by the principal officer in attendance. On a memorandum of appeal being filed, or if the Judge shall so direct, the note so taken, shall be written out fully by the officer by whom it was taken, and shall be submitted by him to the Judge for correction. The note so submitted shall, when corrected by the Judge, be filed [as corrected] as the judgment of the Court, but if returned by the Judge uncorrected, it shall be filed as the official note [by the officer who took it] of the judgment. After it has been so filed, the parties shall be entitled to obtain office copies in the usual manner.

Judgments.

66. When a decree is pronounced, an accurate note of it in writing shall be taken by the principal officer in attendance, from which a full draft of the decree shall be afterwards prepared, and copies thereof shall be issued to the attorneys of the parties, or to any party who has no attorney and has appeared in person.

Decree.

Copies of full draft to be issued to the parties.

67. When an order is made in Court, or at Chambers, on the application of counsel, a note shall be taken in the minute book by the principal officer in attendance.

Order made in Court, or at Chambers, on application of counsel.

68. When an order is made at Chambers on the application of an attorney, or of a party in person, a note of its purport shall be endorsed on the summons, or petition, and signed by the Judge.

Order made at Chambers on application of attorney or party in person.

69. Decrees shall be drawn up without referring to the evidence, and without any recitals, unless the Court otherwise directs, or the Registrar sees fit to make such short recitals as may seem to him to be necessary.

Decree to be without recitals and not to refer to evidence.

70. Where a money decree only is obtained for the amount secured by a mortgage, a memorandum shall be added at the end of the decree to the effect following:—

"*Note.*—Execution shall not be issued against the property comprised in the mortgage."

Money decree for amount secured by mortgage.

71. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, every decree for partition shall provide—

Decree for partition.

(1). For the payment of money by way of equality of partition.

Owelty.

(2). For the execution by the parties of mutual conveyances.

Conveyances.

(3). For payment by the parties respectively of their own costs of suit up to and including the decree.

Costs.

(4). For payment by the parties respectively of the costs of issuing and executing the commission of partition and confirming the Commissioner's certificate in proportion to the value of their respective shares.

Costs.

72. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for payment of money, or delivery of securities, into Court, shall direct such money to be paid, or securities to be endorsed and delivered over, to the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or such other officer or officers as shall for the time being have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court.

Decree or order for payment of money into Court.

73. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for the payment or delivery out of Court of money, or securities for money, deposited in Court in conformity with the last preceding rule, shall direct such money to be paid, or securities to be endorsed and delivered over, by the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or such other officer or officers as shall for the time being have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court.

Decree or order for payment of money out of Court.

74. Every decree or order for the payment of money out of a fund in Court shall, for the purpose of such payment, authorize the sale and subdivision of the securities for money belonging to the fund, or of a sufficient portion thereof.

Decree or order for payment of money to authorize sale of securities.

75. In every decree or order, money, and securities for money, shall be expressed in words written at length.

Money and securities to be expressed in words.

76. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, every decree for an account in a suit for the administration of the estate of a testator or intestate shall direct—

Usual directions in a decree for an account in an administration suit.

(1).—An inquiry as to what parts, if any, of the personal or moveable estate are outstanding or undisposed of.

Outstanding personal or moveable estate.

(2).—An inquiry as to what incumbrances, if any, affect the real or immoveable estate, or any and what parts thereof.

Incumbrances affecting real or immoveable estate.

(3).—An account of the debts due by the estate.

Debts.

(4).—That the Registrar do cause advertisements to be published in the Government *Gazette* and such other public papers as he shall think fit, to the effect that creditors are to come in and prove their claims within a time to be specified therein, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the decree.

Advertisement for creditors.

(5).—That interest be computed on the deceased's debts as to such of them as carry interest, at the rate they respectively carry interest up to the date of proof thereof respectively, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and as to all others at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of proof thereof respectively, and that interest be computed on the legacies given by the will of the deceased at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the end of one year after his death, unless any other time for payment or rate of interest is directed by the will, and in that case according to the will.

Interest on debts and legacies.

77. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for the sale of property, with the approbation of the Registrar, shall direct—

Decree or order for sale.

(1).—that the same be sold to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, provided the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient sum has been offered;

(2).—that all proper parties do join in the conveyance as the Registrar shall direct;

(3).—that the conveyance be settled by the Registrar if the parties differ about the same.

78. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order, every decree in a suit for the sale of mortgaged property shall contain a direction that if the money to arise by such sale shall not be sufficient to pay in full the amount of principal, interest and costs payable under the decree, the defendant do pay the amount of the deficiency, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Decree for sale of mortgaged property.

79. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every order, obtained by a mortgagee in a suit for the sale of mortgaged property, for leave to bid for and purchase the property, and if declared the purchaser, to set off the purchase-money *pro tanto* against the amount payable under the decree for principal, interest and costs, shall direct—

Order for leave to bid when obtained by a mortgagee.

(1).—That the applicant do pay the Registrar's commission;

(2).—That if the purchase-money shall exceed the amount payable under the decree, the applicant do pay the amount of the excess to the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or other the officer or officers for the time being entitled to have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court, to be by them placed to the credit of the suit, subject to the further order of the Court.

80. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every order obtained by a decree-holder, other than a mortgagee, for leave to bid for and purchase the

Order for leave to bid when obtained by a decree-holder other than a mortgagee.

property to be sold in execution of a decree, and if declared the purchaser, to set off the purchase-money *pro tanto* against the amount payable under the decree for principal, interest and costs, shall direct—

(1).—That the applicant do pay the Sheriff's poundage and charges;

(2).—That, if the purchase-money shall exceed the amount payable under the decree, the applicant do pay the amount of the excess to the Sheriff.

Payment to be ordered to be made to parties only.

81. Every decree or order for the payment of money shall be drawn up for payment of the money to the party or parties who shall be entitled to receive the same, and not to the parties or their attorneys, unless otherwise ordered.

Certificate of the Accountant-General.

82. No decree or order shall be made for payment of money out of Court, except upon a certificate of the Accountant General of the Court as to the state of the accounts between the parties.

How consent to decree or order to be signified.

83. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, a party consenting to a decree or order must appear before the Court or a Judge and signify such consent, by attorney, or in person if he has no attorney, or in the cases mentioned in section 19 of Act VIII of 1859 by an agent duly authorized as provided by that section.

Orders to refer to grounds, but, with one exception, to contain no recitals.

84. Final foreclosure orders shall be drawn up with full recitals of the decree and the Registrar's report, and shall refer to the other grounds. All other orders shall refer to the grounds, but shall be drawn up without recitals, unless the Court or a Judge otherwise directs, or the Registrar sees fit to make such short recitals as may seem to him to be necessary.

When suit withdrawn with leave to bring a fresh suit, order to provide for payment of costs of first suit before institution of fresh suit.

85. When a suit is allowed to be withdrawn, with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, unless the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, shall otherwise direct, the order shall be drawn up so as to make the payment of the costs of the first suit a condition precedent to the plaintiff's bringing a fresh suit.

Settling draft decree or order.

86. When the draft of any decree or order requires to be settled in the presence of the parties, the Registrar shall, by notice in writing, appoint a time for settling the same: and the parties must attend such appointment and produce to the Registrar their briefs and such other documents as may be necessary to enable him to settle the draft. The notice will be sent from the Registrar's office to the attorneys of the parties, with a receipt book in which shall be obtained the signature of the attorney or clerk with whom the notice shall be left.

Notice of appointment.

Attendance with briefs and documents.

Service of the notice.

On attorney.

The notice shall be served on the parties who have appeared in person by the party who has the carriage of the decree or order. When so served, the original notice, with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the service of a copy thereof, signed by the party by whom such service was made, must be delivered to the Registrar, who may, if not satisfied that service has been duly made, require such service to be verified by affidavit.

On parties acting in person.

Default in attending appointment with briefs or documents.

87. If any party fails to attend the Registrar's appointment for settling the draft of a decree or order, or fails to produce his briefs or any documents called for by the Registrar, the Registrar may proceed to settle such draft in his absence, or without the production of the briefs or documents aforesaid, or may require the matter to be mentioned to the Court.

Adjournment of appointment.

88. The Registrar may adjourn any appointment for settling the draft of any decree or order to such time as he may think fit, and the parties who attended the appointment shall be bound to attend the adjournment without further notice.

Time to be allowed to apply to vary decree or order.

89. If any party is dissatisfied with any decree or order as settled by the Registrar, and intends to mention the matter to the Court, the Registrar if informed of such intention, shall not proceed to complete the decree without allowing such party sufficient time to apply to the Court. The application must be made by motion on notice to the parties who appeared at the hearing.

Application.

Variation how made.

90. When a variation is made by the Court in the draft settled by the Registrar, such variation shall be embodied in the decree or order, and, except when the costs of the application are ordered to be paid, no fresh order need be drawn up.

Costs of settlement when not allowed to a party who fails to return draft decree.

91. Where notice to settle a decree is given in consequence of the neglect of any party to return his copy of the decree within a reasonable time, and it shall appear, on the settlement of the decree, that such party has no objection to the decree as drawn, his attorney's costs of appearing on the settlement will not be allowed on taxation.

EXECUTION.

Attachment not to issue against mortgaged property in execution of a money decree for mortgage debt.

92. A mortgagee who has obtained a simple money decree for the debt secured by the mortgage, cannot obtain execution against the property comprised in the mortgage, but if he is willing to join in the sale of the property so as to vest his interest as mortgagee in the purchaser, he may, with the consent of the mortgagor, obtain an order for the sale of the property by the Registrar and the application of the money to arise by the sale *pro tanto* in satisfaction of the decree.

How such property may be sold.

Endorsement of negotiable instrument, &c., or execution of conveyance.

93. The Registrar, or other officer, may be ordered to endorse any negotiable instrument or the certificate of any share in any public company or corporation, or to execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same, or to execute any conveyance, instead of a Judge, in all cases in which the execution or endorsement by the Court may be required. The endorse-

Form of endorsement.

ment or execution shall be in the following form:—"A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, [*or as the case may be*] under an order dated the day of made by the said Court in suit No. of wherein E. F. is plaintiff and G. H. is defendant."

Mode of proceeding against the representative of a deceased person.

94. Except in administration suits, or unless otherwise ordered, the mode of proceeding against the representative of a deceased person, shall be as follows:—

Order nisi.

The holder of a decree, or order, may apply for an order requiring such representative to show cause, within a period to be specified in the order, why he should not account for the property of the deceased, or why execution should not be issued against him.

Grounds.

It must be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, or otherwise, what property of the deceased has come into the possession or power of such representative. If he fail to appear, or to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied the property of the deceased, execution may be issued against him to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come into his possession or power, and has not been duly accounted for by him. If he appear, he may render an account in the same manner as under a decree for an account.

Execution to extent of property unaccounted for.

Mode of rendering account.

95. Where an application for execution is made against a surety, a notice shall be issued to such surety requiring him to show cause, within a period to be specified in the notice, why the decree or order should not be executed against him.

Execution against surety.

96. Every application for the attachment of land, or other immoveable property, shall be accompanied by an inventory or list containing such a description of the property as may be sufficient to identify it, together with a specification of the judgment debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the applicant's belief, and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, and also containing, as far as practicable, such particulars as are necessary to be stated for the purposes of the registration of a certificate of sale.

When application for attachment of immoveable property, what particulars to be given.

97. Whenever a decree or order is sought to be executed after the lapse of a year from the date thereof or of the last order made on any previous application for execution, or to be enforced against the heir or representative of an original party to the suit, application must be made for the execution of such decree or order, and not for the issue of a notice. On such application being made, the Court will direct a notice to issue. The application for execution must be renewed after service of the notice. For this purpose, the tabular statement filed on the first application shall be produced in Court, with the notice and proof of the service thereof.

Procedure where notice is to be issued before execution.

98. The order for the issue of a notice, and for execution, shall be made on the same tabular statement, and the costs of more than one application in writing shall not be allowed, unless otherwise ordered.

Order for notice and execution to be made on tabular statement.

Costs of more than one application not to be allowed.

99. A memorandum shall be added at foot of every warrant for the attachment of property to the following effect: "Notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken, without further notice, for the sale of the property to be attached hereunder, and to have the money to arise by such sale applied in payment of the amount payable to the plaintiff [ or defendant ] under the decree [ or order] made in this suit and dated the day of

Memorandum to be added at foot of warrant for attachment of property.

Warrant of arrest in execution to specify costs of execution.

| | *Attorney's fees.* | | | *Court fees.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Tabular statement ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Application to Court ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Filing same and paid ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Receiving warrant, sealing same and paid ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Lodging same with sheriff ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attending on or writing to client requesting him to point out the person to be arrested... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| * Attending, obtaining and handing money to client ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rs. | 32 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |

100. Every warrant for the arrest of any person in execution of a decree or order must, in addition to the amount due and payable under the decree or order for principal, interest and costs, specify a sum for the costs of execution, as in the scale in the margin.

101. Under every such warrant the Sheriff shall levy the sums mentioned therein, and a sufficient sum for interest [where interest is payable], besides his own fees and poundage.

Amount to be levied thereunder.

102. When a copy of a decree or order of another Court is transmitted to this Court for execution after the lapse of a year from the date thereof, or of the last order made on any application for execution, or after the death of the judgment-debtor, and there is nothing to show that notice has been given under section 216 of Act VIII of 1859, or when the judgment-debtor dies after a copy of any such decree or order has been filed in this Court, the Registrar shall [unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order] return the copy of the decree or order to the Court from which it was received, with a request that it may be certified that notice has been given under that section. The Registrar shall also return the copy of the decree or order, if the requirements of section 286 of Act VIII of 1859 shall not have been fully complied with. If, after the copy of any decree or order sent to this Court for execution has been filed in this Court, notice to show cause why it should not be executed is required to be issued, such notice may, subject to the foregoing provisions of this rule, be issued by this Court.

Decree or order of another Court, if sent for execution after the lapse of a year without notice under section 216, to be returned.

When notice to be issued by this Court.

103. Application to this Court for the execution of a decree or order of another Court shall be made in like manner as for the execution of a decree or order of this Court.

Application for execution of a decree or order of another Court.

* To be allowed in the first warrant, but not in any subsequent warrant, except when there has been part payment.

Application for possession of immoveable property under a decree or order for possession or sale.

104. In every application for possession of immoveable property under a decree or order for possession or sale, it shall be stated whether the property is in the occupation of a defendant or some other person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by him subsequently to the institution of the suit, or whether it is in the occupation of tenants or other persons entitled to occupy the same.

Application for possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree or order.

105. In every application for possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree or order, it shall be stated whether the property is in the occupation of a person whose interest in the property has been sold as aforesaid, or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by him subsequently to the attachment of the property, or whether it is in the occupation of tenants or other persons entitled to occupy the same.

Negotiable securities seized in execution to be held by the Sheriff.

106. When the attachment of negotiable instruments shall be made by actual seizure, such instruments shall, unless otherwise ordered, be held by the Sheriff subject to the further order of the Court.

Decree or order attached in execution not to be sold, but manager to be appointed.

107. When a decree or order of this Court is attached in execution, a sale shall not be ordered, but a manager shall be appointed to realize the amount of the decree or order, subject to such terms as to security and otherwise as the Court or a Judge shall direct.

Person arrested in execution when entitled to discharge.

108. A person arrested under a warrant issued in execution of a decree or order, whereby money is ordered to be paid, shall be entitled to his discharge from such arrest on payment or tender to the execution creditor, or his attorney, or to the Sheriff, of the amount directed to be levied by such writ, together with the Sheriff's fees and poundage.

Order of attorney, or client, when sufficient for discharge.

109. A written order under the hand of the attorney of the execution creditor, or of the execution creditor himself if he has no attorney, shall justify the Sheriff or the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, or the officer in whose custody the execution debtor may be at the time, in discharging him, provided when the order for discharge is under the hand of the attorney of the execution creditor, the latter shall not have given written notice to the contrary, and also provided there are no other detainers against the execution debtor.

Attorney not to give order for discharge without client's consent.

110. Nothing shall justify an attorney in giving an order for the discharge of a person in custody under any such writ without the consent of his client.

Sheriff may discharge on payment to him of full amount.

111. The payment to the Sheriff of the full amount due on any such writ shall also justify him, or his bailiff, in discharging the execution debtor, while in his custody, provided the execution creditor or his attorney shall not have given written notice to the contrary, and also provided there are no other detainers against the execution debtor.

And shall, in such case, apply the money in satisfaction.

And file an account.

Whereupon satisfaction to be entered up.

112. In case of such payment to the Sheriff as aforesaid, that officer shall apply the amount deposited with him in satisfaction of the decree or order, and shall, as soon as possible thereafter, lodge with the Registrar a statement of account, showing what amount was realized, and how the same has been applied. On receipt of the account, the Registrar shall cause satisfaction to be entered in the register of suits.

Procedure on arrest in execution.

113. Every person arrested in execution of a decree or order, and not released under the last preceding rule, shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, and shall, unless sufficient cause be shown for his discharge from custody, be ordered to be committed to prison. Such order shall fix the rate of his diet money. A note of the purport of the order shall be endorsed on the warrant of arrest by the principal officer in attendance, and authenticated by him with his initials. Upon the production in the Registrar's office of the warrant with such endorsement, a separate warrant shall be issued for the commitment of the person, in which the rate of diet money fixed as aforesaid shall be specified.

Defendant arrested before decree to be released, unless brought before the Court after decree.

114. A defendant arrested before decree shall not be detained in prison after a decree has been obtained against him in the suit unless he is brought before the Court or a Judge sitting in Chambers, and his subsistence money fixed in the same way as in the case of an arrest in execution of a decree. For this purpose, the plaintiff must apply by petition at Chambers for a writ of Habeas Corpus *cum causa*.

An insolvent not to be discharged under the Code of Civil Procedure.

115. No order shall be made under section 273 or 280 of Act VIII of 1859, or section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861, for the discharge from custody of a person who shall have filed a petition for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or been adjudged an insolvent in respect of any debt or debts incurred by him prior to the filing of such petition or to such adjudication.

Sale after attachment to be conducted by the Sheriff.

116. Unless otherwise ordered, the sale of property attached in execution of a decree or order, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, shall be conducted by the Sheriff of Calcutta, or his Deputy, or other person authorized by him for that purpose.

Order for sale.

117. The mode of applying for the sale of property so attached in execution shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, stating—

(1).—Whether the property has been attached before judgment, or in execution of any, and what, decree or order in the suit.

(2).—Whether the property has been attached under any, and what, prior writ or writs.

When no prior attachment.

118. If the property has not been previously attached, the order for sale shall, unless otherwise ordered, be drawn up with a direction that the money to arise by the sale of the pro-

perty be paid into Court to the credit of the suit, and applied in satisfaction *pro tanto* of the decree or order in execution of which the sale has been ordered.

When prior attachment.

119. If the property has been previously attached, the order for sale shall, unless otherwise ordered, be drawn up with a direction that the money to arise by the sale be paid into Court to the credit of the suits in which the property stands attached, subject to the further order of the Court.

Application by second attaching creditor for payment of money realized in execution.

120. Application by a subsequent attaching creditor for payment out of Court of money realized in execution, must be made upon summons or notice to the other attaching creditors, and it must be shown by a certificate of the Sheriff who the other attaching creditors are.

Copy of decree or order required to be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court, to be sent to such Court direct.

121. Unless otherwise ordered, when a copy of a decree or order of this Court is required to be transmitted to another Court for execution, the same, with the certificate of non-satisfaction, &c., shall be forwarded to such Court direct, with a covering letter, and shall not be delivered to the party seeking execution, or his attorney.

Certificate of non-satisfaction to state the amount due for costs.

122. In such certificate shall be specified the costs taxed under the decree or order to be executed, and also a sum for the costs of applying for the transmission of a copy of such decree or order to another Court, as in the scale at foot (*a*).

And, when notice is required to be issued, that it has been issued.

123. When a copy of a decree or order of this Court is transmitted to another Court for execution, after the lapse of a year from the date thereof, or of the last order made on any previous application for execution, or after the death of an original party to the suit, it shall be stated in the certificate of non-satisfaction, that notice has been issued to the person against whom it is intended to apply for execution to show cause why such decree or order should not be executed against him.

Copy decree or order may be sent for execution against property in two or more districts contemporaneously.

124. When a person against whom execution is sought has property in two or more districts, the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, may, on being satisfied of its necessity, cause a copy of the decree or order obtained against such person to be transmitted for execution in some or all of such districts contemporaneously.

Certificate of non-satisfaction to state to what Courts such copy has been sent.

In the certificate of non-satisfaction, to be sent therewith to the Court of each of such districts, it shall be stated to what other Courts a copy of the decree or order has been sent for execution.

Letter to be sent therewith.

At the same time a letter shall be sent to the Judge of one of such Courts, requesting him to attach and sell the property in his district (hereinafter mentioned as district A), or a sufficient portion thereof, and certify the result to this Court: and with such letter shall be sent a copy of the letter sent to the Judge of each of the other Courts. A letter shall also be sent to the Judge of each of the other Courts, requesting him to attach the property in his district but not to sell the same until furnished by this Court with information as to the result of the sale of the property in district A.

When insufficient amount realized in execution in the first district.

125. If the amount realized in execution in district A shall not be sufficient to satisfy the decree or order, a certificate stating the result of the sale shall be sent to the Judge of another of such Courts, with a letter requesting him to sell the property under attachment in his district (hereinafter mentioned as district B), or a sufficient portion thereof, and certify the result to this Court.

Also in second, or succeeding district.

126. If the amount realized in execution in district B shall not be sufficient to satisfy the balance payable under the decree or order, the proceeding indicated in the last preceding rule shall be followed: and so on as to each of the other districts successively.

When sufficient amount realized in execution.

127. If the amount realized in execution in district A, or district B, or any other district, except the last, shall be sufficient to satisfy the decree or order, a certificate that such is the case shall be sent to the Court of each district in which property shall at the time be under attachment in execution of the decree or order.

Application relating to execution to be made in Chambers.

128. Every application relating to the execution of a decree or order shall ordinarily be made before the Judge sitting in Chambers. If made in Court, or by counsel in Chambers, his fees will not be allowed, as between party and party, unless the allowance thereof shall be certified by the Judge before whom the application is made, and unless so certified, will, as between attorney and client, be in the discretion of the Taxing officer.

Counsel's fee, unless certified, will, as between attorney and client, be in the discretion of the Taxing officer.

## CHAMBERS.

### *Applications.*

One Judge to sit in Chambers.

129. For the more convenient despatch of the business of the Court, one Judge will every day, unless notice to the contrary be previously given, sit in Chambers to dispose of applications which are of course, or of such a nature as not to require legal argument or examination of witnesses, except in support of an application to sue as a pauper. Cases which do not fall within this description will not be taken in Chambers, and in particular, applications or matters of the following kind will not be taken in Chambers, that is to say—

Applications not to be taken in Chambers.

(1). The trial of any suit, or the settlement of issues.

(2). The examination of witnesses whether in a pending suit or proceeding before the hearing, or under a commission or mandamus to the Court.

| | Atty.'s fees. Rs. | As. | Court fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Petition ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | Copy decree certificate. (Besides amount of postage stamps.) |
| Application to court ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Attending filing petition (and providing postage stamps) ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Attending receiving certified copy decree and handing same to client ... [Not to be allowed unless copy ordered to be delivered to the attorney.] | 4 | 0 | |
| Paid stamps ... ... ... | | | Rs. As. 7 0 |

(3). A motion for, or to dissolve, an injunction for a stay of proceedings, or for affecting in any other way the status of a suit, not being undefended, which is already in the peremptory board of the day for hearing; for the appointment of a receiver; for the attachment before judgment of either the person or property of a defendant; to vary a decree, or to vary or discharge an order, or a certificate or report; also all cases in which cause is shewn against an application of the foregoing class.

(4). An application to take a plaint off the file.

(5). An application for the special leave of the Court to file a plaint when such leave is necessary.

(6). An application for an order to wind up a company, and any proceeding subsequent thereto in the matter of the winding up, except—

(a) for leave [under rule 4 of the rules made pursuant to the Indian Company's Act, 1866] for a person other than a petitioner to verify the petition;

(b) for an order [under rule 7 of the said rules] to proceed with the winding up and fixing a time for the appointment of an official liquidator;

(c) for directions under rules 9, 14, 20, 33, and 50 of the said rules.

(7). Any step or proceeding in lunacy.

(8). An application to take money out of Court, except where it has been realized in execution.

(9). An argument upon a special case.

(10). An application for a review.

The Court may refer any matter to a Judge in Chambers, and a Judge in Chambers may direct matter before him to be brought on in Court.

130. The Court, in its discretion, may at any time direct any matter to be referred to, or disposed of by a Judge sitting in Chambers; and a Judge sitting in Chambers may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct a matter upon which an application is made to him in Chambers to be made in Court by counsel.

Orders made in Chambers.

131. An order made by a Judge sitting in Chambers may be drawn up and signed and sealed in like manner as an order made in Court.

Summons.

132. The mode of proceeding in Chambers, on an application under rule 129, shall, where notice is required to be given, be by summons.

By whom prepared and signed.

Notice of intention to use affidavits to be indorsed on summons.

133. Such summons shall be prepared by the party obtaining it, or his attorney, and be signed by a Judge. When affidavits are intended to be used, notice thereof shall be endorsed on the summons.

Length of service.

134. Unless otherwise ordered, such summons shall be served two clear days before the return thereof. A summons may be made returnable in a shorter time by leave of a Judge, which shall be mentioned in it.

Mode of service.

135. Such summons shall be served in the manner provided by the rules for the service of process.

Copy affidavit to be served with summons.

136. With it there shall be served a copy of every affidavit mentioned in the notice endorsed thereon, except of affidavits used in former proceedings.

Where matter adjourned, parties to attend without further summons.

137. Where, upon the return of a summons, the matter is not disposed of, the parties shall attend without a further summons, at such time or times to which the further consideration of the matter may be adjourned.

Where not adjourned, further summons to issue.

138. Where such consideration is not adjourned to any specified time, a further summons shall be issued.

Costs of abandoned summons when no affidavit.

139. If a party abandons a summons which has been served without notice of his intention to use any affidavit, he shall pay to the other party, or to each of the other parties entitled to separate costs, the sum of Rs. 12 for costs,* to be certified by the Taxing Officer on production to him of the summons.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Receiving summons ... | 2 |
| Attending court thereon ... | 10 |
| Total ... | 12 |

Costs of abandoned summons when affidavit.

140. If a party abandons a summons which has been served with notice of his intention to use any affidavit, he shall pay to the other party, or to each of the other parties, entitled to separate costs, such costs as may be allowed by the Taxing officer, who is required to tax such costs on the production to him of the summons.

To be taxed by the Taxing Officer.

Payment if enforced.

141. When it is necessary to enforce the payment of the costs of an abandoned summons payable under either of the last two preceding rules, an order for that purpose may be obtained, without notice, upon a petition supported by the allocatur of the Taxing Officer. The order shall be drawn up with a direction for payment of the costs of obtaining it, and of execution.

Attorneys to be heard in Chambers.

142. Attorneys for the parties will be heard before a Judge sitting in Chambers.

Counsel's fee for appearing in Chambers when taxable.

143. When counsel appears for a party before a Judge sitting in Chambers, his fee shall not be taxed as between party and party, unless the Judge shall certify that the case is fit for counsel, nor as between attorney and client, except with the consent of the client, or it be shown to the satisfaction of the Taxing officer that counsel was employed at the request, or with the consent, of the client.

Application in which Counsel appears to be taken last.

144. Applications before a Judge sitting in Chambers, in which counsel appears on either side, shall be taken after all others.

REFERENCES.

Summons.

145. The mode of proceeding in Chambers before a Judge [or an officer acting as a Commissioner] on a reference to take an account, or to make an inquiry, or for any other purpose shall be by summons.

By whom prepared and signed.

146. Every such summons shall be prepared and signed by the Registrar.

On whom to be served.

147. Unless otherwise ordered, such summons shall be served upon all parties to the suit or proceeding, including those against whom the decree or order has been made *exparte*.

Length of service.

148. Such summons shall be served seven clear days before the return thereof.

By whom to be served.

149. Such summons shall be served upon parties who are represented by attorneys, by the serving clerk in the Registrar's office, and upon parties who are not so represented by the party having the conduct of the reference, or his attorney, in the manner provided by the rules for the service of process.

Proof of service.

150. The service of such summons, when made by the Registrar's clerk, shall be deemed sufficiently proved by his endorsement of service on the summons, and, when otherwise made, shall, if necessary, be proved in like manner as the service of process.

Proceeding on default of party summoned.

151. When any of the parties summoned to attend on a reference fails to attend at the time appointed, the Judge [or officer] may proceed in his absence if, considering the nature of the case, he thinks it expedient to do so.

Reconsideration of proceeding on default.

152. Such proceeding shall not be reconsidered, unless the Judge [or officer] upon a special application made to him for that purpose by the party who was absent, is satisfied that he was not guilty of wilful delay or negligence. In such a case the costs occasioned by his non-attendance shall be in the discretion of the Judge [or officer], who may fix the same at the time, and direct them to be paid by the party or his attorney before he is permitted to have such proceeding reconsidered, or may make such other order as to such costs as to him may seem meet.

Costs.

Costs when proceedings fail for non-attendance.

153. When a proceeding fails by reason of the non-attendance of any party the Judge [or officer] may direct such an amount of costs [if any] as he shall think reasonable, to be paid to the party attending, by the absent party or parties, or by his or their attorney or attorneys personally; or may make such other order as to costs as to him may seem meet.

When a Judge directs costs to be paid.

154. When a Judge directs costs to be paid under either of the last two preceding rules, and it is necessary to enforce payment, an order for that purpose shall be drawn up by the Registrar on production to him of the minute book in the case. The order shall contain a direction for the payment of the costs of obtaining it and of execution.

When an officer directs costs to be paid.

155. When an officer directs such costs to be paid, and it is necessry to enforce payment, an order for that purpose must be obtained from a Judge sitting in Chambers. An application for it may be made, without notice, by petition, supported by a certificate of the officer. The order shall contain a direction for the payment of the costs of obtaining it and of execution.

Fee to be disallowed for non-attendance of attorney, or a competent person on his behalf.

156. On a reference, when the Judge or Officer is not attended by the attorney for any party, or a competent person on his behalf, the usual fee for the attorney's attendance shall be disallowed, and such disallowance shall be entered in the minute book.

Notice of intention to use affidavit.

157. A party intending to use on a reference any affidavit used in a former proceeding, shall give notice to the other party or parties of his intention.

Minute Book.

158. In a minute book to be kept for that purpose in each case, there shall be entered the time when a copy of the decree or order of reference was received, the proceedings taken thereunder, the time occupied at each meeting, the attendance or non-attendance of the parties, with a short statement of the questions or points decided.

Office copy of decree or order of reference when, where, and by whom to be filed.

159. An office copy of every decree or order of reference, or so much thereof as relates to the reference, shall be left in the Account Department of the Registrar's office by the party having the carriage of the reference, within a week from the filing of the decree or order, or by any other party within a week thereafter.

Summons to consider matter of reference.

160. On such copy being left, the suit or matter shall be entered in a list, to be called "The General Reference List," and a summons shall be issued for an early day to take into consideration the matter of the reference.

General Reference List.

161. The general reference list shall set forth, under appropriate headings, the number and title of the suit or matter, the date on which the copy of the decree or order was received, the name of the attorney for each party and the name of the Judge [or officer] before whom the reference is to be prosecuted.

Directions as to prosecution.

162. Upon the return of the summons to be issued under rule 160, directions shall be given as to the manner in which each of the accounts and inquiries is to be taken or prosecuted, the evidence to be adduced, the parties who are to attend on the several accounts and inquiries, and the time within which each proceeding is to be taken, and a day or days will be appointed for the further attendance of the parties; and all such directions may afterwards be varied or added to, as may be found necessary.

How enforced.

163. Such directions when given by an officer or Commissioner may be enforced by an order to be obtained without summons in Chambers, upon a certificate of the Registrar.

Account to be verified.

164. Unless otherwise directed, every account when filed by the accounting party shall be verified by his affidavit or affirmation, unless such account has

been already scheduled to the plaint or written statement, in which case a copy of such scheduled account shall be filed, with a continuation thereof verified by affidavit or affirmation.

Form of.

165. Such account shall be in the form of a debtor and creditor account, and shall truly set forth all sums received by the accounting party.

Taking account.

166. In taking any account directed by any decree or order to be taken, the items on the debit side of the account shall be charged to the accounting party; and, unless otherwise directed, the items on the credit side of the account shall be vouched by receipts or other satisfactory evidence of payment, except of sums not exceeding Rs. 20, provided it shall appear, by the affidavit or affirmation in verification of the account, or other affidavit or affirmation, when, to whom, and for what, such sums were paid.

Objection to account.

167. Every objection to an account, either by way of charge or disallowance, shall be made by a statement, verified by affidavit, or affirmation, setting forth, as far as practicable, the particulars of the amount sought to be charged, or the allowance of which is objected to.

Statement of facts.

168. Unless otherwise directed, when the object of the reference is an inquiry as to matters of fact, a statement of facts shall be filed.

Proposal.

169. Unless otherwise directed, when the object of the reference is the settlement of a scheme, or the appointment of a receiver, or manager, or trustee, a proposal shall be filed.

With statement of facts.

Such proposal shall contain a statement of facts, whenever security is required to be given by the receiver, or manager, with respect to property, the value or income of which it is necessary to ascertain.

Counter-statement.

170. Unless otherwise directed, every objection to a statement of facts shall be made by a counter-statement.

Statement or counter-statement to be verified.

171. Unless otherwise directed, every statement or counter-statement of facts shall be verified by affidavit or affirmation.

Further affidavit.

172. If the affidavit or affirmation, in verification of an account, or statement of facts, be insufficient, a further affidavit or affirmation may be called for.

Costs when objections improperly made.

173. Any party improperly objecting to an account, or a statement of facts, shall be liable to pay, as between attorney and client, the costs occasioned by the subsequent proof, and also such costs for delaying the reference as the Court or a Judge may think fit to order.

Proceedings to be continued consecutively.

174. The proceedings on a reference shall, as far as possible, be continued so as to avoid frequent adjournments after a short attendance.

Rules applicable to references.

175. Rules 137 and 138 shall also apply to references.

Reference before whom to be prosecuted.

176. A reference, unless directed to be prosecuted before an officer or a referee, may be prosecuted before the Judge by whom it was ordered, or before the Judge, for the time being, exercising original jurisdiction.

When prosecuted before the Judge exercising original jurisdiction.

177. Unless otherwise directed, a reference, when prosecuted before the Judge exercising original jurisdiction, shall, for the preliminary directions to be given under rule 162, be brought on before him after the ordinary business in Chambers, and shall, for every other purpose, be entered in the peremptory cause list of the day.

When prosecuted before any other Judge.

178. A reference, when prosecuted before any other Judge, shall be entered in the peremptory reference list, to be prepared under the directions of the Judge, who shall fix the time and place for holding each meeting.

Books of account to be taken as *primâ facie* evidence subject to objection.

179. Where a decree or order directs accounts to be taken, any books of account in which the accounts required to be taken, or any of them, have been kept, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained, with liberty to the parties interested to take such objections thereto as they may be advised.

Just allowances.

180. In taking any account directed by any decree or order, all just allowances shall be made without any directions for that purpose in such decree or order.

When conduct of reference may be committed to another party.

181. When the party prosecuting a reference does not proceed with due diligence, the prosecution thereof may be committed by the Judge [or officer] to any other party having an interest either as a party to the suit or as a claimant who has come in and established his claim.

Application that the suit be dismissed or discontinued for want of prosecution.

182. If default be made in complying with rule 159, or if, at any stage of a reference, no steps shall be taken to prosecute it for 30 days, any party may apply, by summons, at Chambers, that the suit be dismissed, or discontinued, for want of prosecution, and such order may be made thereon as to costs or otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Where no application, suit to be struck out of the reference list.

If no such application be made, the suit shall, at the end of 14 days from the time of such default, or of such 30 days, be struck out of the "General Reference List," and be deemed to have been abandoned.

Application to restore suit.

183. No case struck out of the General Reference List, under the last preceding rule, shall be afterwards restored, except upon an application, to be made by summons to all parties, and upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as the Judge shall direct.

Costs.

## CLAIMS.

Advertisement for claims.

184. Every advertisement for creditors, or other persons having any claim upon, or interest in, the distribution of any assets to be administered by the Court, which shall be issued pursuant to any decree or order, shall direct every such creditor, or other person within a time to be thereby fixed, to send to the Registrar his name

and address and the full particulars of his claim, or interest, and a statement of his account, and the nature of the security [if any] held by him. The time for adjudicating on the claims shall be fixed by the advertisement.

To fix time of adjudication.

185. Every such advertisement shall be prepared by the party prosecuting the reference, and shall be settled and signed by the Registrar, and published in such newspapers as he shall direct.

By whom to be prepared, settled and signed.

186. No creditor or other person need make any affidavit, or affirmation, or attend in support of his claim, unless he is served with a notice requiring him to do so.

Affidavit or attendance of claimant unnecessary until notice.

187. Every creditor may produce, or transmit to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, any security that he may have, or shall produce the same at such time as shall be specified in the advertisement for that purpose, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims; and every creditor shall also, if required by notice in writing to be given by the Registrar, produce all other deeds and documents necessary to substantiate his claim at such time as shall be specified in such notice, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Creditor to produce security.

Notice to creditor to produce other documents.

188. Every person claiming as heir at law, devisee, next of kin, or legatee, shall, if required by notice in writing to be given by the Registrar, produce any pedigree, or proof mentioned in such notice, at such time as shall be specified therein.

Notice to heir at law, &c., to produce pedigree, and other proof.

189. In case any creditor, or other person, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the two last preceding rules, he shall not be allowed any costs of proving his claim, unless the Judge [or officer] shall otherwise direct.

Disallowance of costs of proving claim.

190. At the time appointed for adjudication upon the debts or claims, the Judge [or officer] shall take evidence orally, or by affidavit, or affirmation, of the executor, administrator or other accounting party, upon such debts or claims, and may thereupon, in his discretion, allow any of such debts, or claims, without further proof, and may direct such investigation of all or any of the debts or claims not allowed, and require such further particulars, information, or evidence relating thereto as he may think fit, and may, if he so thinks fit, require any creditor, or other person, to attend and prove his claim or any part thereof; and the adjudication on such claims as are not then allowed shall be adjourned to a time to be then fixed.

Adjudicating on the claims.

191. Notice of the allowance of claims allowed without proof shall, if necessary, be advertised under the signature and directions of the Registrar.

Notice of allowance of claim.

192. Notice shall be given to every such creditor, or other person, as the Judge [or officer shall think fit, to attend and prove his claim, or such part thereof as is not allowed, by a time to be named in such notice, not being less than seven days after such notice, and to attend at a time to be therein named, being the time to which the adjudication thereon shall have been adjourned; and in case any creditor shall not comply with such notice, his claim, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall be disallowed.

Notice to prove claim.

193. A notice to be given under rules 187 and 188, and the last two preceding rules, shall be prepared by the party prosecuting the decree or order, and shall be signed by the Registrar, and served in like manner as process, or as the Judge [or officer] shall direct.

Notice by whom to be prepared and signed.

How served.

194. Any creditor, or other person, who has not sent in the particulars of his claim pursuant to the advertisement, may do so four days previous to any day to which the adjudication is adjourned.

Claims may be sent in previous to adjourned adjudication.

195. No claim shall be received after the time fixed by the advertisement [except as before provided] without special leave, which may be applied for, by summons, at Chambers, at any time before the distribution of the assets to be administered, and may be granted upon such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit.

When claim not to be received without special leave.

196. When an account of debts is directed to be taken, the plaintiff, if a creditor, may be required by any party having an interest in the estate to prove his debt on the reference, notwithstanding that he may have already given such proof thereof in Court as to establish his right to the decree.

Plaintiff, if a creditor, may be required to prove his claim on the reference.

197. Any party requiring such proof unnecessarily may be ordered to pay the costs thereof.

Costs, if proof unnecessarily required.

198. Unless otherwise ordered, creditors shall be allowed interest, in respect of debts, as to such of them as carry interest, at the rate at which they respectively carry interest, to the date of proof, and subsequent interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and as to all others, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of proof.

Interest on debts.

199. Interest shall be computed on legacies at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the end of one year from the date of the testator's death, unless otherwise ordered, or a different rate is directed by the will.

Interest on legacies.

200. Unless otherwise ordered, interest shall be computed on a mortgage at the rate mentioned therein, until the end of six months from the date of the decree, or until the end of any further period to which the time may be enlarged. Such interest shall be added to the principal, and thereafter interest shall be computed on the aggregate amount at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Interest on a mortgage debt.

201. The costs of a creditor who is plaintiff shall not be added to his debt, but shall form part of his costs in the suit. The costs of a creditor [other than a plaintiff] of establishing his claim under a decree or order in a suit, shall be added to the amount of his claim.

Costs of a creditor being plaintiff.

Of other creditor.

202. If, after payment of the costs of the suit, the assets are insufficient to pay the creditors, their principal, interest and costs of proof, in full, any dividend ordered to be paid to them shall be computed on the total amount thereof, including the costs.

Costs of proof where fund deficient.

203. A claimant who fails to prove his claim may be ordered to pay the costs occasioned thereby.

Costs occasioned by unsuccessful claim.

204. Summons under rules 132, 145, and 160, and advertisements under rules 184 and 191, and notices under rules 186, 187, 188, 191, and 192 shall be in the forms in Schedule A., with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

Form of summons, &c.

CERTIFICATE OR REPORT.

205. Unless otherwise ordered, the result of proceedings had on a reference shall be stated in the form of a certificate, or report, which shall be drawn up in paragraphs; each paragraph being numbered so as to correspond with the numbered paragraphs of the decree or order.

Result of proceedings to be stated in a certificate or report.

206. The certificate, or report, shall be settled on notice to the parties who have appeared on the reference.

Certificate or report to be settled on notice.

207. On the certificate or report of a Judge being signed, the matter to which it relates will be adjourned into Court for final disposal.

Matter of Judge's certificate or report to be adjourned into Court.

208. No application to discharge or vary a Judge's certificate or report shall be made, except with the permission of the Judge who signed the same.

No application to discharge or vary such certificate or report without permission.

209. A certificate or report of an officer, unless discharged or varied, will be taken as conclusive evidence of the facts found therein.

An officer's certificate or report to be conclusive as to facts, unless discharged or varied.

210. An application to discharge or vary a certificate or report shall be made by motion upon notice to be given within 14 days from the date of the filing thereof, or within such further time as may be obtained for that purpose, but in that case the notice shall mention that it has been given with the leave of the Court. An application for further time may be made by petition in Chambers without notice.

Application to discharge or vary.

Application for further time.

211. When the facts are correctly stated in a certificate or report, questions of law may be raised at the hearing of the suit on further directions. An application to discharge or vary a certificate or report as to such questions need not be made.

Application to vary unnecessary where facts correctly stated.

212. A certificate or report after it has become binding, will not be reopened, except on the ground of fraud, surprise or mistake, or such other special ground as may be allowed by the Court. For this purpose an application may be made to the Court for a *rule nisi* which may afterwards be made absolute, on such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit.

Application to vary after a certificate or report has become binding.

Rule nisi.

Absolute.

213. After a certificate or report of an officer has become binding, the case shall be set down in the peremptory board for final disposal.

After a certificate or report has become binding case to be set down.

R. COUCH.
F. B. KEMP.
L. S. JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
W. MARKBY.
F. A. GLOVER.
C. PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. MCDONELL.

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## SCHEDULE A.

### No. 1.

*Form of summons under rule 6.*

Suit No. , of 187 .

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

A. B. *Plaintiff.*

*and*

C. D. *Defendant.*

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the faith,

to C. D.

The defendant is required by the Court to file a written statement on or before the day of

Greeting whereas [*enter the name, description, and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you, [*state the particulars of the claim as in the register.*] You are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of the Court within days from the service upon you of this summons exclusive of the day of such service, and are summoned to appear before this Court at or before the expiration of clear days from the service upon you of this summons, that is to say, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day immediately following the expiration of such last mentioned time in person, or by an Advocate of the Court duly instructed to answer the above named plaintiff, and as the last-mentioned day fixed for your appearance before the Court is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you will bring with you or send by your agent [*Here mention any document, the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance before the Court on the last-mentioned day, the

suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Witness [the Chief Justice's name] Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William aforesaid the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Attorney.

Registrar.

*Note* 1.—An appearance is to be entered at the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, within the time limited. In default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

*Note* 2.—The written statement called for must be filed within the time limited, the defendant having first entered an appearance. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

*Note* 3.—An officer or soldier who cannot obtain leave of absence may [under the provisions of section 19 of Act VIII of 1859] authorize any person to appear for him.

*Note* 4.—This writ must be returned to the High Court immediately after the service thereof, or if not served, and the time for the return thereof shall not have been extended by the order of a Judge, on the day of next.

No. 2.

*Form of Præcipe under rule* 30.

Suit No. of 187 .

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

A. B. *Plaintiff*

*Versus*

C. D. *Defendant.*

Præcipe for appearance.

Enter an appearance for A. B. to the plaint in the above suit.

Dated this day of 187 .

Name and place of residence of defendant in person
or
Name and place of business of attorney.

No. 3.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction [*or as may be.*]

*Number and title of the suit, or title of the matter.*

Form of summons for an order in chambers under rule 132.

Let all parties concerned attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the Court House, on day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon. *If a short return is granted add,* by special leave on the hearing of an application on the part of (*state on whose behalf the application is made (a), and the precise object of the application*). Dated this day of 187 .

This summons was taken out by A and B, attorneys for the applicant. To [*Insert* the names of the attorneys or persons to be served; as *thus,* Mr. C. D., attorney for the plaintiff, or defendant, *or,* petitioner *or,* respondent E. F.]

To the plaintiff—*or,* defendant—*or,* petitioner—*or,* respondent G. H.—*or as may be.*

(*a*).—The full name, or title of honor, or corporate title, of the party on whose behalf the application is to be made, should be here stated; but if the application is made by a sole plaintiff, or by all the plaintiffs, or by a sole defendant, or by all the defendants, the names need not be set forth. The place of residence and description, or addition of the applicant, should be stated, if he is not shown to be a party to the suit or proceeding. Where the applicant is under disability, and the application is made by his next friend, or guardian, the full name of the next friend, or guardian, should be stated; and if not made in a suit, his place of residence, and description, or addition, should be shown.

No. 4.

*Formal parts as in No.* 3, *ante.*

Summons to proceed on a reference under Rule 145, or Rule 160.

Let all parties concerned attend before the Honourable Mr. Justice , [*or the Registrar, or other officer conducting the reference*] at the Court House to take into consideration the matter of the reference directed [*or* to proceed with the accounts and inquiries directed to be taken and made] by the decree [*or* order] made in this suit and dated the day of .

Dated this day of 187 .

*Registrar.*

This summons, &c., *as in* No. 3, *ante.*

No. 5.

Advertisement for the creditors of a deceased person to come in with their claims, under Rule 184.

Pursuant to a decree [*or,* an order] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in [*set out the number and title of the suit, or title of the matter*] the creditors of A. B., late of [*residence and addition; as thus;* No. 6, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta, merchant] who died on or about the month of 187 : are on or before the day of , 187 , to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities [if any] held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree [*or,* order].

Every creditor, holding any security, may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice , in the Court House on , the day of , 186 , (*a*) at of the clock in the noon: being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

*Registrar.*

(*a*) Usually three weeks after the expiration of the time for sending the particulars; but a prolonged time will be fixed where necessary.

No. 6.

*Formal parts as in No.* 3, *ante.*

Notice to claimant to produce documents under rule 187, or rule 188.

You are hereby required to produce, in support of the claim sent in by you, against the estate of A. B. deceased [*or,* your claim as heir at law or next of kin of A. B. deceased, *or,* your claim as devisee, or legatee under the will of A. B.

deceased] [*describe the documents required to be produced*] before the Honourable Mr. Justice , at the Court House, on , the day of 187 , at of the clock in the noon.

Dated this day of 187 .

*Registrar.*

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 7.

*Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.*

Notice to creditor to prove his claim under rules 186 and 192.

You are hereby required to prove the claim sent in by you against the estate of A. B. deceased. You are to file such affidavit as you may be advised in support of your claim, and give notice thereof to Mr. , the attorney for the plaintiff, [*or for the party conducting the reference,*] on or before the day of , 187 ; and to attend by your attorney, or in person if you have no attorney, before the Honourable Mr. Justice , at the Court House, on the day of , 187 , at of the clock in the noon: being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claim.

Dated , day of 187 .

*Registrar.*

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 8.

*Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.*

Notice to creditor of allowance of claim, or part of claim, and to prove residue under rules 191 and 192.

The claim sent in by you against the estate of A. B. deceased, has been allowed at the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at per cent. per annum from the day of , 187 , and Rs. for costs [*Or,* with costs to be taxed by the Taxing Officer.] *If part only has been allowed, add:* If you claim to have a larger sum allowed, you are hereby required to prove such further claim, and you are to file such affidavit [*continue as in No. 7, ante.*]

Dated , day of 187 .

*Registrar.*

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 9.

*Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.*

Advertisement of allowance of claims under rules 191.

List of claims against the estate of A. B. deceased which have been allowed without proof.

| NAMES OF CLAIMANTS. | AMOUNT ALLOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal. | Interest. | Costs. |
| A. B. | Rs. | Rs. , at per cent. up to the day of and subsequent interest @ 6 per cent. | Rs. [or to be taxed.] |

Dated , day of 187 .

By Order,

*Registrar.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 13th March 1875.*

*No.* 55.—Mr. E. A. Boyd, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days, with effect from 4th February 1875, under section 18 *(b)* of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from leave on private affairs.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 19th March 1875.*

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) for transmission per Steamer from Bombay will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

M. PERCY,

*Post Master of Calcutta.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7769 | L 49—52260 | 50 | Babu Horendra Nath Mookerjee. |
| 7770 | L 20—87254 to „ —87270 | 5 each | Babu Khetter Mohun Sandle. |
| 7774 | L 66—02348 | 50 | Babu Doorga Dass Ghose. |
| 7775 | L 49—99309 | 50 | H. Connors, Esq. |
| 7783 | L 47—60820 | 20 | The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7764 | A 96—43087 „ —43086 | 10 | The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway. |
| 7765 | L 43—29072 | 10 | John Botelho, Esq. |
| 7766 | A 94—97168 | 20 | Babu Hem Chunder Paul. |
| | A 93—86218 | | |
| | A 97—28981 „ —28982 | 10 | |
| | L 9—17458 „ —17455 | 5 | |
| 7767 | L 15—75802 „ —75814 | 5 | Messrs. Brown & Co. |
| 7768 | A 89—83080 | 500 | The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited. |
| | L 51—47112 | 100 | |
| | „ —47113 | 100 | |
| | „ —47114 | 100 | |
| | „ —47115 | 100 | |
| | „ —28475 | 100 | |
| | „ —03243 | 100 | |
| | „ —37000 | 100 | |
| | „ —45226 | 100 | |
| | „ —45225 | 100 | |
| | „ —45224 | 100 | |
| | „ —45223 | 100 | |
| | „ —41034 | 100 | |
| | „ —42508 | 100 | |
| | „ —42581 | 100 | |
| | „ —42539 | 100 | |
| | „ —32114 | 100 | |
| | „ —28454 | 100 | |
| | „ —45185 | 100 | |
| | „ —45184 | 100 | |
| | „ —42540 | 100 | |
| | „ —42091 | 100 | |
| | „ —42092 | 100 | |
| | „ —45081 | 100 | |
| | „ —45082 | 100 | |
| | „ —45083 | 100 | |
| | „ —46951 | 100 | |
| | „ —42584 | 100 | |
| | „ —45064 | 100 | |
| | „ —42543 | 100 | |
| | „ —42541 | 100 | |
| | „ —42598 | 100 | |
| | „ —28863 | 100 | |
| | „ —12289 | 100 | |
| | „ —36608 | 100 | |
| | „ —06632 | 100 | |
| | „ —06633 | 100 | |
| | „ —32340 | 100 | |
| | „ —12246 | 100 | |
| | „ —30098 | 100 | |
| | „ —30097 | 100 | |
| | „ —14572 | 100 | |
| | „ —32341 | 100 | |
| | „ —07923 | 100 | |
| | „ —59249 | 100 | |
| | „ —41056 | 100 | |
| | „ —28313 | 100 | |
| | „ —13849 | 100 | |
| | „ —33999 | 100 | |
| | „ —28317 | 100 | |
| | „ —13682 | 100 | |
| | „ —34284 | 100 | |
| | „ —38677 | 100 | |
| | „ —27413 | 110 | |
| | „ —27412 | 100 | |
| | „ —12416 | 100 | |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7768 | L 51—34261 | 100 | The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited. |
| | „ —43022 | 100 | |
| | „ —35330 | 100 | |
| | „ —36737 | 100 | |
| | „ —36739 | 100 | |
| | „ —36738 | 100 | |
| | „ —14116 | 100 | |
| | „ —03747 | 100 | |
| | „ —30298 | 100 | |
| | „ —42224 | 100 | |
| | „ —37626 | 100 | |
| | „ —39638 | 100 | |
| | „ —42075 | 100 | |
| | „ —13505 | 100 | |
| | „ —36740 | 100 | |
| | „ —36741 | 100 | |
| | „ —39625 | 100 | |
| | „ —39624 | 100 | |
| | „ —39623 | 100 | |
| | „ —39622 | 100 | |
| | „ —38901 | 100 | |
| | „ —42034 | 100 | |
| | „ —10280 | 100 | |
| | „ —13702 | 100 | |
| 7771 | L 42—79888 | 10 | The Superintendent of Hooghly Bridge. |
| | „ —79889 | | |
| 7772 | L 32—91207 | 10 | Babu Degumber Mitter. |
| | A 96—39966 | 10 | |
| | L 14—24638 | 20 | |
| 7773 | L 45—68805 | 20 | Babu Murli Dhur. |
| | „ —68806 | | |
| 7776 | L 17—45290 | 5 | Babu Gooroodas Chuckerbutty. |
| | „ —45289 | | |
| | L 33—27632 | 10 | |
| 7777 | L 40—16245 | 10 | Alexander Stern, Esq. |
| | „ —16244 | | |
| 7778 | L 12—57209 | 20 | Surraj Mull. |
| | „ —57206 | | |
| | A 69—61022 | 10 | |
| | A 50—03109 | | |
| 7779 | L 7—49087 | 20 | Babu Kasinath Gooho |
| | „ —49089 | | |
| 7780 | L 20—29706 | 5 | Abdoorrazag. |
| | „ —29709 | 5 | |
| 7781 | L 15—75122 | 5 | Babu Madhub Kissen Ghose. |
| 7782 | A 31—83323 | 10 | Babu Hurrydas Dutt. |
| | „ —83322 | | |
| | L 17—29648 | 5 | |
| | „ —29649 | | |
| | L 33—51044 | 10 | |
| | „ —18491 | 10 | |
| | L 9—58143 | 5 | |
| 7784 | L 9—78167 | 5 | Babu Upendra Nath Sen. |
| 7785 | L 37—35375 | 20 | Babu Rakhel Chunder Mitter. |
| | „ —35376 | | |
| 7786 | L 36—39706 | 20 | Babu Bussunto Chunder Dass. |
| 7787 | L 38—86964 | 100 | Malapooree. |
| | „ —86965 | | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 19th March 1875.*

L. BERKELEY,
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 288 | B 38—65582 | 100 | Somalinganah, residing in Hanaganahully, Seerah Taluq, Toomkoor District. |
| 330 | B 41—43091 | 10 | C. Ragava Moodelly, Washermanpettah, Madras. |
| | „ —43092 | 10 | |
| 341 | B 32—88145 wrongly joined | 50 | Mahomed Fareed Saib, Cloth Merchant, Triplicane, Madras. |
| | „ —88146 | | |
| 346 | B 39—33182 | 5 | Mahomed Hyoob, Jemadar, 28th Regiment, N. I., Mercara. |
| | B 34—20794 | 10 | |
| | B 41—13640 | 10 | |
| 348 | B 39—30181 wrongly joined | 5 | Conductor M. Casey, Ordnance Department, Fort St George. |
| | „ —30195 | | |
| 349 | H 5—02062 | 20 | Patcheamah, Trichinopoly. |
| 355 | B 28—63940 | 500 | Mr. H. S. Groves, Lahore. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 8th March 1875.*

D. KISSEN SING,
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| B 34—55407 | 10 | M. C. Mookoondoo Moodelier, of Madras. |
| „ —56284 | 10 | P. S. Gurumurthi Iyer, of Madras. |
| J 6—52548 | 10 | |
| „ —47702 | 10 | |
| J 4—49978 | 50 | Inspector of Post Office, Cauddalore Division. |
| „ —47726 | 50 | |

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| J 6—36943 | 10 | Colaram Nandaram, of Goolburja. |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 9th March* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
*Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

## Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| F 13—02690* | 5 | Dr. R. T. Abbott, of Akola, in Berars. |
| F 10—41858† | 100 | Captain G. M. Cruickshank, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, Bombay. |
| „ —46588† | 100 | |

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 4th March* 1875.

R. N. RAY,
*Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

* Dated 17th August 1871 † Dated 21st November 1868.

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | Rs. | |
| 169 | C 90—34776 | 1,000 | Hurzoowun Doolubdas, New Capad Bazar, Bombay. |
| | „ —34777 | 1,000 | |
| 171 | C 70—68866 | 500 | Gordhundas Girdhurbhaee, Banker, Bhootnath, Kesoor Mama's Chuckla, Broach. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75. | | | Rs. | |
| 162 | C 97—78309 | | 10 | Mahadajee Gopal Kuber, Dhywadi District, Sattara. |
| 78 A | M 2—67681 | wrongly joined | 5 | Gopinath Morojee Gaiwady, Bombay. |
| | „ —67691 | | | |
| | „ —43190 | ditto | 5 | |
| | „ —46415 | | | |
| 79 A | C 86—80743 | ditto | 100 | Mohamad Rahim Shirazy Mody, Bay Fort. |
| | „ —51472 | | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 9th March* 1875.

A. R. GORDON.
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| G 10—18685 | 100 | Mr. Munsharam Vattonmul, Mooktyarkar, of Dadoo |
| G 9—11620 | 50 | |
| G 8—22975 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| G 10—16523 | | 100 | Dholomul Panjandass, of Kurrachee. |
| „ —16707 | | 100 | |
| „ —19152 | | 100 | |
| „ —19740 | | 100 | |
| G 10—15228 | wrongly joined | 100 | Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee, Gudiallee, Kurrachee. |
| „ —19817 | | | |

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 9th March* 1875.

W. PATTON,
*Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 47 | E 5—84265 | 20 | Basharut ullah, Hospital Assistant, I. V. S. Railway, Nowshera. *vid* Bhawulpore. |
| | „ —84266 | 20 | |
| | „ —84277 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 38 | E 3—37961 | 100 | Lieutenant D. Macpherson, Meerut. |
| 43 | E 6—72403 | 10 | Lala Girdhari Lal, Inspector of Schools, Patiala. |
| | E 5—13486 | 20 | |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 13th March* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | |
| 321 | ... D 7—62368 ... | 100 ... | The Agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore. |
| | „ —62845 ... | 100 ... | |
| | „ —57724 ... | 100 ... | |
| | „ —54869 ... | 100 ... | |
| | „ —59110 ... | 100 ... | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 335 | ... D 11—02882 ... | 10 .. | Mr. J. A. Pereira, Cawnpore |
| 336 | ... D 5—22482 } wrongly joined } „ —22472 } | 20 ... | Shoshee Mohun Shaw, Calcutta. |
| 337 | D 6—83189 ... | 10 ... | Captain R. B. McEwen, Meerut. |
| 338 | „ —69426 ... | 10 ... | Ali Mohomed, Bijnour. |
| 339 | ... D 11—03725 } wrongly joined } „ —03724 } | 10 ... | Messrs. Madeley and Co., Calcutta. |
| 340 | ... D 4—18070 ... | 50 ... | Inayut Rasool Khan, Etawah. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th March* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| March 8th, 1875... | .. | 3,17,916 | 16,93,602 | 3,30,413 | 62,78,487 |
| „ 9th „ ... | ... | 3,29,107 | 13,84,763 | 3,32,799 | 64,98,487 |
| „ 10th „ ... | .. | 3,17,829 | 10,86,571 | 3,12,415 | 67,28,487 |
| „ 11th „ ... | .. | 2,08,813 | 8,90,674 | 1,99,550 | 70,48,487 |
| „ 12th „ .. | 3,800 | 3,24,588 | 5,89,665 | 3,05,925 | 71,38,487 |
| „ 13th „ ... | | 3,21,742 | 2,87,375 | 2,90,305 | 73,63,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th March* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## WANTED

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession with the capacity for managing workpeople. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned, Allahabad.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle I. W., N. W. Provinces.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### ESTATE OF CHARLES JOHN CONNEW, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, late a Broker, residing in Calcutta, but who died at St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 19th day of August 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 17th day of November 1874 duly granted to Charles Mowbray Connew, of Calcutta, his eldest son, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors of the said Administrator at their office, situate at 5 Hastings Street in Calcutta, on or before the 15th day of April 1875, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 15th day of January 1875.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,
*Attornies for the said Administrator.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost or mislaid

On the 28th ultimo, on the way from Bhooleswer to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016385}{13993}$ of 1842-43 for Rupees 500 (five hundred.) Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this note in any way. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
*Care of Gokuldass Kandass, Esq., High Court Pleader, near Bhooleswer.*

#### Partially destroyed by White Ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 3297 of the 5 per cent. loan of 18th August 1825 for Sicca Rupees 2,000, issued on last renewal in the name of Armogatha Pillay, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made for payment to the undersigned of the principal and interest due.

N. A. DOORASAWMY PILLAY,
*Son and legal representative of Armogatha Pillay, deceased.*

NEGAPATAM,
*The 22nd February* 1875.

#### Lost

The following two Government Promissory Notes having been lost, and issue of Duplicates requested by me and my wife Roopwuntee, as proprietors. Any person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is requested to communicate with the undersigned :—

| No. of Notes. | Date. | Amount. | What Loan. | Names of proprietors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | |
| 34522 | Jan. 16, 1872 | 500 | 4½ | Roopwuntee. |
| 34523 | " " | 500 | 4½ | Pundit Hursahai. |

PUNDIT HURSAHAI,
*1st Grade Munsif of Saharanpur.*

SAHARANPUR,
*The 26th February* 1875.

## Stolen in course of transit.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 7 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14 to 31st ½ years amounting to Rs. 246-15-0 in favor of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

J. WINDRAM, *Manager,*
*National Bank of India, "Ld."*

## Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1875.

## THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
   Power to extend Act.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

4. Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.
5. Power to levy duties.
6. Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.
   'Customs-officer.'
   'Customs-zone.'
   'Customs-line.'
7. Effect of establishing a customs-zone and customs-line.
   (a.) Salt when imported.
   (b.) Sugar when exported.
   (c.) Possession of salt within customs-zone.
   (d.) Traffic crossing customs-line.
8. Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.
9. Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

SECTIONS.

10. Power of Governor General in Council:—
    (a) to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;
    (b) to fix fees for licenses;
    (c) to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;
    (d) to reduce or remit duties;
    (e) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre manufactories;
    (f) to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

11. Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.
12. Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.
    Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.
    Limitation of time for complaint.
    Jurisdiction.
14. Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.
15. Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.
16. Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

17. Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.
18. Power to arrest.
19. Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.
20. Failure of police officer to attend.
21. Report of arrest, seizure or search.
22. Procedure in respect of articles seized.
23. Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.
24. Procedure in respect of person arrested.
25. Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

SECTIONS.

26. Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.
27. Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Power to prohibit import, export and transit of salt or sugar.
29. Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.
30. Publication of rules.
31. Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.
32. Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.
33. Existing rules.
Existing customs-line.

*An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector." "Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer." "Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar." "Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre." "Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khá-rí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt." "Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

| | | *Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*). | On salt imported into the said territories | Three rupees, |
| (*b*). | On refined sugar exported from the said territories ... | One rupee, |
| (*c*). | On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ... | Six annas; |

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

6. In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs-zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

7. When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(a) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(b) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(c) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(d) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

8. The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (a), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(a) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(b) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

## CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

(a) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(b) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| License to manufacture saltpetre ... | 2 |
| License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining ... ... ... | 100 |
| License to manufacture *khárí-núní* ... | 25 |
| License to manufacture other saline substances ... ... ... | 2; |

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(c) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(d) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories;

(e) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and it, appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possessions storage and sale of salt within such area;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

(f) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

## CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(a) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(b) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(c) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may, if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

15. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

16. All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

## CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

17. Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

18. Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

19. Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence, and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons con-

cerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

**20.** Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

**21.** Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

**22.** Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

**23.** Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section, is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

**24.** Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

**25.** All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the customs-officers in the execution of this Act.

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.

**26.** Any customs-officer who,

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable by a Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any person wilfully or maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate exercising the same powers with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

**27.** The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the seizure, disposal, and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Such rules may among other matters provide—

(*a*) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide

from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*b*) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not within a period to be fixed by such rules appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*c*) that the surplus-proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

## CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to prohibit import, export, and transit of salt or sugar.

**28.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by rule prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the transit of salt or of sugar into, out of, or over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other of the said territories, or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.

**29.** In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b*) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by customs-officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c*) the fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

and generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

Publication of rules.

**30.** All rules made under this Act must be consistent herewith and shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.

**31.** Subject to the provisions herein contained and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Collector under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on customs-officers.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

**32.** All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from, or moved through, or manufactured in, the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Existing rules.

Existing customs-line.

**33.** All rules now in force which might have been made under this Act if it had been in force, shall be deemed to have been issued hereunder, and the existing customs-line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected hereunder.

## SCHEDULE.

### *A.—Acts.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIV of 1843 | An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXVI of 1855. | An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces. | The whole. |
| I of 1860 ... | An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVII of 1861 | An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces). | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXI of 1861 | An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof. | The whole, but so far only as regards the said territories. |
| XIX of 1862 | An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act. | The whole. |
| VII of 1864 | An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXXIII of 1867. | An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1869 | An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes. | The whole. |
| XXV of 1872 | An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb. | The whole. |
| X of 1874 ... | An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt. | Sections three and four. |
| XV of 1874... | Laws Local Extent Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1833. |

SCHEDULE—*(continued).*

*B.—Bengal Regulations.*

| Number and Year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages. | Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*. |
| X of 1819 ... | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| X of 1826 ... | A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1832... | A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819. | The whole. |
| I of 1833 ... | A Regulation for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends. | The whole. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law respecting the age of majority.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in British India, it is expedient to prolong the period of nonage, and to attain more uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority than now exists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Majority Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement and operation.

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(*a*) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(*c*) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(*b.*) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(*c.*) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1875.

# THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.
7. Consideration and amendment of charge.
8. How Court may deal with charge.
9. Prisoner may apply for amendment.
10. Court may amend charge.
11. When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.
12. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.
13. Charge to be recorded.
Copy of charge.
Copies of depositions.
14. Entry on unsustainable charge.
Effect of entry.
15. Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.
16. Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

*Joinder of Charges.*

17. Separate charges for distinct offences.
18. More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
19. Trial of more than one offence.
One offence falling within two definitions.
Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

SECTIONS.

20. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
21. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
22. When offence proved included in offence charged.
23. What persons may be charged jointly.
24. Effect of errors.
25. When irregular commitments may be validated.
26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
Procedure thereafter.
27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

28. Commencement of trial.
29. Plea of guilty.
30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.
31. Right of accused to be defended.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

*(a) Of Juries generally.*

32. Trials to be by jury.
33. Number of jurors.
34. Successive trials by same jury.
35. Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.
36. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
37. Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

38. Trials before special jury.
39. Jurors' book.
40. Number of special jurors.
41. Exemption of special jurors.
42. Lists of common and special jurors.
43. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
44. Publication of lists.
45. Number of jurors to be summoned.
Supplementary summons.
46. Failure of jurors to attend.
47. Peremptory challenges.
Challenges on cause.
48. Trial of challenges.
49. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

50. Summoning jurors.
51. Military jurors.

SECTIONS.

52. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
53. Names of jurors to be called.
Objections to jurors.
54. Grounds of objection.
55. Decision of objection.
56. Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.
57. Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. Foreman of jury.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. Examination of witnesses.
60. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.
61. Examination of accused.
Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.
62. Defence.
63. Prosecutor's right of reply.
64. View by jury.
65. Locking-up jury.
66. Postponement of trial.
Adjournment.
67. Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.
68. Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.
69. Evidence of jurors.
70. Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. Evidence of medical witness.
Court may summon medical witness.
72. Report of Chemical Examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
73. Admission of accused.
74. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
75. Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

*Commissions.*

76. When a commission may issue.
Mode of issuing commission.
Where witness is in a Native State.
Where witness is in a Presidency Town.
Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

77. Court may direct tender of pardon.
78. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

SECTIONS.

79. Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.
80. Power to summon material witness or examine person present.
81. When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.
82. Procedure when warrant cannot be served.
83. Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.
Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.
84. Arrest of person disobeying summons.
85. Right of accused as to examination of witness.
86. Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.
87. When warrant for search for documents may issue.
88. Power to impound document produced.
89. Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. Charge to jury.
91. Duty of Judge.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. Retirement to consider.
93. Duty of jury.
94. Foreman to communicate verdict.
95. Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.
96. Procedure where jury differ.
97. Verdict when to be delivered.
98. Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.
99. Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.
100. Retrial of prisoner after discharge of jury.
101. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure when question reserved.
102. Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Form and direction of warrant of commitment.
104. Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, sections 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.
105. Levy of fine.
Cases to which section applies.

SECTIONS.

106. Payment of fine in compensation.
107. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.
108. Execution of sentences of whipping.
109. Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.
Maximum term of imprisonment.
110. Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.
111. Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.
Proviso.
112. Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.
113. Sentence of death.
114. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.
115. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.
116. Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
118. Previous conviction to be set out in charge.
119. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.
121. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.
Custody of lunatic.
122. Resumption of trial.
123. Procedure on accused appearing before Court.
124. Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.
125. Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.
126. Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.
127. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.
128. Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125, is declared capable of being discharged.
129. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.
130. Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

131. Prosecutions for offences against the State.
132. Prosecution of Judges and public servants.
Sanction when to be given.
133. Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
134. Nature of sanction necessary.
135. Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

SECTIONS.

136. Power to direct admission to bail.
137. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.
138. Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.
Remission of part of penalty.
Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.
139. Deposit instead of bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

140. Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.
141. Security to keep the peace.
142. Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

143. Saving of Acts XV of 1869 and V of 1871.
144. Advocate General may exhibit informations.
145. Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.
146. Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.
147. Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.
148. Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.
149. Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.
150. Criminal Courts to be open.
151. Compounding offences.
152. Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.
153. Pending cases.

THE SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

Repeal of enactments.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"High Court."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Chief Justice."

"Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Advocate General."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Çalcutta, Madras and Bombay:

"Magistrate."

"European British Subject" means—

"European British Subject."

(*a*) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(*b*) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty:

"Prosecutor."

"Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and

"Offence."

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF SESSIONS.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Time of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

Place of holding sittings.

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Notice of sittings.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

How Court may deal with charge.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

Court may amend charge.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

*Joinder of Charges.*

Separate charges for distinct offences.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

Trial of more than one offence.

19. I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

*Illustrations.*

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

**20.** If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

*Illustration.*

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

**21.** If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

*Illustration.*

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

**22.** When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

**23.** When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Effect of errors.

24. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

25. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF JURIES.

#### (a) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency

of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

Successive trials by same jury.

**34.** Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

**35.** If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

**36.** In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

**37.** Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

*(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

Trials before special jury.

**38.** Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

**39.** The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

**40.** The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

**41.** All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

**42.** The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

**43.** The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

**44.** Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

**45.** Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

**46.** Any person summoned under section 45 who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit,

and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

**47.** Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged :—

(*a*) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(*b*) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(*c*) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India :

(*d*) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

**48.** The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

**49.** Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

*(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

Summoning jurors.

**50.** Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

**51.** In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

**52.** The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

**53.** As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

**54.** Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed :—

(*a*) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(*b*) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(*c*) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(*d*) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*e*) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(*f*) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(*g*) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(*h*) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(*i*) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

**55.** Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

**56.** If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

*(d) Of the Foreman.*

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE TRIAL.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Examination of accused.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Defence.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

View by jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Evidence of jurors.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF EVIDENCE.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or anaslyis and report, in the course of any criminal

Report of Chemical Examiner.

trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

*Commissions.*

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

*Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.*

Court may direct tender of pardon.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

*Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.*

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid; the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Charge to jury.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his

opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Retirement to consider.

**92.** After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Duty of jury.

**93.** It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

*Illustrations.*

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

**94.** When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

**95.** The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Procedure where jury differ.

**96.** If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict when to be delivered.

**97.** A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

**98.** When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

**99.** The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

**100.** Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Power to reserve questions.

**101.** When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

**102.** When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE SENTENCE.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

**103.** Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

**104.** In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Levy of fine.

**105.** Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

**106.** Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

**107.** In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

**108.** Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

**109.** When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

**110.** When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

**111.** When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the im-

prisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

**112.** When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

**113.** When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

**114.** If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

**115.** When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

**116.** Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

**117.** A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

*Illustrations.*

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

**118.** If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

**119.** A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

**120.** If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

**121.** Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of trial.

**122.** Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

**123.** If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

**124.** Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

**125.** Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

**126.** When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

**127.** If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged

**128.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

**129.** Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt

with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

**130.** If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

**131.** A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

**132.** A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

**133.** A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Nature of sanction necessary.

**134.** The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

**135.** When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF BAIL.

Power to direct admission to bail.

**136.** The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

**137.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

**138.** Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

**139.** When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

**140.** Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

**141.** Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Security to keep the peace.

**142.** Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**143.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

**144.** The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

**145.** Upon charges preferred by the Advocate-General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

**146.** At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.

**147.** Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

**148.** Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

*(a)* that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed:

*(b)* that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law:

*(c)* that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:

(d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court:

(e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor-General in Council, for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively:

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial:

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

**149.** Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Criminal Courts to be open.

**150.** Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

**151.** In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.

**152.** Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Pending cases.

**153.** Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS.

| No. and year. | Subject or Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXXI of 1838. | Supreme Courts, Criminal Law. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXII of 1839. | An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1849 | Criminal lunatics ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVI of 1852. | An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1859. | An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1862. | An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. | Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive): sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive): and sections 54, 55 and 56. |
| XIII of 1865. | An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1866 | An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies. | Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words. |
| XVI of 1866 | An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. | The whole. |
| XXIV of 1866. | An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William. | Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive). |

ACTS,—*concluded.*

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1869. | An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. | Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction. |
| XXII of 1870. | An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. | Section three. |

STATUTES.

| No. and year. | Title or abbreviated Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 Geo. III, c. 63. | An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. | Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature." |
| 33 Geo. III, c. 52. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay. | Sections 153 and 154. |
| 53 Geo. III, c. 155. | *An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter. | Sections 100, 102, 103. |
| 9 Geo. IV, c. 74. | An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies. | The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six, and fifty-six. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the price of salt sold under the orders of Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Salt Act, 1875."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to impose, for any local area, duty on salt manufactured or sold under orders of Government.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*, impose, for any local area, a duty on salt manufactured or sold therein under the orders of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, not exceeding one rupee and thirteen annas for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.

Power to impose, for any local area, additional sum to cover cost of salt.

3. Whenever any such notification is published, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such local area, and the Local Government shall from time to time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt so to be sold within such local area, or any part thereof, such additional sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

Power to alter additional sum.

4. The Local Government may vary such additional sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any part of such local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations (namely):—

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold;

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold.

5. The price to be paid to the Local Government in any part of any local area mentioned in any notification under section three or four shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area or part, be the total amount of the duty and additional sum for the time being so imposed and fixed for such salt as aforesaid.

The price payable in any local area for any description of salt at the date of the publication of any notification under section two, shall be taken to be the price payable under this section for such description of salt until an additional sum is fixed under section three for such area.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

The following portions of Act No. XXIV of 1869 (*to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay*), namely,

in the title, the words "the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and":

in the preamble, the words "the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and"; and

in section two, paragraph one and the first word of paragraph two,

and so much of the second Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, as refers to Act No. XXIV of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

# THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

## CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
2. Present local extent.
   Power to extend this Act.
3. Repeal of Acts.
4. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. Power to extend this Act.
   Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.
   Power to withdraw this Act.
6. Limits how to be altered.
7. Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—
   (a) entering or leaving Port:
   (b) berths of vessels:
   (c) striking yards, &c:
   (d) removal of anchors, &c:
   (e) taking in or discharging ballast:
   (f) keeping free passage:
   (g) regulating the anchoring:
   (h) moving and warping:
   (i) use of mooring buoys:
   (j) rates for use of mooring buoys:
   (k) cargo-boats, &c:
   (l) fires and lights:
   (m) signal lights:
   (n) number of crew:
   (o) possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. Appointment of Conservator.
9. Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.
   Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.
   Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.
   Service of written notice.
10. Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.
11. Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.
   Expenses of removal.
   Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.
12. Recovery of expenses of removal.
   Power to sell timber, &c.
   Proceeds how dealt with.

SECTIONS.

13. Removal of obstructions lawfully made.
   Compensation how determined.
14. Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.
   Expense of clearing vessel.
   Penalty.
15. Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.
   Expense how recoverable.
16. Power to board vessels.
17. Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.
18. Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.
19. Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.
   Proviso.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

20. Injuring buoys, &c.
21. Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.
22. Improperly discharging ballast.
23. Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.
24. Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.
25. Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.
26. Warping.
27. Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

*Gunpowder.*

28. Place of deposit for gunpowder.
29. Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.
30. Master to make declaration.
31. Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.
32. If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.
33. Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.
34. Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.
35. Guns not to be discharged in Port.
   Exception.
   Penalty.

*Extinguishment of Fires.*

36. Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

*Inflammable Oil.*

37. Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

*Special Rules.*

38. Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.
39. Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.
40. Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.
41. Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

SECTIONS.

*Publication of Orders.*

42. Publication of orders of Local Government.
Penalty for disobedience to rules.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. Salvage payable for wreck, &c.
Register to be kept.
44. Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.
Proceeds how applied.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. Levy of port-dues.
46. Local Government may vary port-dues.
Proviso.
47. Accounts of port-dues.
48. Collection of port-dues.
Voucher to be given.
49. Master to report arrival.
50. Conservator may, in certain cases, ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.
51. Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained
if registered;
if not registered.
52. On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.
53. No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.
54. Port-dues, &c., payable in one port, recoverable by Collector at any other port.
55. Penalty for evading payment of Port-dues, &c.
56. Port-due on vessels in ballast.
57. Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.
58. Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

*Hospital Port-dues.*

59. Power to impose hospital port-dues.
60. Application of hospital port-dues.

*Fees for certain Services.*

61. Fees for pilotage, hauling, re-mooring &c.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

62. Master to hoist number of vessel.
63. Penalty for not hoisting signal.
64. Pilot to require Master to hoist signal.
And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.
65. Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

66. Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.
67. Costs of conviction.
68. Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.
69. Costs of distress.
70. Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.
71. Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.
72. Conviction to be quashed on merits only.
Form of conviction.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. Hoisting unlawful colours in port.
74. Foreign deserters.
75. Application of sections 11 and 22.
76. Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.
77. Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Ports, vessels chargeable, rate of port-dues, and frequency of payment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

Present local extent.

2. It shall extend—

(*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Vessel."

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Master."

"Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Pilot."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Owner."

"Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Gunpowder."

"Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Magistrate."

"Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

"Port."

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to extend this Act.

(a) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

(b) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(c) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Power to withdraw this Act.

Provided that every notification under clause (a) or clause (b) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Limits how to be altered.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

(a) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

entering or leaving Port:

(b) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

berths of vessels:

(c) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

striking yards, &c.:

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

removal of anchors, &c.:

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged:

taking in or discharging ballast:

(f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free:

keeping free passage:

(g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port:

regulating the anchoring:

(h) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein:

moving and warping:

(i) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port:

use of mooring buoys:

(j) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government:

rates for use of mooring buoys:

(k) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port:

cargo boats, &c.:

(*l*) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port:

fires and lights:

(*m*) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port:

signal-lights:

(*n*) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port:

number of crew:

(*o*) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Appointment of Conservator.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(*a*) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator:

(*b*) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Service of written notice.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Expenses of removal.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Recovery of expenses of removal.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

Power to sell timber, &c.

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Compensation how determined.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator, and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

Expense of clearing vessel.

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Penalty.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

Expense how recoverable.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Power to board vessels.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

## CHAPTER IV.

### RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

Injuring buoys, &c.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Improperly discharging ballast.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Warping.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

*Gunpowder.*

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Master to make declaration.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity abovementioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

Exception.

Penalty.

*Extinguishment of Fires.*

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

*Inflammable Oil.*

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

*Explanation.*—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

*Special Rules.*

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

*Publication of Orders.*

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

**43.** If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Register to be kept.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

**44.** If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

Proceeds how applied.

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

Levy of port-dues.

**45.** In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(*a*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(*b*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable, until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

Local Government may vary port-dues.

**46.** The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Proviso.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Accounts of port-dues.

**47.** For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Collection of port-dues.

**48.** The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Voucher to be given.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Master to report arrival.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

if registered;

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

(*b*.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the Port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that

the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

**56.** Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

**57.** When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels:

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

**58.** No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

*Hospital Port-Dues.*

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

**59.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the Official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of hospital port-dues.

**60.** Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

*Fees for certain Services.*

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

**61.** Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

**62.** The master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

**63.** Any master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require master to hoist signal.

**64.** Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter

**65.** Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF PENALTIES.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

**66.** All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

**67.** In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Form of conviction.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2.)*

### PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maulmain ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once in sixty days. |
| | Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards. | Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton. | Ditto. |
| Rangoon ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Not exceeding six annas per ton. | Ditto. |
| Kyook Phyoo ... | Ditto ... | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Ditto. |
| Akyab ... | Ditto. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Bassein ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| | Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards. | Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton. | Ditto. |

### PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chittagong .. | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton. | Once in sixty days. |
| Port Canning ... | Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels. | Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year. |
| Calcutta ... | Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels. | Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year. |
| Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha. | Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards. | Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds. | Whenever the vessel enters the port. |

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

### PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Eastern Group*— | | | |
| 1. Ganjam ... | Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards. | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate. | (*a*.) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 2. Gopalpur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | (*b*.) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. |
| 3. Calingapatam | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 4. Bimlipatam ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 5. Vizagapatam.. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 6. Coconada ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | (*c*.) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. |
| 7. Coringa * ... | | | |
| 8. Masulipatam.. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 9. Madras ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 10. Cuddalore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 11. Porto Novo ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. |
| 12. Tranquebar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 13. Negapatam ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 14. Nagore * ... | | | |
| 15. Tuticorin ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| *Western Group*— | | | |
| 1. Mangalore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 2. Cannanore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 3. Tellicherry ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 4. Calicut ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 5. Beypore * ... | | | |
| 6. Cochin ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Coconada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct. | Once in the same month. |
| | Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers. | Ditto ... | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year. |
| *Northern Group of Ports.* | | | |
| 1. Gogo ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 2. Bávliári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Khun ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Tankária ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Dehegám ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 6. Dehej ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 7. Broach ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 8. Bhagwá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 9. Surat ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 10. Matwád ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 11. Bulsar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 12. Umarsári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 13. Kolak ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 14. Kálai ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 15. Maroli ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 16. Umbargám ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 17. Gholwad ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 18. Dáhánu creek ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 19. Táráپur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 20. Alivárá Navápur | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 21. Sátpáti creek ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 22. Máhim (Kelva) ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 23. Kelva ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 24. Dántivra ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 25. Arnála ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| *Southern Group of Ports.* | | | |
| 1. Bandora ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 2. Veráva ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Manori ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Utan ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Bassein ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 6. Bhiwandi ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 7. Kallian ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Southern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 8. Tanna ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 9. Trombay ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 10. Panwel ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 11. Karanja ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 12. Rewas ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 13. Nagothna ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 14. Thal ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 15. Alibág ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 16. Revdandá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 17. Talkhári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 18. Bánkot ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 19. Kelsi ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 20. Harnai ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 21. Anjanwel ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 22. Boryá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 23. Jaygarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 24. Ratnágiri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 25. Purnagarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 26. Yeshwantgarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 27. Viziádurg ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 28. Devgarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 29. Áchara ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Southern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 30. Málwan ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 31. Nivti ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 32. Vengorla ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 33. Reri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 34. Tirekhol ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 35. Karwar including Baitkhol. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 36. Chendya ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 37. Ankola ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 38. Gangawali ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 39. Tadri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 40. Honáwar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 41. Shiráli ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 42. Coomta ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 43. Murdheshwar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 44. Bhatkal ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Karáchi ... ... | Ditto ... | Four annas per ton | Once in three months. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers. | Ditto ... | Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year. |
| Aden ... ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Three annas per ton | Once a month. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See section 3.)*

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Act XIII of 1839 ... | Port duties. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| Act XXII of 1855 ... | Ports and Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Act XIII of 1856 ... | Police in Presidency Towns. | Section 117. |
| Act XXX of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta). | The whole. |
| Act XXXI of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Bombay). | Ditto. |
| Act XXXV of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.) | Ditto. |
| Act II of 1858 ... | Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack. | Ditto. |
| Act VIII of 1858. ... | Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi). | Ditto. |
| Act XV of 1858 .. | Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden). | Ditto. |
| Act XVIII of 1858 ... | Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.) | Ditto. |
| Act XIX of 1860 ... | Amending Act XXII of 1855. | Ditto. |
| Act XXV of 1860 ... | Bassein. | Ditto. |
| Act XIII of 1867 ... | Amending Act XXV of 1860. | In the title, the words *"for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and"*<br>The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And"<br>Section one down to and including the word "Bassein." |
| Act VII of 1873 ... | Burma Port-dues. | The whole. |
| Bengal Act I of 1862 ... | Hoisting Signals. | Ditto. |
| Bengal Act I of 1863 ... | Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah. | Ditto. |
| Bengal Act III of 1865 ... | Fire in Ports. | Sections 3 and 4.<br>Section 8, clauses 1 and 2.<br>Section 10. |
| Bengal Act IV of 1866 ... | Amending Act XIII of 1856. | Section 103. |
| Bengal Act III of 1867 ... | Ships in Ports. | Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13. |
| Bengal Act III of 1872 ... | Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855. | Section 5. |
| Madras Act I of 1864 ... | Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855. | The whole. |
| Madras Act VII of 1867 ... | Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Madras Act VIII of 1867 ... | Madras Police. | Section 80. |
| Bombay Act IV of 1863 ... | Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden). | The whole. |
| Bombay Act XI of 1866 ... | Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Bombay Act I of 1873 ... | Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873. | Section 75. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely) :— "and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely) :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 241 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"277A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely) :—

"CHAPTER III A.

"PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"19 F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"19 G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Sections 19 A to 19 G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

"19 H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks :—

No. 4 OF 1875.

*A Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Administration Act, 1875 :"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XIX of 1865, s. 20.

2. Section twenty of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, is repealed in so far as it relates to the powers of a Deputy Commissioner.

The Local Government may confer powers

3. The Local Government may invest any person with all or any of the powers conferred by the said Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force,

of a Tahsíldár,

(*a*) on a Tahsíldár exercising civil or revenue jurisdiction or in any other capacity; or

of a Deputy Commissioner, or

(*b*) on a Deputy Commissioner exercising civil jurisdiction; or

of a principal civil Court.

(*c*) on a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

4. Any person invested with powers under section three shall exercise such powers in such District or Districts, or in such portion of a District, as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and in such cases or classes of cases as the Deputy Commissioner of the District may from time to time, subject to any rules prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, by general or special order direct.

Persons exercising such powers to be deemed to be Tahsíldárs or Deputy Commissioners.

5. Any person exercising any of the said powers shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals and for all other purposes connected with the exercise of such powers, be deemed to be a Tahsíldár or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to give effect to the scheme which has recently been sanctioned for strengthening the judicial and executive administrations of the Panjáb.

Among the leading points of that scheme are—

1*st.*—a proposal to appoint, in every District where it may be found necessary, a Judicial Assistant who will relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the bulk of his civil judicial business :

2*ndly.*—a proposal to appoint, in each tahsíl, an officer to be called a Munsif who, as a general rule, will take the judicial business of the tahsíl, but whose services will likewise be available for any other duties ordinarily performed by a Tahsíldár, on which it may at times be found convenient to employ him. The powers conferred by section 20 of Act XIX of 1865 and by Act III of 1868 being deemed insufficient to enable the Local Government fully to carry out these proposals, fresh legislation has become necessary.

*The 6th March* 1875. D. FORSYTH.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

No 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875. {Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JANUARY 1875.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Jamaica. | | | Trinidad. | | | Natal. | | | Mauritius. | | | French Colonies. | | | Total. | | Grand Total. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M | F. | Total. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years | 11 | 14 | 25 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 25 | 9 | 34 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 82 | 66 | 148 | No Emigration to Demerara, Surinam, St. Vincent, or Nevis, during this month. |
| From 2 to 10 years | 66 | 44 | 110 | 47 | 39 | 86 | 53 | 23 | 76 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 211 | 140 | 351 | |
| „ 10 „ 20 „ | 84 | 46 | 130 | 147 | 28 | 175 | 113 | 16 | 129 | 63 | 22 | 85 | 74 | 29 | 103 | 481 | 141 | 622 | |
| „ 20 „ 30 „ | 300 | 143 | 443 | 356 | 141 | 497 | 252 | 101 | 353 | 102 | 52 | 154 | 179 | 76 | 255 | 1,189 | 513 | 1,702 | |
| „ 30 „ 40 „ | 85 | 27 | 112 | 71 | 9 | 80 | 41 | 11 | 52 | 63 | 20 | 83 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 272 | 72 | 344 | |
| „ 40 „ 50 „ | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 14 | |
| Above 50 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 546 | 275 | 821 | 643 | 230 | 873 | 477 | 171 | 648 | 282 | 122 | 404 | 299 | 136 | 435 | 2,247 | 934 | 3,181 | |

*No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | .. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | | 4 | No Emigration to Demerara, Surinam, St. Vincent, or Nevis, during this month. |
| Western Bengal ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | 31 | 19 | 50 | |
| Central „ ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 39 | 21 | 60 | |
| Eastern „ ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | |
| Behar ... | 100 | 78 | 178 | 80 | 22 | 102 | 72 | 35 | 107 | 138 | 65 | 203 | 69 | 67 | 136 | 459 | 267 | 726 | |
| N. W. Provinces ... | 303 | 160 | 463 | 368 | 155 | 523 | 203 | 94 | 297 | 129 | 55 | 184 | 127 | 47 | 174 | 1,130 | 511 | 1,641 | |
| Oudh ... | 108 | 32 | 140 | 124 | 22 | 146 | 178 | 34 | 212 | 4 | ... | 4 | 90 | 21 | 111 | 504 | 109 | 613 | |
| Central India ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | |
| Punjab ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 11 | .. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 20 | 5 | 25 | |
| Nepal ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | 19 | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 22 | |
| Grand Total ... | 546 | 275 | 821 | 643 | 230 | 873 | 477 | 171 | 648 | 282 | 122 | 404 | 299 | 136 | 435 | 2,247 | 934 | 3,181 | |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos. Brahmins and High Castes.. | 91 | 39 | 130 | 107 | 36 | 143 | 78 | 19 | 97 | 36 | 12 | 48 | 48 | 17 | 65 | 360 | 123 | 483 | No Emigration to Demerara, Surinam, St. Vincent, or Nevis, during this month. |
| Hindoos. Agriculturists | 148 | 60 | 208 | 183 | 56 | 239 | 111 | 23 | 134 | 68 | 21 | 89 | 63 | 27 | 90 | 573 | 187 | 760 | |
| Hindoos. Artizans ... | 43 | 25 | 68 | 45 | 21 | 66 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 20 | 9 | 29 | 175 | 97 | 272 | |
| Hindoos. Low Castes ... | 209 | 100 | 309 | 226 | 84 | 310 | 191 | 76 | 267 | 105 | 45 | 150 | 121 | 51 | 172 | 852 | 356 | 1,208 | |
| Mussulmans ... | 54 | 51 | 105 | 82 | 33 | 115 | 63 | 30 | 93 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 47 | 32 | 79 | 286 | 171 | 457 | |
| Christians ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Grand Total ... | 546 | 275 | 821 | 643 | 230 | 873 | 477 | 171 | 648 | 282 | 122 | 404 | 299 | 136 | 435 | 2,247 | 934 | 3,181 | |

| Memo. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindoos ... | 1,960 | 763 | 2,723 |
| 2. Mussulmans ... | 286 | 171 | 457 |
| 3. Christians ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Grand Total ... | 2,247 | 934 | 3,181 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 13th March* 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ***Western Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan | A 14 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora | B 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 12 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 12 4 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom | C 11 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 0 | 10 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly | D 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 22 8 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 10 0 to 10 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 4 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ***Central Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 12 | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs | E 14 0 | 13 4 to 16 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | F 17 12 | 15 8 | 11 0 | E 17 8 | 16 0 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore | 15 4 | 15 4 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad | H 15 0 to 20 0 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 14 0 | E 40 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 12 8 | 10 8 | 20 0 to 20 8 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore | 14 8 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Maldah | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 11 12 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye | 13 8 to 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 to 20 4 | 19 11 to 20 10 | 11 4 | 24 0 to 25 0 | 24 6 to 27 7 | 12 13½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore | 13 13 | 14 15 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 10 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 4 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 19 8 | 20 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling* | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree | I 13 3 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 26 6 | 26 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ***Eastern Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca | J 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore | K 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | L ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh | M 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 27-8 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

## AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th March 1875.*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 8 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | Calcutta. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 12 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 7 | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | Jessore. | |
| E 31 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Moorshedabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore. | |
| 30 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 to 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 1 | 11 13 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 6 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | Darjeeling. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 6 1 | 6 0 | ... | Julpigoree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 10 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Mymensingh. | |

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

*PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return.* | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | N 10 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | O ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 to 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 to 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 9 3 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... ... ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 3 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | P 18 8 | 17 8 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad ... ... ... ... | Q 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 23 8 | ... |
| 29 | Mozufferpore ... ... ... ... | R 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | E 14 0 to 25 0 | 17 0 to 27 0 | 14 0 to 19 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 12 12 | ... | 25 0 | 16 8 |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 10 5 | 14 7 | 8 4 | 18 9 | 18 9 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore .. ... ... ... | 18 15 | 17 11 | 15 2 | 18 15 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 10 1 | 21 7 | 21 7 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Southal Pergunnahs ... ... | T 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | . | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 19 11 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 18 6 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 26 4 | 28 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree. ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 23 10 | 15 12 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 27 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore... ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 20 0 | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | .... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | U 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | E 16 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 19-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 4 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 17-4 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 27 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 33-8 seers, maize 25 to 50 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 13th March* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd) | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 2 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 2 | Hill Tipperah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR. | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| ... | ... | . | E 27 8 to 35 0 | 27 0 to 35 0 | 14 0 to 28 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya. | |
| E 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Shahabad. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | Mozufferpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 15 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Chumparun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 3 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 28 0 to 35 0 | 28 0 to 35 0 | 14 0 | 18 15 | 20 3 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | E 60 0 | 60 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 1 | 17 11 | 27 9 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 28 14 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | Balasore. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 33 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 22 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 4 | Lohardugga. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 300 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom | |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 32-8 seers, maize 0 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1875.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during January 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Navigation return canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. | Down. | Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Average. | During month. | Chief crops (approximate). Name. | Area in acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ... | 4·90 | 2·88 | 3073·60 | 531·29 | Nil | Nil | Gurdáspur... | 14,673 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 122,663 | The large increase apparent in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, is attributable to the increased demand for canal water on account of short rainfall. |
| 2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower | 4·60 | 2·51 | | 691·70 | | | Amritsar ... | 76,217 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 2,229 | |
| 2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ... | 3·00 | 2·30 | | 451·24 | | | Lahore ... | 74,249 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain... | 10,897 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Others ... | 29,450 | |
| Total B. D. Canal ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | Nil | Nil | ... | 165,139 | ... | ... | ... | 165,139 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 3073·60 | ... | Nil | Nil | ... | 112,981 | ... | ... | ... | 112,981 | |
| Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ... | 4·33 | 3·61 | 2546·00 | 136·53 | Nil | 2,06,200 kurries, logs, &c., and 2,427 maunds of firewood. | Ambálla ... | 1,824 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 126,730 | 487·18 cubic feet per second passed out from the various escapes of the Western Jumna Canal. The increase on this Canal, as compared with that of the same period of the preceding year, is due to the same cause as noted above for Bari Doab Canal |
| Delhi " ... | 4·40 | 4·72 | | 546·92 | | | Karnál ... | 37,007 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 3,767 | |
| Hansi " ... | 8·80 | 7·90 | | 730·00 | | | Delhi ... | 29,505 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain | 19,956 | |
| " Bulla Head ... | 8·00 | 7·90 | | 260·00 | | | Rohtak ... | 38,326 | ... | ... | Others ... | 23,144 | |
| | | | | | | | Hissár ... | 39,252 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jhínd ... | 26,329 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bikáner ... | 304 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kalsia State | 1,050 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total W. J. Canals ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 2,06,200 | ... | 173,597 | ... | ... | ... | 173,597 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | 2546·00 | ... | ... | 1,46,221 | ... | 107,617 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | [Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.] | | |
| Lower Satlaj and Chináb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 25,000 | ... | ... | | | |
| Indus Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Multán ... | 105,666 | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | | | | Derah Ghází Khán ... | 50,000 | ... | ... | | | |
| Total Inundation Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185,666 | ... | ... | ... | 185,666 | |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 225,500 | ... | ... | ... | 225,500 | |
| Dehli and Gurgáon Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Delhi ... | 4,974 | ... | ... | Wheat ... | 5,057 | |
| | | | | | | | Gurgáon .. | 3,400 | ... | ... | Barley ... | 2,400 | |
| | | | | | | | Rohtak ... | 835 | ... | ... | Mixed Grain | 460 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Others ... | 1,292 | |
| Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,209 | ... | ... | ... | 9,209 | The total increase in the area irrigated by the Perennial Canals, as compared with that of the previous year, amounts to 118,138 acres. |
| Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,828 | ... | ... | ... | 12,828 | |
| PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,06,200 | ... | 338,736 | ... | ... | ... | 338,736 | |
| Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,46,221 | ... | 220,598 | ... | ... | ... | 220,598 | |

LAHORE,
*The 8th March* 1875.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
*Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1875.

| Canal Divisions. | Water distributed during January 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Actual average throughout. | Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fusl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal — Northern ... | 10·00 | 8·91 | 740 | 958 | 24,319 |
| Meerut ... | 8·30 | 6·95 | 969 | 418 | 46,814 |
| Anupshahr ... | 6·80 | ... | 700 | 594 | 22,402 |
| Bulandshahr ... | 7·35 | 6·55 | 972 | 664 | 51,178 |
| Aligarh ... | 5·50 | 5·26 | 994 | 462 | 89,864 |
| Etawah ... | 4·80 | 2·7 | 771 | 866 | 120,790 |
| Cawnpore ... | 6·20 | 4·2 | 958 | 720 | 85,220 |
| Total Ganges Canal ... | ... | ... | 6,104 | 4,682 | 440,587 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal ... | 5·20 | 3·91 | 1,250 | 1,093 | 81,291 |
| Dun Canals ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 8,000 |
| Rohilkhand Canals | ... | ... | ... | 127 | 13,083 |
| Bundelkhand Irrigation Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,548 |
| 1st Division, Agra Canal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,902 |
| 2nd do. do. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,756 |
| Grand Total... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551,167 |

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

| Nature of Traffic. | Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total Up and Down. Mds. | Total Up and Down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains :— | | | | | | |
| Wheat ... | 325 | ... | 27,653 | ... | 27,978 | ... |
| Gram ... | 50 | ... | 16,434 | ... | 16,484 | ... |
| Rice ... | 4,412 | ... | ... | ... | 4,412 | ... |
| Paddy or Dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bajhur or mixed Grain ... | 144 | ... | 16,944 | ... | 17,088 | ... |
| Dal ... | 10 | ... | 2,155 | ... | 2,165 | ... |
| Juar ... | 50 | ... | 6,195 | ... | 6,245 | ... |
| Bajra ... | ... | ... | 1,658 | ... | 1,658 | ... |
| Maize or Indian Corn ... | ... | ... | 425 | ... | 425 | ... |
| Total ... | 4,991 | ... | 71,464 | ... | 76,455 | ... |
| Cotton ... | ... | ... | 35,302 | ... | 35,302 | ... |
| Oil-seeds ... | 30 | ... | 9,454 | ... | 9,484 | ... |
| Salt ... | 1,678 | ... | 2,454 | ... | 4,132 | ... |
| Metals ... | 6,602 | ... | 935 | ... | 7,537 | ... |
| Building Materials ... | 5,836 | ... | 44,090 | ... | 59,926 | ... |
| Firewood ... | 13,915 | ... | 24,950 | ... | 38,835 | ... |
| Bamboos ... | ... | ... | ... | 136,480 | ... | 136,480 |
| Timber ... | ... | 31 | ... | 14,128 | ... | 14,159 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2,266 | 20 | 20,775 | 16 | 23,041 | 36 |
| Live-stock ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 35,318 | 51 | 209,424 | 150,624 | 244,742 | 150,675 |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 28,384 | 1,155 | 328,774 | 100,714 | 357,158 | 101,869 |
| Increase ... | 6,934 | ... | ... | 49,910 | ... | 48,806 |
| Decrease ... | ... | 1,104 | 119,350 | ... | 112,416 | ... |

| Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah. | Acres. | Rainfall. Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 31st Jan. 1875. | Average of the previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saharanpur ... | 34,339 | ·2 | 2·0 |
| Muzaffarnagar ... | 54,010 | ·2 | 1·3 |
| Meerut ... | 92,625 | ... | 1·0 |
| Bulandshahr ... | 49,620 | ... | ·6 |
| Aligarh ... | 51,151 | ... | ·7 |
| Muttra ... | 1,492 | ·2 | ·6 |
| Agra ... | 16,188 | ·4 | ·6 |
| Etah ... | 12,100 | ·4 | ·2 |
| Mainpuri ... | 50,086 | ·2 | 1·3 |
| Fatehgarh ... | 18,448 | ... | ·6 |
| Etawah ... | 69,538 | ·2 | ·5 |
| Cawnpore ... | 74,037 | ... | ·4 |
| Dehra Dun ... | 8,000 | ... | 2·1 |
| Bijnor ... | 400 | . | 1·3 |
| Tarai ... | 1,705 | ·2 | 1·4 |
| Bareilly ... | 10,978 | ·2 | 1·1 |
| Jhansi ... | 1,598 | ... | ·5 |
| Hamirpur ... | 950 | ... | ·5 |
| Gurgaon ... | 3,902 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 551,167 | . | .. |
| Total for the same period last year | 540,490 | ... | ... |
| Increase ... | 10,677 | ... | ... |

### REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. 5,215

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Etawah Division Tail ... | 8 | |
| " " Escapes ... | 46 | |
| Cawnpore " Tail ... | 258 | |
| " " Escapes ... | 221 | |
| | | 533 |
| Balance expended | | 4,682 |

A fair demand existed throughout the month in all divisions, chiefly for grain crops. Many cultivators were holding off on account of the cloudy weather.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand throughout the month.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with last month's returns there is a decided increase in the grain traffic, both 'up' and 'down,' the 'up' consignments being principally rice for the Meerut Division. A general comparison with the returns of the corresponding period of last rabi shows an improvement in raftage and a falling off in the 'down' traffic.

Allahabad,
*The 25th Feb.* 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

*Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of February* 1875.

| Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported. | Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland. | France. | Germany. | Russia. | Mediterranean Ports. | Other Countries in Europe. | Suez. | Red Sea and Arabian Gulf. | Other Countries in Africa. | Aden. | Persian Gulf. | Mauritius. | Ceylon. | Straits Settlements. | China. | Australia. | North America. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. | Cwt. lbs. |
| **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta ... ... | 27,309 92 | 3,214 32 | ... | ... | 14,089 34 | 3,928 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 23 | ... | ... | 9,896 76 | ... | ... | 58,155 5 |
| Chittagong ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balasore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuttack ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pooree ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Madras.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconada, Godavery Dist. | 2,143 0 | 6,696 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,839 0 |
| Ports of Kistna do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do. | 1,907 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1,138 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,045 60 |
| Beypore, Malabar do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ports of Tanjore do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ports of Madura do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ports of Vizagapatam do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ports of South Arcot do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras ... ... | 12,956 28 | 3,750 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,706 28 |
| Ganjam ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Bombay & Sindh.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... | 380,923 92 | 50,890 56 | ... | 1,225 0 | 41,897 0 | 15,783 0 | ... | 150 0 | 111 28 | 866 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 818 56 | ... | ... | 490,655 8 |
| Kurracheé ... ... | 8,220 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2,116 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,900 56 | ... | ... | 12.436 56 |
| Carwar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vingorla ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Viziadroog ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Burma.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rangoon ... ... | 5,990 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,990 0 |
| Moulmein ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tavoy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyouk Phyoo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ports in the Ramree Dist. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 439,450 4 | 64,540 88 | ... | 1,225 0 | 59,240 78 | 17,711 84 | ... | 150 0 | 111 28 | 866 0 | 200 0 | 16 23 | ... | ... | 12,615 76 | ... | ... | 596,127 45 |

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th MARCH 1875.

No rain has fallen during the week except in Assam and the Chittagong division of Bengal, where the usual Spring falls have set in. The *rabi* harvest has nearly closed in Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces, with a good outturn on the whole: it is over in Berar with fair results, and is progressing in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects continue generally favourable.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 18th) | *Nil* | Crops in good order; some later dry crops suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generally unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient. |
| Kurnool (17th) | " | Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices of paddy and horse gram falling—the rest generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cattle disease in some taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (18th) | " | Rivers almost dry; very little water in tanks; no water over anicuts; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops in some parts; crops generally good; rain wanted in some places; harvest of wet and some dry crops—yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in several localities; cattle-disease in four taluks; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (17th) | " | No change of importance since last week, except that some late crops in one taluka are stated to be withering from want of rain; a disease resembling dengue reported from one village. |
| Malabar (18th) | " | Weather cloudy; markets well supplied; prices increasing; small-pox prevalent; fever slight; cattle-disease slight in Wallavanad; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay— (Mar. 17th)** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | Out of nine cases of small-pox in Kurrachee one resulted in death; disease imported from Kutch; every precaution taken to check its spread; in weather and crops no change. |
| Shikarpur ... | ... | Weather close and cloudy; early rabi harvest commenced; rape and wheat crops somewhat affected by blight. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather hot; fever continues; small-pox has appeared in Guni and Buddeen talukas. |
| Upper Frontier ... | ... | State of crops same as before; weather fair. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | No change. |
| Broach ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; harvest of wheat and jowar removed; weather generally good. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Wheat and barley being reaped; public health good; weather warm. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Outturn of rabi unfavourable in Shada and Amalner; cattle disease continues; cotton market dull; export from December to February equivalent to 57,523 bales. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Weather getting warm; no other change. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Days warm, nights cool; public health good; slight fever in Shahpur taluka; rabi good in four talukas, middling elsewhere. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Weather continues hot; children still confined with measles; cattle disease slightly prevails in Indapur and Bheemthurry. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Harvesting of rabi finished; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | No change. |
| Satara ... | ... | Crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress in Walwa; weather hot slight ague in Pahtun. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | No change in the condition of crops; fever in Purusgurh, Gokak, and Sumpgaun. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No change, except the appearance of cattle disease in Hubli taluka. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Prospects of second crop good; sugarcane being planted; fever and cattle disease prevalent; forty cases of small-pox at Bhatkhal. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Gram, wheat, and linseed nearly all harvested; cotton middling in Badami, Bijapur, and Sindgi, good at Hungund; cattle disease prevails to a considerable extent. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi good; weather and public health same as before. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather warm; health good; crops same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Cotton-picking continues; rabi being reaped; public health good. |
| **Bengal—** | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather warm; outturn of cold weather crops good. |
| Bankura ... | " | Weather dry, and daily becoming hotter; sugarcane all cut; wheat being harvested; cotton doing well; mustard and all other oil seeds being gathered; rain still wanted for indigo. |
| Beerbhoom ... | " | Seasonable weather; nights and mornings cool. State and prospects of crops continue good. |
| Midnapore ... | " | Seasonable weather; rain needed for indigo. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Hot and dry weather, occasionally damp and misty towards daybreak; cold weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | *Nil* | Weather warm, mornings slightly cloudy; harvest of cold weather crops progressing; lands being prepared for the next aous or early rice crop. |
| Nuddea ... | " | The weather is becoming decidedly warmer; nights sultry; the cold weather crops continue to be most promising and are yielding a good harvest; rain wanted for rice and indigo sowings. |
| Moorshedabad ... | " | Weather much warmer; prospects of all crops excellent; linseed and gram being gathered. |
| Dinagepore ... | " | Weather fair and very hot; preparations are being made for the sowing of the bhadoi or early crops. |
| Maldah ... | " | Weather warmer, westerly winds prevailing; excepting the mustard crop, which has fallen short in some places, the cold weather crops promise well. |
| Rajshahye ... | " | There has been no rain since last report; weather seasonable; no change in the state of the crops on the ground (wheat, barley, and millet), which are all doing well. |
| Rungpore ... | " | Weather becoming warmer; state and prospects of crops good. |
| Bogra ... | " | Weather fine and getting hot; a good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy. |
| Pubna ... | " | Weather dry and hot; heavy fogs in the morning; the harvesting of the chaitali crops commenced; the prospects of cheena, millet, boro, and jally paddy are fair; rain however is much wanted. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | " | Strong easterly wind blowing night and day; weather very cool; tobacco crop not all round as good as usual; rain is now needed to assist the ploughing operations. |
| Dacca ... | " | Cloudy and boisterous weather; there has been rain in several parts of the district; state and prospects of crops good. |
| Patna ... | " | Seasonable weather with strong wind; harvesting of the cold weather crops going on fast, and the yield reported to be above the average. |
| Gya ... | " | Seasonable weather; a full 16-anna cold weather crop expected. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Seasonable weather, and cool for the time of the year. At the commencement of the week high west wind blew; the last three days the wind has changed to the east; prospects of the crops on the whole very good; mustard and peas in places injured by blight; cold weather crops being gathered; mango trees coming into blossom. |
| Durbhanga ... | " | Seasonable weather; state and prospects of crops satisfactory; prices high for this time of the year. |
| Mozufferpore ... | " | Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of sursoo (mustard) and keroo pulse going on. |
| Sarun ... | " | Bright, clear, and seasonable weather; both east and west wind. The cold-weather crops are being harvested. Rahur pulse doing well. Poppy heads being tapped. Indigo sowing going on. The new pulses are coming into the market; prices show a downward tendency. |
| Chumparun ... | " | Easterly wind, cool nights; opium harvest commenced. Cold-weather crops already cut: indigo sowings going on. Moisture sufficient. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Fair weather. The harvest of the cold-weather crops has commenced; the crops are good throughout the district. |
| Bhágalpur ... | " | East winds all the week. Cold-weather crops ripening fast, and reaping will soon become general. Outturn will be excellent. |
| Purneah ... | " | Very warm; east wind at night and in the morning. Rain is wanted for indigo and for the late pulses. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Strong westerly wind, heat rapidly increasing, and evenings close. There is very little crop on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is, barley, gram, linseed, and poppy, are doing well; mustard nearly all cut. |
| Cuttack ... | " | Hot and windy. Crops nearly off the ground everywhere. Ploughing beginning for next season's crop. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather continues very warm and close; the ground mostly remains untouched owing to absence of rain. |
| Lohardugga ... | Traces of rain only. | Seasonable weather; the hot winds have regularly commenced. The harvesting of the cold-weather crops has commenced, and the outturn is first-rate. The mowah crop promises well. |
| Maunbhoom ... | *Nil* | Weather getting exceedingly hot. The crops now on the ground, *viz.*, wheat and arhur pulse, are good; they will shortly be gathered in. The mowah beginning to bloom. |

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera prevalent at Culna; fever as before. Hooghly: cholera is rather bad over most of the district and getting worse; small-pox in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in parts of sub-divisions, Diamond Harbour, Satkera, and Busseerhat. Nuddea: cholera still prevalent in Bongong. Moorshedabad: no cholera reported except one case in the village Pulsa; a few cases of small-pox in parts. Rajshahye: public health good; little sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Chittagong: slight fever and cholera here and there. Patna: health of the district good. Durbhangah and Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cholera raging in track of the recent cyclone; another Native Doctor deputed to that locality. Maunbhoom: public health generally good. Hooghly: cattle disease in places. Chittagong: cattle disease still prevalent.

*General Remarks.*—The weather, in the Western, Central, and Orissa districts and in almost all the districts of Chota Nagpore is becoming very hot. In Behar it is reported to be seasonable, except in Purneah and Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the heat is great. In most of the Eastern districts, the weather was stormy; and more or less rain has fallen in all the districts of the Chittagong division, except Noakhally; in Tipperah and Hill Tipperah the rain was accompanied with hail. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; harvesting is drawing to completion with good results. Millets and spring rice are progressing well. Preparation of lands for the next crop is in full progress, but is arrested for want of rain in some places.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N. W. P.—** | | |
| Benares (Mar. 17th) | ... | No change. |
| Mirzapur " | ... | Grain ripening, somewhat damaged by high wind; no other change. |
| Allahabad " | ... | Harvest continues; nothing new. |
| Hamirpur " | ... | No change. |
| Jhansi (16th) | ... | No change. |
| Agra (17th) | *Nil* | Prospects unchanged. |
| Meerut " | ... | Prospects still very good. |
| Bareilly " | *Nil* | Prospects favourable. |
| **Punjab— (Mar. 17th)—** | | |
| Delhi ... | ... | Crops ripening; health good. |
| *Hissar ... | ... | Crops ripening; health generally good; small-pox and rinderpest decreasing. |
| Umballa ... | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur ... | ... | Crops fair; health good. |
| Lahore ... | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Mooltan ... | ... | Crops average; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | ... | Harvest prospects favourable; health good. |
| Rawul Pindi ... | ... | Harvest prospects and health good; cattle disease decreasing. |
| Peshawar ... | ... | Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain during past week; harvest prospects favourable; public health good. |
| | | *ERRATUM.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 6th February 1875, page 185, *for* the words "but little or no rabi cultivation on irrigated land," *read* "except on irrigated land there may be said to be no rabi crop." |
| **Oudh—** | | |
| Lucknow (Mar. 17th) | *Nil* | Wheat and gram being cut; prospects of crops generally good; weather clear; public health good. |
| Sitapur " | " | |
| Fyzabad " | " | |
| **C. Provinces—** | | |
| Upper Godavari (Mar. 13th | ... | Weather clear; outturn of rabi below average; health good; prices easy. |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | All crops cut; health good. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Weather warm; rabi harvesting; outbreak of cholera in places; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| Raipur (Mar. 14th) | ... | Weather clear; prospects of rabi excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Chanda ... | ... | Weather hot; cattle disease decreasing; prices falling. |
| Chhindwara (Mar. 15th) | ... | Weather sultry; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady. |
| Balaghât .. | ... | Weather clear; threshing rice completed; rabi cutting; health good; prices rising. |
| Bhandara (Mar. 16th) | ... | Weather clear and close; rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (17th) | ... | Weather hot; rabi harvesting; cattle disease disappearing; prices rising. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Small-pox and cow-pox prevalent. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Rabi harvesting; outturn good; small-pox continues. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Reaping of rabi continues; prices falling. |
| Saugor .. | ... | Weather clear; hot winds; rabi reaping; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Rabi reaped; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Narsingpur ... | ... | Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad, Betul | ... | Crops reaped; average yield. |
| Damoh, Mandla (Mar. 18th) | ... | No rain; prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Outturn of harvest good; weather getting warm; public health not quite so good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** | | |
| Mysore, Coorg | ... | Crops generally thriving; cattle disease in parts of two districts; public health generally good; agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhâti ... | ·25 | Weather unsettled, more or less overcast; strong wind during the greater part of the week from the east; heavy rain storms on the 16th and 17th; more rain wanted; land being prepared for asu; cattle disease reported from some mouzahs, and small-pox at Burpetta. |
| Sylhet ... | ... | Storms with heavy rain last few days. Violent hailstorm 17th, and gale of wind last night; hail has damaged spring crops. Cultivation of *aous* also retarded. Small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts—** | | |
| Umraoti (Mar. 18th) | ... | Rabi reaping completed; outturn fair. |
| **Rajpootana—** | | |
| Ajmere (Mar. 18th) | ... | Weather, health, and prospects good. |
| Deolee (13th) | *Nil* | Prospects and health better. |
| Serohi (16th) | ... | Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; prospects good; weather seasonable, but much hotter than former week. |
| Meywar (12th) | ... | Good supply of water; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar (11th) | ... | In some wells water has begun to fail and scarcity already felt; health good; prospects most favourable. |
| Harowtee (9th) | ... | Tanks and wells full as usual; health good and prospects better. |
| Jeypore (18th) | .. | Agricultural prospects promising; public health good; weather seasonable. |
| Bhurtpore (18th) | ... | No change; agricultural prospects and health good. |
| **Central India—** | | |
| Indore (Mar. 17th), Rutlam (" ), Neemuch (" ) | *Nil* | Health and general prospects good, but opium harvest in Malwa is damaged by wind and heat. |

G. H. M. BATTEN,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 15th March 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

## PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues, and moved that the reports on that Bill be taken into consideration. He said that this was the motion which was postponed on the last occasion, and he would briefly refer to the points which the Select Committee on the Bill had since considered. The Committee met and discussed the matters for the sake of which the Bill was postponed, and the result was that two small, and as he thought purely verbal, alterations had been introduced in the Bill. The first of these was in section 5, where the Committee had altered the explanation by saying that "high-water-mark was the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year." As he believed, that was exactly the meaning which would have been assigned to the expression which was used before. Then they spoke of "ordinary spring-tides," and all that would have to be shown was that a tide was an ordinary spring-tide; then the high-water-mark of that tide would designate the limits of the port. At all events the limits of the port would not be of less extent than the high-water of that tide. But as it appeared that there were in Calcutta two ordinary spring-tides, and as it was possible to doubt whether each class of such tides was entitled to be called "ordinary spring-tides," or whether some calculation would be made as to which class of tides was most frequent, so as to call that which was most numerous the "ordinary spring-tide," the Committee had introduced the words "at any season of the year," so that the ordinary spring-tide of any season might be taken as marking the limits of the port. He was sorry to see from a memorial which came in that morning, that the riparian owners were of opinion that they were injured by this alteration. His belief was that they were not injured. If Act XXII of 1855 was to be interpreted in a Court of law, he thought there was as much chance of its being construed more unfavourably to the riparian owners, as there was of its being construed more favourably to them, than was actually done by the Bill. The present law said that "high-water-mark" was to be the limits of the port, and it was just as easy to construe "high-water-mark" to be the highest mark that the water ever reached, as to construe it to be anything less than what the Bill construed it to be. What the Bill did was to eliminate one element of uncertainty. He would not enter again into the arguments upon which the Committee had arrived

at the principle imported into the Bill, but nobody had come forward to say that it was not a reasonable principle, or that it was not necessary for the protection of the public who use a port, to bring under public control all those pieces of ground which, under the ordinary operations of nature, were covered with water.

The next alteration was also, as it seemed to him, of a verbal character: it was in section 60, where, instead of saying merely that hospital port-dues might be applied for providing medical aid for the shipping and seamen in a port, the Bill now said that it might be applied for providing sanitary supervision and medical aid for the shipping and seamen. As he had explained before, if sanitary supervision was necessary for the physical healthiness of the shipping and seamen, it would come under the words "medical aid;" but the Committee had put in the words "sanitary supervision" in order that there might be no dispute but that medical aid did include the more remote operation of sanitary supervision as well as the more direct and immediate modes of aiding the sick.

There was only one other point which the Committee had to consider—whether any exception should be made in the section which said that no port-due should be levied except under the authority of the Act. That was section 45 which enacted as follows:—

"No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act."

The question was whether we should take notice of a port that was about to be made at Madras, in which the Madras authorities would desire to levy dues exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act, and whether some exception should be made which would leave the Madras authorities at liberty to levy larger dues. The matter stood thus. According to the present law, Act XXII of 1855, the Local Governments were forbidden to levy any port-dues or fees excepting what might be levied under the authority of the Act. That Act was passed in 1855. Then came the Indian Councils' Act and gave power to the local legislatures by which they might set aside any Act of Council passed previously to 1861; so that in that way the Madras legislature might at this moment set aside any requirement in the Act of 1855 and make an enactment of their own. The principle of the present Bill was to bring the matter back to the position of 1855, and to make the levying of port-dues rather a matter for the supreme legislature than for the local legislatures to consider; and that principle he thought had better prevail even with regard to such a case as the port of Madras. When we knew what was required, we might then relax the limits placed by this Bill. In the first place it would be some few years before the Madras authorities would be in a position to levy dues; the port would not have been made, and they could not judge now what would be the maximum dues they would desire to be levied. It was clear that the maximum would be fixed according to the amount spent in making the port: and that could not be foreseen. As the Bill went on the principle of fixing the highest charges which were to prevail throughout India, it was on the whole better that the scale so fixed should not be altered until we saw exactly what was to be done.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND had to apologize to His Excellency the President for venturing at the last moment to trouble the Council with any remarks on this Bill. Although he had not previously addressed the Council on the subject, he had followed with interest the progress of the Bill before the Select Committee, and his hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had permitted him to attend the meeting of the Select Committee when he proposed to bring forward the rights of the riparian proprietors as affected by the fifth section of the Bill. Mr. Hobhouse explained there, as he had done previously at a sitting of the Council when MR. SUTHERLAND was not present, that this Bill was a consolidation Bill and altered in no way the existing law. The hon'ble and learned member had pointed out that conflicting interests were at stake, and that was not the time to interpose in favour of either of the litigants. MR. SUTHERLAND admitted the reasonableness of the position taken up by the hon'ble member, and he was content to say nothing further upon the subject; and it was only with reference to the definition of "high-water-mark" that he now desired to say a few words. As he believed, this

last definition affected the rights of the riparian proprietors in a way which the previous definition did not. He admitted that the absence of definition in the existing law by no means prevented this last view being taken by the Courts of law. But if His Excellency would allow him, he would read to the Council the definition under section 5 in the Bill as introduced:—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the line of the medium high tide between the springs and the neaps."

That definition was altered in the Bill as published on the 19th December last, which enacted that—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the high-water-mark of ordinary spring-tides."

The definition was unaltered in the Bill as printed on the 6th March. In the Bill now before the Council, issued on the 12th instant, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had explained, the definition stood thus:—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year."

He would submit that this last definition affected the private rights of river-side proprietors. Their contention was, as hon'ble members were aware, that their rights to the foreshore extended to low-water-mark. It was not for him to discuss the question, but he did know that in certain high legal quarters it was thought that their rights were good. Therefore, whilst he admitted that the present definition was much more precise than any of the previous definitions, he submitted that precision was attained at the expense of private rights, and he thought that the definition of 19th December and 6th March should be retained.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR thought it desirable that he should say a word or two in reply to the remarks which had just fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Sutherland. It appeared to him that the remarks which had been made by the hon'ble and learned Mover of the Bill exactly met the point touched. The question was, what should be the definition of "high-water-mark?" We contended that high-water-mark meant the highest point which the water reached at regular and periodically recurring intervals; that if some tides were higher than others, the term "high-water-mark" meant the highest point which was reached by any tide, except of course cyclone-waves and extraordinary physical disturbances: with the exception of those unusual and abnormal occurrences, high-water-mark meant the highest point which the water reached at regularly and periodically recurring intervals. If that were the sound and reasonable acceptation of the term, it seemed right, when you came to consolidate the law and to make every question as indubitable and as indisputable as possible, to make that definition perfectly clear. He therefore concurred with the hon'ble and learned Mover in stating that the Bill did nothing more than give clear expression to the law as it stood since 1855.

His hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland maintained that certain riparian proprietors had rights not only below high-water-mark, but down to low-water-mark.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND—That was their contention.

HIS HONOUR continued:—that certain riparian proprietors contended that they personally and individually happened to have rights not only down to high-water-mark, but down to low-water-mark. The exact fact was that that contention depended upon certain proceedings taken by certain Settlement Officers some years ago. If those proceedings virtually had given away to particular persons rights which belonged to the public or the Government, and the Government now took those rights away, that would be a proper question perhaps of equity, or perhaps for litigation, to determine whether those gentlemen had a claim to compensation or not. The claim to compensation would arise, not in any way from an interpretation of the general law, but merely in regard to the legal consequences of certain acts of the Revenue Officers of Government. If that, then, was the exact question, their proper remedy was first to appeal to the Local Government as a matter of equity, and failing that, to try the question in a Court

of law. The question was not at all the effect of a definition in this Bill upon the Act of 1855, but simply a question as to what were the results and legal consequences of certain fiscal acts of the officers of the Bengal Government: on behalf of the Bengal Government we were entirely prepared to take that question into precise and accurate consideration; and if the riparian proprietors were dissatisfied with the decision obtained from us, they had their remedy in law. But it was not right for them to ask this Council to legislate beforehand on the possible issue of a legal trial, when the Council could not have both sides of the question before them. It was premature to raise the question here, because the Local Government had never refused to give any compensation which a Court of law or even a Court of equity might give. We had had to support the Port Commissioners in the execution of their duty under the Bengal Act of 1870, the said duty being to take up land on the river-bank for certain important public purposes.

Well, then, he had only a very few words more to trouble the Council with, and that was with reference to section 60, as to which the hon'ble and learned Mover had been good enough to explain that the words had been enlarged so as to include sanitary superintendence as well as medical aid to be provided for the port. His Honour desired to say that that extension of the wording of the Act was extremely necessary, for, as the Council might be well aware, the health of the seamen and mariners who frequented this port was quite as much dependent upon good sanitary supervision as upon medical aid. It was the application of the old proverb that prevention was better than cure, and he was sanguine that the power which the Bill gave the Government to apply hospital-port-dues to the sanitary supervision of ships and of the waters in which ships lay at anchor, would be the means of great improvement, and tend to the welfare of a very important class of British seamen and the mariners of other nations who frequented the port of Calcutta.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman having been on the Select Committee on this Bill, desired to say that he entirely agreed with what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Infinite trouble had been taken with the Bill, and he did not think it was possible to arrive at a better definition of high-water-mark than that to which the Committee had come, when it was considered that the Bill had to deal with all the varying circumstances of ports and rivers in British India. He thought the riparian proprietors would certainly be in no worse position if this clause were passed than they were in at present. He desired to draw the attention of the Council to the way in which private rights were guarded by the Bill. Clause *(d)* of section 2 provided that nothing contained in the Bill should "deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided." Then, in the latter part of clause *(c)* of section 5, it was enacted that the limits of a port to be laid down were "subject to any rights of private property therein;" and by section 6 the Local Government was empowered from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section 5, to alter the limits of any port. Certainly it had been the desire of the Committee to protect in the fullest manner the rights of private owners, and it appeared to him that this was sufficiently done in the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith having made one or two observations on the last occasion upon the first two points which had been referred to by the hon'ble and learned Mover of the Bill, thought it would not be right for him to let this meeting pass by without expressing his entire satisfaction at the changes which had been made; and further he would assure the Council that, in dealing with the question of high-water-mark, they were not dealing with a matter of theory, but that in this particular port of Calcutta at least the difficulty was already met face to face. The Port Commissioners found, some months ago, that it was absolutely necessary to apply to Government for some definition of the term high-water-mark, and altogether apart from this Bill as a general Bill, if the work of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta was to be carried on, it was absolutely necessary for them to receive from

the Government some clear definition for their guidance. Since the Council last met he had been looking further into the matter, and it might be satisfactory to the members, as it was to him, to know that the definition which the Select Committee had decided upon, and which he hoped would be accepted by the Council, was quite analogous to that which stood in the Bombay Port Trust Act, where high-water-mark was defined to be the high-water-mark of the monsoon-months; and further it would be satisfactory to the Council to know that in the Mersey River Trust Act the definition was nearly analogous to that given by the Select Committee. The Mersey Port Trust Act said that the point of high-water-mark should be the highest point which the water reached except when driven up by high winds, thereby expressly agreeing with this Council as to unusual and extraordinary tides. He entirely approved of the definition as it now stood, and hoped that the Bill would be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE only wished to make a few observations upon one topic which had been adverted to by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland. His hon'ble friend contrasted the definition now found in the Bill with that which was in the Bill as it was introduced. The point was a perfectly fair one for the hon'ble member to take, and MR. HOBHOUSE was very much at his mercy on that subject. He quite agreed that the present definition included a great deal more ground than the definition in the original Bill did. All that he had to say in answer was that the first definition was a mistake: it was put in without sufficient consideration, and if it was necessary to apologize for such errors, MR. HOBHOUSE must apologize to the Council for this. It was one of those mistakes which were made on the introduction of a Bill; which were made in the stage before discussion, in the stage when the *idola specûs* prevailed. But those were just the mistakes hit in Select Committee, when the Bill was thoroughly threshed out with the advantage of having a number of different minds applied to it, and with the further advantage of the comments of local authorities and of those members of the public who interested themselves in the business. The fact was that he had too hastily taken up the decision given by a Court of Judicature in England without sufficiently looking at the circumstances under which that decision was given. That decision was not a definition of a phrase occurring in any Statute; it was not for the purpose of ascertaining how far the control of the public was to go in any place used for public objects, but was for the purpose of ascertaining and applying the old Common Law expressions, by which the rights of the Crown, not specially in ports, but in the open sea-beach, were said to extend to high-water-mark; and of settling how far minerals belonged to the Crown, and how far to private owners, all along the British shore. The circumstances were entirely different. When you came to construe the expression 'high-water-mark' in the Ports Act, you must construe it for the purposes of the Ports Act, and if you found that the Act gave to the Government great powers of control for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of the port, then you would say—and it was the duty of a Court of Justice to say—that the words should receive that one of their natural constructions which would afford the full amount of protection aimed at by the Act. His belief was that, if the Act of 1855 was now to be construed, it would not be construed in a less extended way, but might be construed in a more extended way, than was done by the Bill.

He mentioned at the outset that no one had come forward to say that the principle laid down in the Bill was an unreasonable one. He would add that in cases like this, where property was at stake, it was by no means uncommon for those who were asserting the rights of private property to take a legal opinion as to the incidence of the existing law and the rights which they had under it. We had no such opinion here; the riparian owners here had not consulted any lawyer as to the meaning of the expression 'high-water-mark' in the Act of 1855, or else, if they had, they had not communicated to the Council the result of that consultation. Moreover, if we took the more contracted limit provided by the Bill as introduced, we should find that, in point of fact, powers were exercised beyond the limits allowed by that defini-

tion, and the definition now taken was, so far as he knew, in accordance with the facts, and it was certainly more in accordance with the facts and a more accurate definition than the one adopted at first.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" In my judgment this is a measure which the Council may pass with confidence. The subject-matter is of considerable importance. To preserve ports and harbours from injury and encroachment, and to regulate their use, are among the most obvious functions of Government. In India, as in other countries, these duties in regard to ports of any considerable importance are usually delegated to public bodies, to whom certain legal powers are given. Here in Calcutta the duty, as I believe, has been very well performed by the Port Commissioners, and from what I have seen and from what I have heard, the arrangements of the port are highly creditable to the Commissioners and to the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, who has occupied so long the office of Chairman. The Bill we are about to pass places the law on the subject of ports and port-dues upon a sound and intelligible basis. It is now to be found scattered throughout a variety of enactments, and in the second schedule of the Bill we are about to repeal seventeen Acts which now deal with the subject.

" From my experience in Parliament at Home I can fully appreciate the difficulty of consolidating and amending the law on any subject of importance. It is a work of great labour and responsibility, of which much notice is not taken, but which is of the highest benefit to those affected by the law, for, by such consolidation, their duties and responsibilities are placed clearly before them. It has been the constant aim of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India to pass from time to time measures of consolidation and amendment of the law. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse has continued with great success the work of consolidation which he found in progress when he succeeded to the office of Law Member of Council. Many measures of consolidation have been passed within the last few years. I have obtained a list of those measures, and I find that since my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse assumed his present office, eighteen Acts of the Legislative Council of the Governor General have been passed for the purpose of consolidating and amending the law. In these Acts twenty-one Statutes of the Imperial Parliament of England have, under the powers given to this Council, been repealed so far as they affect India; one hundred and sixty-seven Acts of the Indian Legislative Council have been repealed, besides one hundred and fifteen Regulations which had the force of law. The effect, therefore, of passing these eighteen measures of consolidation has been to repeal three hundred and three Laws and Regulations, and the eighteen now on the Statute-book stand in the place of the three hundred and three. A great deal has been done in this direction ; something more remains to be done, and I do not doubt that my hon'ble and learned friend will continue to direct his attention to this subject.

" I think it is only right and fair to express the sense which I am sure the Council entertain with me of the services rendered in preparing this Bill and others by the learned Secretary in the Legislative Department, with whom the real work of consolidation must of course naturally rest, who has carried it on with great zeal and remarkable ability, and to whom it comes, as I know, as a labour of love. Contrary to the feeling which is supposed to animate some lawyers, our learned Secretary desires to see the law made as clear as possible to those whom it affects."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PANJÁB COURTS AND OFFICES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb, and moved that it be

referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. When he asked leave to introduce the Bill on the last occasion, he had explained what the object of the Bill was, and he had nothing to say now. The Bill was a short one. Section 2 repealed section 20 of the Panjáb Courts Act only for the purpose of further extending the powers of the officers to whom the Executive Department had contemplated to give certain powers for the purpose of trying suits in the appellate and original Courts.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS had no intention of opposing the motion before the Council. But he desired to say a few words lest it might be supposed by his silence that he considered the scheme to which the Bill proposed to give effect the best possible one which could be devised for the purpose. He gathered from the speech of his hon'ble friend Sir Douglas Forsyth that he was not altogether without doubts on the subject himself, and if MR. ELLIS was correct, he believed his hon'ble friend only shared with a great many others the opinion MR. ELLIS held in the matter. He regretted his hon'ble friend was not able to bring in a Bill to give effect to a more thorough separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb. He was quite convinced that the fear which existed in some quarters, that a separate judicial service in a country where a strong Government was desirable, could not be kept in subordination to the Executive, was not one which had any foundation: means might easily be devised for keeping the two branches in their proper places. In fact there was already a distinction with regard to the relations which the Chief Court of the Panjáb held to the Government, as distinguished from the relations which the High Courts of other provinces held to their Governments. To his mind it was clear that the combination proposed under the new system was one which, in the present state of the Panjáb, would be to the eye only. There must, in the present state of business, be a division of labour. The only difference under this scheme would be, that persons who by taste and qualifications were better adapted to one particular class of work would be dealing with both kinds of work. Moreover, the difficulty experienced before, and which the Bill was intended to remedy, would remain, namely, the difficulty of working the Chief Court in harmony with the Executive; whereas in the other scheme both difficulties would be avoided. MR. ELLIS had great doubts whether the proposed scheme would work; but he hoped the Council would give effect to the Bill so as to try what had been decided upon by the Government, though he regretted that this scheme was to be carried out, instead of the one which he desired to see, involving a more complete separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can be no doubt that this is one of the most difficult problems which the Government of India has to consider. As my hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis has mentioned or indicated, some years ago the opinion of the Government of India was expressed to the effect that the time had arrived for the complete separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb. The Government at home expressed a doubt whether this course should be adopted, and I was instructed shortly after my arrival in India to take the subject into consideration. I had the advantage in the autumn of 1872 of conferring with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and almost every one of the officers upon whose opinion the greatest value is to be attached in that province, both from their ability and their position, and I found the balance of opinion to be decidedly against the separation of the judicial and executive branches of the service at the present time. Having that opinion before them, the Government of India decided not to recommend a complete separation, and the measure which has been subsequently adopted with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, has taken a course between a complete separation and the entire amalgamation of the duties which previously existed. The Bill is brought before the Legislative Council in order to carry out a portion of the executive arrangements which have been thus decided upon.

"Although I quite admit that there are difficulties in the question, and that there are arguments to be used in favour of an immediate and complete

separation of duties, I must say that the balance of argument to my mind, and in the opinion of the Government of India, is in favour of not making so great a change at present."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration, be taken into consideration. This Bill had been introduced last November for the purpose of extending the local area over which the grant of probate operated; and the opportunity was also taken of giving to certain persons who had paid too high a Court-fee on probates and letters of administration the right to recover the excess. As regards the main object of the Bill, which was the extension of the area of probate, he might say that the Bill had remained unaltered since it was introduced; the Committee had only added to it one or two provisions for the purpose of preventing any clashing between the different High Courts which might grant probates extending all over India. For those provisions we were indebted to the High Court of Bombay, which sent in a very able paper by Mr. Orr, their Ecclesiastical Registrar, a gentleman of great experience in such matters, who had taken pains to study the subject and to send some suggestions which were now embodied in the Bill.

There were one or two further alterations made for the purpose of putting into the Bill a few additional cases in which a remission of the fee should be granted. With those alterations the Bill was republished, and Mr. Orr had again sent in a paper with one or two practical suggestions which seemed to MR. HOBHOUSE to be very useful. These were not put in the Bill because they were rather matters to be dealt with by the Executive Department than by this Council, and the paper would be forwarded to the Chief Revenue Authorities in order that they might deal with Mr. Orr's recommendations with respect to the fees on probates.

The only other alteration of substance was this. Besides making provision for the remission of the fee when too high a fee was paid, the Committee had introduced a provision taken from the English law for the recovery of the remainder of the fee when too low a one was paid. That seemed to be only fair: if it was just in the one case to allow a remission when too high a fee was paid, it was just in the other to recover the balance in case of the fee paid being insufficient.

They had also altered the shape of the Bill by making it in form what it was before in substance, an amendment of the Succession Act and of the Court Fees Act. For that suggestion they were indebted to the learned Advocate General of Madras, and the Bill would now read as a part of those two Acts, so many sections being inserted in their proper places in those Acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
*The* 15*th March* 1875.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


CONTENTS.


PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Indian Ports Act, 1875.
Probates Act, 1875.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Panjáb Administration Bill, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 578.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Colonel B. E. Bacon, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

*No.* 590.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 291.—The services of Mr. J. Crawfurd, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th instant.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

*Fort William, the 22nd March* 1875.

*No.* 347.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is attached to the North-Western Provinces, as a temporary arrangement.

*No.* 353.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class in British Burma, *vice* Captain W. J. Seaton, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. Ribbentrop assumed charge of the Conservator's Office on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

### GENERAL.

*The 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, and Act XII of 1874, Section 2, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the following powers heretofore vested

in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces:—

The powers which were vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under by virtue of Sections 2, 5, 11, 14, 21, 25, 37, 41, and 92 of Bengal Act VI of 1868 (to provide for the better regulation of Police in towns and for the conservancy and improvement thereof).

The powers of the Local Government under Sections 6 and 25 of Act VII of 1868 (For the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue).

The powers of the Local Government under Sections 1, 2, 35, 41, 49, 50, 51, 62, 70, 75, 76, 78, 79, 83, and 97 of Act X of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act, 1871).

The powers of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, under Section 14 of Act VIII of 1865 (To amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the Title Deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof).

C. J. LYALL,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*The 25th March* 1875.

*No.* 194.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 68, dated the 29th January last, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 25th instant, from Mr. G. H. M. Batten.

*No.* 197.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor General in Council, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

A. O. HUME,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Delhi, the 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 6 *C. G.*—During the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council from the Presidency, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary in the Military Department, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at Calcutta.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 328 *of* 1875.—In modification of Clause 1 of G. G. O. No. 131, dated 8th February 1872, and of Clause 4, in so far as it affects the mounted branches of the British Army, it is hereby notified that, when so required, the materials for clothing will be issued in bulk, uncut and untrimmed, but that in such cases Commanding Officers will be required to show, in their annual returns of clothing received and issued, the surplus from cuttings and savings at the end of each year; such surplus being deducted from their next year's indent for clothing materials.

2. This arrangement will apply to all Mounted Corps now in India and arriving hereafter, and paragraph 6 of the Government General Order above cited will be understood to be modified accordingly.

3. The provision contained in paragraph 5 of the Order, as regards the Native Army, is also modified to this extent, *viz.*, that the materials for Native Commissioned Officers and for one Havildar and five rank and file per troop or company, shall be issued in bulk, uncut and untrimmed, if so required.

4. The existing rates for making up the clothing at regimental head-quarters will continue in force.

5. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies, and will have effect with respect to the clothing which will be due on the 1st April 1876, and to all subsequent issues.

*The 22nd March* 1875.

*No.* 329 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Thomas Williams Sheppard, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 330 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Meer Umjad Allie, No. 353, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819, dated 8th August 1872, is dismissed the service.

*No.* 331 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain W. J. Engledue, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

*No.* 332 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Oudh, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, under Rule XVII of the Regulations of 1868.

*The 23rd March* 1875.

*No.* 333 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. G. Mathew, of the Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 11th September 1874.

*No.* 334 *of* 1875.—The following appointment is made in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major J. C. Bow, M. D., of the Medical Department, Medical Store-keeper, Meean Meer, to be a Deputy Surgeon General with permanent rank, from the 16th March 1875, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General C. R. Francis, M. B., retired.

*The 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 335 *of* 1875.—The following appointment is made in the Accounts Branch of the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Major O. R. Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Assistant Secretary, Military Department, to be Deputy Accountant General,

*vice* Mr. A. L. Haliburton, who returns to England to resume his duties in the War Office, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the office from Mr. Haliburton.

*No.* 336 *of* 1875.—The following appointment is made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to be 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major O. R. Newmarch, appointed Deputy Accountant General, Military Department.

*No.* 337 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major George Swinton, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Grade Assistant Commissioner, Officiating 1st Grade, Assam,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Steuart Colquhoun MacTier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for fourteen months and ten days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Robert Jameson, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Allahabad,—for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 338 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon T. Mayne, of the Madras Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

*No.* 339 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

*14th Bengal Lancers.*

Kote Duffadar Kulloo Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 1st August 1874, *vice* Maun Sing, invalided.

*No.* 340 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Charles William Robert Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon John Barclay Scriven, of the Medical Department,—for ten months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 341 *of* 1875.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in Native Infantry Regiments serving in India, it is hereby notified that Equipment Tables for the Native Infantry have been published for adoption throughout the three presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of Equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of the Government.

3. Copies of the Equipment Tables will be distributed to corps and departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to corps and departments in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those presidencies.

4. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

*No.* 342 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Andrew Macqueen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—for two years: 1 year 1 month and 10 days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 343 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Francis William Boileau,—20th March 1875.

Captain Marmaduke Ramsay,—20th March 1875.

Captain Robert Cotton Money,—20th March 1875.

Captain Charles Richard Matthews,—20th March 1875.

*No.* 344 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant John Davidson,—24th March 1875.

*No.* 345 *of* 1875.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain J. Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 344 of 1875, is permitted to retain the appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 24th March 1875.

*The 25th March* 1875.

*No.* 346 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain A. B. Clare, of the General List Infantry, Adjutant, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th March 1875.

Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th December 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 15th December 1873).

*No.* 347 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain C. D. Swete, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 223 of 1875,—*Indus*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain T. Higginson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 160 of 1875,—*Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain T. O. Underwood, of the Madras Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 188 of 1875,—*Rozelle*, 16th March 1875, from Calcutta.

*No.* 348 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain Robert John Bond, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I.)

Lieutenant Cecil Coles Dyce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I.)

*No.* 349 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Archibald Mungo Muir, of the 4th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—31st October 1873.

*No.* 350 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

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ERRATUM.

An error having occurred in printing the following Military Department General Order in Part I of the *Gazette of India* dated 20th March 1875, page 147, it is republished with the mistake rectified :—

*No.* 322 *of* 1875.—ERRATA.—In G. G. O. No. 175 of 1875, for Sepoy "Mehall Sing," of the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, with pension payable in the "Punjab Circle," read Sepoy *Nehall Sing*, with pension payable in the *North-Western Provinces Circle.*

Opposite the name of Sepoy "Jodh Sing," in the column Circle of payment in the above order, for "ditto," read *Punjab.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

Gazette page 147 to be corrected accordingly.—*Publisher Gazette of India.*

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# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort William, the 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 130.—The following transfers and promotion in the Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department are to have effect from the 1st April next :—

Mr. F. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, Accountant General's Office, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Accountant General's Office, is promoted to Accountant, 1st Grade.

*No.* 131.—The following temporary appointment is made in the Control Establishment, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1875 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer in the Bombay Presidency, to officiate as Controller of Accounts, Military Works (with rank in 2nd Class, 1st Grade), during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Hopkins, or until further orders.

*The 22nd March* 1875.

*No.* 132.—Mr. J. Hopkins, Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 23rd March* 1875.

*No.* 134.—Mr. R. B. Hawkins, Clerk, is appointed an Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

*The 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 135.—Shankar Bisto Nargir is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

*No.* 136.—Mr. A. J. Oldham, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in that grade, with effect from 1st March 1873.

*No.* 137.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 72, dated the 18th February last, Captain A. G. Begbie, R. E., assumed charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, from Lieutenant W. J. Le Breton, B. S. C., on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1875.

*No.* 138.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 643 of 5th December 1874, promoting Mr. A. F. Higgins, Apprentice Engineer, to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, for "24th October 1874," substitute "1st September 1874."

*No.* 140.—The services of Major J. H. Bedford, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*No.* 141.—With reference to Notification No. 46, dated 29th January 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from 1st March 1875, *vice* Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E., proceeded on furlough :—

Colonel A. Cadell, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, to be temporarily Chief Engineer, 1st Class.

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, to be temporarily Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

*The 25th March* 1875.

*No.* 142.—Mr. S. Brock, Controller of Public Works Accounts (on return from leave), is posted to Mysore.

*No.* 143.—Mr. D. P. Davies is appointed a temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley State Railway, with effect from 21st January 1875.

*No.* 144.—Corporal J. McDonald, R. A., Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

*No.* 145.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates attached to the staff of the Nizam's State Railway are transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Hyderabad:—

Mr. E. Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
„ G. Unger, Overseer, 1st Grade.

*No.* 146.—Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is allowed 30 days' subsidiary leave from 22nd March, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, preparatory to the furlough granted to him.

*No.* 147.—Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having reported his return from furlough on the 17th March, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 21st March, inclusive.

*No.* 148.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in Bengal are transferred from the establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah Provincial Establishment:—

Mr. J. Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Sheik Nizamoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

*No.* 149.—The transfer of Luchmun Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, from Central India to British Burmah (Notification No. 13, dated 7th January 1875) is cancelled.

*No.* 150.—Sergeant J. Troup, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is remanded to military duty.

*No.* 151.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Controller, assumed charge of the Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, from Captain L. Conway Gordon, R. E., on the afternoon of the 5th March 1875.

*No.* 152.—Mr. E. Marval, Probationary Accountant, 1st Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Punjab.

*No.* 153.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, was allowed privilege leave, from the 4th to 17th January 1875.

*No.* 154.—Mr. A. G. Murray, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from 13th March 1875.

*No.* 155.—Captain B. Lovett, C. S. I., R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, having returned from furlough, is posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

*No.* 156.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 104, dated 6th March 1875, Mr. W. H. Brand, Assistant Controller, joined the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 19th March 1875.

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## TELEGRAPH.

*The 23rd March* 1875.

*No.* 133.—Mr. H. I. Walton, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted one year's furlough under Section 10*(a)* and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days under Section 18*(a)* of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of his office.

*The 24th March* 1875.

*No.* 139.—Mr. H. I. Walton, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Telegraphs in India with the rank of Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. B. T. Ffinch, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Telegraphs to the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment, and appointed Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph in succession to Mr. H. I. Walton.

These transfers will have effect from 1st April 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

*Camp Chundawal, the 15th March* 1875.

*No.* $\frac{771}{594}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon L. D. Spencer, in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation from the 4th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.*

### AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 266.—With reference to the Notification No. 86 P, dated 3rd February 1875, Part II, *Gazette of India*, Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, and Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
*Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

### SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th March* 1875.

Subsidiary leave for one day, *viz.*, the 25th March 1875, under Section 18A of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Captain R. V. Riddell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent of Survey, on duty at Head Quarters, prior to his departure on furlough.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th March* 1875.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for ten days' subsidiary leave, under Chapter V, Section 18, Clause 1 of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th March* 1875.

Privilege leave from the 8th March, for two months, under medical certificate, is granted to Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, under the provisions of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 15th March* 1875.

*No.* 18.—Captain G. T. Plunkett, R. E., Executive Engineer, Peshawur Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

*The 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 22.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

*No.* 23.—Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted three days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted him in Inspector General's Notification No. 10 of 4th February 1875.

*No.* 24.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, Military Works, is transferred from 1st to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### 7th Circle.

*The 16th March* 1875.

*No.* 864.—Private T. Herlihy, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the 7th Circle, Military Works, on the 20th January 1875, and is posted to the II Chakrata Division, which he joined on the morning of the 9th March 1875.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Thomas Jones, of Sylhet, formerly a Missionary employed by the Welsh Presbyterian Mission at Cherrapoonjee in Assam, died at Sylhet on the 9th July 1874.

George Oram, of Sreekoond, in the Province of Bengal, a Contractor, died at Sreekoond on the 23rd December 1871.

Hugh Wood, a Carriage Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, died in the Red Sea on the 18th April 1874.

Hugh Henry Healy, a Deputy Assistant Commissary on the Bengal Establishment of the late Hon'ble East India Company, died on the 6th June 1846.

V. Roquiet, of Maharajgunge Indigo Factory, in the district of Azimgurh, Indigo Planter, died at Azimgurh on the 11th December 1874.

John Francis Goodeve Barlow, a Major in the Bengal Infantry, died at Calcutta on the 16th December 1874.

Antonie Fortune Goutiere, of Burhalgunge in the district of Gorruckpore, Indigo Planter, died at Burhalgunge on the 6th March 1874.

James Taylor, a Government Pensioner, formerly of the Office of the Board of Revenue, died in Calcutta on the 14th March 1875.

George Frederick Marrie Phillips, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Fyzabad on the 4th January 1875.

John Barnes, a Driver in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Hurda on the 9th July 1874.

Sophia Maria Stacy, of No. 23, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, a widow, died at Calcutta on the 14th February 1875.

Carl Heyne, in the employ of the Raneegunge Coal Association, died at Nigha in Raneegunge on the 4th July 1873.

Alfred R. Berry, a Tea Planter in the service of the Jorehaut Tea Company, Limited, in Assam, died at the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 7th December 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 20th Mar.* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

## DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 19th March* 1875.

*No.* 54.—With reference to Director's Notifications Nos. 14 and 16, dated respectively the 19th and 26th January 1875, Mr. W. Watson resumed charge from Mr. J. G. Furnivall of the office and duties of Store-keeper for State Railways on the 12th March 1875.

*No.* 55.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 13th March 1875, and is granted eight days' subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
*Director of State Railways.*

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Dholepur, the 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 4.—With reference to Notification by Director of State Railways, No. 25, dated 28th January 1875, Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and is temporarily attached to Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 33.—Mr. J. Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Ravi Section, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1875.

*No.* 34.—Lala Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st April 1875.

*No.* 35.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 40, dated 20th February 1875, Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned to duty from twelve months' leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 13th March 1875, and is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. II of the Survey Circle.

*No.* 36.—In the Notification No. 32, dated 6th March 1875, allowing three months' privilege leave to Mr. Price Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, *for* "with effect from 10th March 1875," *read* "with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March 1875."

*No.* 37.—In Notification No. 20, dated 27th February 1875, notifying the return to duty of Lala Ram Ditt, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, from privilege leave, *for* "on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1875," *read* "on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1875."

ALEX. GRANT,
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mhow, the 6th March* 1875.

*No.* 9.—Gunner J. Watson, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, for employment on survey work.

*The 8th March* 1875.

*No.* 10.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, in place of Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, ordered to proceed on the survey of the extension of Neemuch State Railway beyond Rutlam.

*No.* 11.—Lieutenant F. N. Hassard, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Ghât Division, Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, for employment on survey work.

*No.* 12.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, to the Ghât Division, Holkar State Railway, in place of Lieutenant Hassard.

*No.* 13.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, for employment on survey work.

*The 18th March* 1875.

*No.* 14.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, to the Ghât Division, Holkar State Railway, for employment in the Katkote quarries.

*The 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 15.—B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his return on the 19th February 1875 from the three months' leave on medical certificate granted to him by the Engineer-in-Chief, Neemuch State Railway, in his Notification No. 50, dated 22nd December 1874.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
*Engineer-in-Chief,*
*Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.*

## INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 16th March* 1875.

*No.* 53.—Mr. H. F. Marreco, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Larkhana Division, is granted three days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 265, dated 9th November 1874.

*The 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 55.—Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Kotree Division, was granted privilege leave from 14th December 1874 to 6th January 1875, both days inclusive.

*No.* 56.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District:—

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotree to the Sehwan Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 17th March* 1875.

*No.* 393*E.*—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 49 of 6th March 1875, Lieutenant G. F. O. Boughey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over, and Lieutenant T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 16th March 1875.

*The 20th March* 1875.

*No.* 408 *E.*—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 5 of 8th January 1875, Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Jeypoor Division of this Railway, left on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo to join the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

## CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 22nd March* 1875.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, gave over charge of his duties on this date before noon.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
*Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.*

## NOTICE.

A Record-keeper is required for the Shahabad Collector's Office. He must have a good knowledge of English and be able to submit reports in that language. He must of course be well versed in the vernacular of these parts.

Applications to be forwarded with copies of testimonials by the 15th of April 1875; the latter will not be returned. Salary of the appointment is Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 70.

SHAHABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. } H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

## WANTED

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession with the capacity for managing work-people. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned, Allahabad.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major, R. E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle I. W., N. W. Provinces.*

## WANTED

An Inspector of Permanent Way to maintain 60 miles of line. Salary Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdara *viâ* Lahore.

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| March 15th, 1875... | .. | 3,00,462 | 5,099 | 2,64,020 | 75,83,487 |
| " 16th " ... | ... | 1,386 | 3,795 | 17,765 | 77,33,487 |
| " 17th " ... | ... | 3,763 | 78 | 12,955 | 76,33,487 |
| " 18th " ... | ... | ... | 78 | 362 | 76,33,487 |
| " 19th " ... | ... | ... | 78 | 10,364 | 75,33,487 |
| " 20th " .. | .. | ... | 78 | 16,207 | 74,33,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd March* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 25th March* 1875.

*No.* 8223.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. J. Bower has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Coconada Division.

Mr. G. W. Creswell has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Coimbatore Division.

Mr. W. G. Wright, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Coimbatore Division, from 16th November to 23rd December 1874.

Mr. R. McKillop has been appointed to be Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Mr. J. Dique, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division, from 1st to 30th September 1874.

Mr. B. G. A. Boosch, Deputy Post Master, Cannanore, has been appointed from 22nd January 1875, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division.

Mr. W. A. Johnson has been appointed from 7th January 1875, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Coconada Division.

Mr. G. Barton Groves has been appointed from the 25th September 1874, to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hyderabad Division.

By order of the Director General,
HUGH A. BROWN,
*Pl. Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The 24th March* 1875.

Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein (Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity), for transmission per Steamer *Dacca,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd April 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st idem.

*N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

M. PERCY,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*No. 1540.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of November 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.*

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Nov. 1873. | April to Nov. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue ... | 21,404,000 | 10,300,716 | 10,116,684 | ... | 184,032 |
| II.—Tributes ... | 726,000 | 460,585 | 430,471 | ... | 30,114 |
| III.—Forest ... | 606,000 | 281,818 | 276,044 | ... | 5,774 |
| IV.—Excise ... | 2,286,000 | 1,529,375 | 1,526,551 | ... | 2,824 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes ... | ... | 18,716 | 2,485 | ... | 16,231 |
| VI.—Customs ... | 2,738,000 | 1,566,900 | 1,594,329 | 27,429 | ... |
| VII.—Salt ... | 6,079,000 | 3,937,748 | 3,887,017 | ... | 50,731 |
| VIII.—Opium ... | 7,615,000 | 5,354,306 | 5,598,306 | 244,000 | ... |
| IX.—Stamps ... | 2,708,000 | 1,801,472 | 1,827,278 | 25,806 | ... |
| X.—Mint ... | 124,000 | 10,019 | 183,988 | 173,969 | ... |
| XI.—Post Office ... | 695,000 | 459,205 | 470,576 | 11,371 | ... |
| XII.—Telegraph up to September ... | 241,200 | 94,959 | 109,900 | 14,941 | ... |
| XIII.—Law and Justice ... | 333,000 | 244,686 | 222,556 | ... | 22,130 |
| XIV.—Marine ... | 201,000 | 117,542 | 106,822 | ... | 10,720 |
| XV.—Interest ... | 447,000 | 258,284 | 319,644 | 61,360 | ... |
| XVI.—Pensions ... | 584,400 | 125,454 | 125,167 | ... | 287 |
| XVII.—Gain by Exchange | 322,000 | 182,583 | 235,472 | 52,889 | ... |
| XVIII.—Miscellaneous ... | 187,000 | 118,503 | 98,605 | ... | 19,898 |
| | 47,296,600 | 26,862,871 | 27,131,895 | 269,024 | ... |
| Army Receipts ... | 870,000 | 572,625 | 546,147 | ... | 26,478 |
| Public Works, Ordinary ... | 64,300 | 46,160 | 28,819 | ... | 17,341 |
| Irrigation Receipts | 491,000 | 255,409 | 248,850 | ... | 6,559 |
| State Railways ... | 95,000 | 20,466 | 64,013 | 43,547 | ... |
| Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ... | 7,387,000 | 3,959,058 | 4,953,644 | 994,586 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 56,203,900 | 31,716,589 | 32,973,368 | 1,256,779 | ... |
| England, including Army and Public Works ... | 167,100 | 166,664 | 230,883 | 64,219 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 56,371,000 | 31,883,253 | 33,204,251 | 1,320,998 | ... |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1874-75. | April to Nov. 1873. | April to Nov. 1874. | COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ... | 2,917,000 | 1,620,138 | 1,692,450 | 72,312 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds ... | 359,000 | 331,076 | 280,269 | ... | 50,807 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... | 262,000 | 165,532 | 200,133 | 34,601 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue ... | 2,509,400 | 1,526,384 | 1,530,152 | 3,768 | ... |
| 5.—Forest ... | 440,000 | 253,628 | 260,416 | 6,788 | ... |
| 6.—Excise ... | 87,000 | 86,809 | 56,027 | ... | 30,782 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes ... | ... | 2,167 | ... | ... | 2,167 |
| 8.—Customs ... | 186,000 | 120,657 | 115,737 | ... | 4,920 |
| 9.—Salt ... | 490,000 | 303,607 | 306,204 | 2,597 | ... |
| 10.—Opium ... | 2,115,000 | 1,712,331 | 2,042,526 | 330,195 | ... |
| 11.—Stamps ... | 70,500 | 46,632 | 43,141 | ... | 3,491 |
| 12.—Mint ... | 82,000 | 37,527 | 157,472 | 119,945 | ... |
| 13.—Post Office ... | 733,600 | 489,887 | 511,339 | 21,452 | ... |
| 14.—Telegraph up to September ... | 382,100 | 154,820 | 160,044 | 5,224 | ... |
| 15.—Administration ... | 1,191,500 | 815,333 | 784,451 | ... | 30,882 |
| 16.—Minor Departments ... | 283,600 | 176,094 | 165,965 | ... | 10,129 |
| 17.—Law and Justice ... | 2,277,000 | 1,494,908 | 1,496,491 | 1,583 | ... |
| 18.—Marine ... | 383,200 | 227,140 | 255,639 | 28,499 | ... |
| 19.—Ecclesiastical ... | 158,100 | 102,773 | 103,690 | 917 | ... |
| 20.—Medical Services ... | 180,200 | 117,563 | 123,205 | 5,642 | ... |
| 21.—Political Agencies ... | 402,000 | 181,626 | 206,202 | 24,576 | ... |
| 22.—Allowances and Assignments ... | 1,702,600 | 835,642 | 812,130 | ... | 23,512 |
| 24.—Superannuation, &c. ... | 700,000 | 407,686 | 474,308 | 66,622 | ... |
| 25.—Loss by Exchange ... | 746,000 | 618,722 | 471,111 | ... | 147,611 |
| 26.—Miscellaneous ... | 44,800 | 26,133 | 58,005 | 31,872 | ... |
| 27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ... | 5,030,000 | 3,285,495 | 3,459,396 | 173,901 | ... |
| 28.—Famine Relief ... | 2,522,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 26,254,600 | 15,140,310 | 15,766,503* | 626,193 | ... |
| Army Charges ... | 11,869,700 | 7,562,451 | 7,538,192 | ... | 24,259 |
| Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ... | 2,421,200 | 1,335,631 | 1,276,310 | ... | 59,321 |
| Do. do. Extraordinary (including Railways) ... | 3,420,000 | 1,496,245 | 1,747,639 | 251,394 | ... |
| Land and Supervision ... | 129,000 | 109,261 | 47,875 | ... | 61,386 |
| Guaranteed Interest paid in India ... | 36,000 | 16,253 | 18,851 | 2,598 | ... |
| State Railways ... | 104,000 | 46,524 | 62,148 | 15,624 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ... | 4,085,000 | 1,691,505 | 1,988,441 | 296,936 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 48,319,500 | 27,398,180 | 28,445,959 | 1,047,779 | ... |
| England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ... | 14,002,500 | 7,836,264 | 8,488,607 | 652,343 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 62,322,000 | 35,234,444 | 36,934,566 | 1,700,122 | ... |

* Exclusive of famine charges.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
*The 25th March* 1875.

E. GAY,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7788 | L 46—39999 | 20 | Rt. Darling, Esq. |
| 7790 | L 49—64729 | 50 | Babu Ram Chunder Paul. |
| 7796 | A 55—87066 | 50 | Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. |
| 7797 | L 50—76878 | 100 | The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori. |
| | „ —89393 | 100 | |
| 7798 | L 46—47539 | 20 | The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7805 | L 15—72636 | 5 | The Offg. Post Master General, Punjab. |
| 7806 | L 43—00378 | 10 | The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 7807 | L 49—99641 | 50 | Babu Janokey Nath Shaw. |
| 7808 | L 45—33996 | 20 | Babu Jodoo Nath Bhattacharjee. |
| | „ —33998 | 20 | |
| 7809 | L 50—74149 | 100 | The Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Julpigori. |
| 7812 | A 88—80274 | 1,000 | The Assistant Magistrate, Monghyr. |
| 7815 | L 44—29672 | 10 | G. D. Dungerfield, Esq. |
| 7816 | L 49—52807 | 50 | C. L. Rickers, Esq. |
| | „ —52808 | 50 | |
| | „ —52809 | 50 | |
| | „ —22238 | 50 | |
| | „ —22239 | 50 | |
| | „ —22240 | 50 | |
| | L 17—32763 | 5 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 7791 | L 5—06327 | 10 | Dookhun Lall. |
| | „ —06326 | | |
| | L 16—04163 | 5 | |
| 7792 | L 15—63966 | 5 | Babu Madhub Chunder Chutterjee. |
| 7793 | L 13—22801 | 20 | Babu Woomesh Chunder Ghose. |
| | „ —22802 | | |
| 7794 | L 36—00457 | 20 | E. E. Joshua, Esq. |
| | L 45—02838 | | |
| | L 46—01222 | | |
| 7795 | L 45—49901 | 20 | Babu Peary Lal Mookerjee. |
| | „ —49910 | | |
| 7799 | L 37—84031 | 20 | Babu Kubeer Chunder Shaw |
| 7800 | L 40—09546 | 10 | Muddut Khan, Gunner |
| 7801 | L 37—30177 | | Babu Purna Chundra Lahuri. |
| | „ —30178 | | |
| 7802 | L 46—61182 | 20 | Babu Hurry Churn Sein. |
| | „ —61181 | 20 | |
| | „ —61180 | 20 | |
| 7803 | A 89—86570 | 500 | T. H. Oakes, Esq. |
| | L 47—81085 | 20 | |
| | L 20—42420 | 5 | |
| 7809 | A 88—98859 | 1,000 | The District Superintendent of Police, Julpigori. |
| | A 89—80806 | 500 | |
| | „ —80819 | 500 | |
| | L 51—28742 | 100 | |
| | „ —29258 | 100 | |
| | „ —33706 | 100 | |
| | „ —38429 | 100 | |
| | L 50—77616 | 100 | |
| | L 51—11958 | 100 | |
| | „ —11959 | 100 | |
| | „ —11960 | 100 | |
| 7809 | L 51—23313 | 100 | The Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Julpigori. |
| 7810 | A 6—79320 | 10 | Babu Aubinash Chunder Sein. |
| | „ —79319 | | |
| 7811 | A 6—29850 | | Babu Kally Comul Banerjee. |
| | „ —99094 | | |
| 7813 | L 17—20209 | 5 | Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee. |
| | „ —20223 | | |
| 7814 | L 15—59205 | 5 | Babu Shama Churn Dass. |
| | „ —59207 | | |
| 7817 | A 80—91499 | 10 | Babu Kally Kisto Dhur. |
| | „ —91497 | | |
| | A 54—33248 | ... | |
| | „ —32247 | | |
| | A 7—76029 | 10 | |
| | A 8—06933 | | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 25th March* 1875.

L. BERKELEY.
*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 351 | B 38—94870 | 100 | Soobier of Tripachinoor, Villupuram Talook, South Arcot District. |
| | „ —94891 | 100 | |
| 353 | B 32—72208 | 50 | M. V. Senthilvelu Moodalier, 215, Mucki Muthia Moodelly Street, Madras. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 326 | B 41—43356 | 10 | T. Veerasawmy Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar, Manaparay, Trichinopoly District. |
| | B 32—90852 | 50 | |
| 350 | B 41—30300 | 10 | P. Seetharamiar, Goomasta, District Munsiff's Court, Peerambalur. |
| 357 | B 35—03806 } wrongly joined | 20 | P. Annasawmy Chetty, No. 40, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras. |
| | „ —03809 } | | |
| 360 | B 39—45807 } ditto | 5 | V. Aroonachella Iyer, 139, Coral Merchant Street, Madras. |
| | B 36—69472 } | | |
| 371 | B 29—52623 | 1,000 | A. Veerasawmy Chetty, 179, Govindapa Naick Street, Madras. |
| 372 | B 38—64745 | 100 | Hajee Merza Abdool Kareem, S. N. 28, Ungapen Naick Street, Black Town, Madras. |
| | „ —82824 | 100 | |
| | „ —83892 | 100 | |
| | „ —85830 | 100 | |
| | „ —86023 | 100 | |
| | „ —87059 | 100 | |
| | „ —87060 | 100 | |
| | „ —88385 | 100 | |
| | „ —89715 | 100 | |
| | „ —95125 | 100 | |
| | „ —96772 | 100 | |
| | „ —97108 | 100 | |
| | „ —98015 | 100 | |
| | „ —99117 | 100 | |
| | B 44—00707 | 100 | |
| | „ —01099 | 100 | |
| | „ —01192 | 100 | |
| | „ —02062 | 100 | |
| | „ —02720 | 100 | |
| | „ —02748 | 100 | |
| | „ —03008 | 100 | |
| | „ —03037 | 100 | |
| | „ —03038 | 100 | |
| | „ —03423 | 100 | |
| | „ —03424 | 100 | |
| | „ —03426 | 100 | |
| | „ —03427 | 100 | |
| | „ —03428 | 100 | |
| | „ —04053 | 100 | |
| | „ —04590 | 100 | |
| | „ —05424 | 100 | |
| | „ —05425 | 100 | |
| | „ —05426 | 100 | |
| | „ —05427 | 100 | |
| | „ —05428 | 100 | |
| | „ —05429 | 100 | |
| | „ —05430 | 100 | |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accit. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 15th March* 1875.

D. KISSEN SING.
*Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

## Bombay Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. 1874-75. | No. of Note. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 168 | C 96—79031 | 10 | The Acting Agent, Bank of Bengal, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 16th March* 1875.

A. R. GORDON.
*Assistant Commissioner.*

## Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Note. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| G 7—53992 | 10 | Teeruth Manoo, Shop-keeper, Camp Kurrachee. |

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
*The 13th March* 1875.

W. PATTON,
*Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 341 | D 6—94594 | 10 | Afzulooddeen Ahmud, Goruckpore. |
| 342 | D 5—24004 } wrongly joined | 20 | Meer Hossein Shaw, Calcutta. |
| | „ —24005 } | | |
| 343 | D 4—49987 | 50 | H. P. Mulock, Esq., Maniporie. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 18th March* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | E 3—68083 | 100 | Mr. Moir, Superintendent of Horse Breeding, Rawal Pindi. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | E 4—52392 | 50 | Ruttun Sing & Co., Merchants, Kohat. |
| | „ —58827 | 50 | |
| | „ —63036 | 50 | |
| | „ —63038 | 50 | |
| | „ —63040 | 50 | |
| 48 | E 6—73736 | 10 | Maddut Khan, Gunner, through the Officer Commanding P. M. Battery, Peshawur. |
| | „ —83823 | 10 | |
| 51 | E 5—71123 } wrongly joined<br>„ —71124 } | 20 | Mahomed Hosain, through F. Fryer, Esq., Jhang. |

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
*The 20th March* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
*Asst. Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1875.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 16,05,375 | 13 | 1 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 1,34,23,332 1 3) + General Treasury Balance at Branches (Rs. 1,63,04,210 2 4) | 2,97,27,542 | 3 | 7 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 2,41,68,422 | 3 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 10,92,973 | 15 | 11 |
| Sundries | 6,66,507 | 10 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 7,92,60,821 | 14 | 6 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,64,06,651 | 9 | 4 |
| Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | 77,46,414 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | 46,52,436 | 4 | 3 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches | 2,11,45,328 | 7 | 11 |
| Dead Stock | 10,81,408 | 14 | 1 |
| Stamps | 12,782 | 3 | 11 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,28,010 | 9 | 3 |
| Sundries | 22,149 | 10 | 2 |
| Bullion | 52,715 | 6 | 6 |
| | 5,15,47,897 | 1 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 93,94,181 2 4) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,83,18,743 10 9) | 2,77,12,924 | 13 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 7,92,60,821 | 14 | 6 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 25th March* 1875.

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acott. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*Will be published on 1st April* 1875.

**Army List—New Number.**

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

**Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.**

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8.*

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs. 3; postage 8 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3.*

*Apply to* E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between James Wilson and John Alfred Parker, carrying on business in Calcutta as Newspaper Proprietors under the name of WILSON and PARKER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Interest and Responsibility of the said John Alfred Parker in the said firm ceased and determined as from December 31st, 1874. All debts due to, or owing by, the said firm will be received or paid by the said James Wilson.

JAMES WILSON.
J. A. PARKER, by his Attorney.
C. LAZARUS.

*Witness.*
THOS. HORACE WILSON,
*Solicitor, Calcutta.*

*Calcutta, 20th March* 1875.

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### NOTICE.

A Practical Hand-book of the Uriya or Ódiyá Language, in the Uriya and Roman Characters, by T. J. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S. Price Rs. 5, bound in cloth. Apply to Messrs. Wyman & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

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Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1199 of 1865 [wherein Anwar Biswas is plaintiff and Busontocoomar Sircar, &c., are defendants], and dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the persons claiming to be the representatives of Alexander Russell, late of England, are, by their Attorneys, on or before the twenty-seventh day of June next, at the Court House to come in and prove their claim to the Talook Turruff Areakandy, Pergunnah Mahomood Shahee in Zillah Jessore, and the legacy of rupees two thousand in Government Securities which were devised and bequeathed by the Will of the testatrix Anundo Bibee of Old Bytockanna Lane, in the town of Calcutta, to the said Alexander Russell, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said decree.

Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, has been fixed for the further hearing of this suit.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
*23rd February* 1875.

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### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The following two Government Promissory Notes having been lost, and issue of Duplicates requested by me and my wife Roopwuntee, as proprietors. Any person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is requested to communicate with the undersigned :—

| No. of Notes. | Date. | Amount. | What Loan. | Names of proprietors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | |
| 34522 | Jan. 16, 1872 | 500 | 4½ | Roopwuntee. |
| 34523 | " " | 500 | 4½ | Pundit Hursahai. |

PUNDIT HURSAHAI,
*1st Grade Munsif of Saharanpur.*

SAHARANPUR,
*The 26th February* 1875.

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#### Lost or mislaid

On the 28th ultimo, on the way from Bhooleswer to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016383}{13993}$ of 1842-43 for Rupees 500 (five hundred.) Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this note in any way. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
*Care of Gokuldass Kandass, Esq., High Court Pleader, near Bhooleswer.*

### Stolen in course of transit.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 7 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14 to 31st ½ years amounting to Rs. 246-15-0 in favor of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

J. WINDRAM, *Manager,*
*National Bank of India, "Ld."*

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### Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

## THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.


PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
2. Present local extent.
   Power to extend this Act.
3. Repeal of Acts.
4. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. Power to extend this Act.
   Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.
   Power to withdraw this Act.
6. Limits how to be altered.
7. Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—
   (a) entering or leaving port:
   (b) berths of vessels:
   (c) striking yards, &c:
   (d) removal of anchors, &c:
   (e) taking in or discharging ballast:
   (f) keeping free passage:
   (g) regulating the anchoring:
   (h) moving and warping:
   (i) use of mooring buoys:
   (j) rates for use of mooring buoys:
   (k) cargo-boats, &c:
   (l) fires and lights:
   (m) signal lights:
   (n) number of crew:
   (o) possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. Appointment of Conservator.
9. Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.
   Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.
   Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.
   Service of written notice.
10. Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.
11. Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of port.
   Expenses of removal.
   Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.
12. Recovery of expenses of removal.
   Power to sell timber, &c.
   Proceeds how dealt with.
13. Removal of obstructions lawfully made.
   Compensation how determined.
14. Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.
   Expense of clearing vessel.
   Penalty.
15. Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.
   Expense how recoverable.
16. Power to board vessels.
17. Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.
18. Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.
19. Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.
   Proviso.

## CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

SECTIONS.
20. Injuring buoys, &c.
21. Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.
22. Improperly discharging ballast.
23. Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.
24. Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.
25. Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.
26. Warping.
27. Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

*Gunpowder.*

28. Place of deposit for gunpowder.
29. Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.
30. Master to make declaration.
31. Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.
32. If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.
33. Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.
34. Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.
35. Guns not to be discharged in port.
Exception.
Penalty.

*Extinguishment of Fires.*

36. Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

*Inflammable Oil.*

37. Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

*Special Rules.*

38. Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.
39. Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.
40. Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.
41. Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

*Publication of Orders.*

42. Publication of orders of Local Government.
Penalty for disobedience to rules.

## CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. Salvage payable for wreck, &c.
Register to be kept.
44. Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.
Proceeds how applied.

## CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. Levy of port-dues.
46. Local Government may vary port-dues.
Proviso.
47. Accounts of port-dues.
48. Collection of port-dues.
Voucher to be given.
49. Master to report arrival.
SECTIONS.
50. Conservator may, in certain cases, ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.
51. Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained
if registered;
if not registered.
52. On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.
53. No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.
54. Port-dues, &c., payable in one port, recoverable by Collector at any other port.
55. Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.
56. Port-due on vessels in ballast.
57. Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.
58. Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

*Hospital Port-dues.*

59. Power to impose hospital port-dues.
60. Application of hospital port-dues.

*Fees for certain Services.*

61. Fees for pilotage, hauling, re-mooring, &c.

## CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

62. Master to hoist number of vessel.
63. Penalty for not hoisting signal.
64. Pilot to require Master to hoist signal.
And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.
65. Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter.

## CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

66. Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.
67. Costs of conviction.
68. Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.
69. Costs of distress.
70. Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.
71. Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.
72. Conviction to be quashed on merits only.
Form of conviction.

## CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. Hoisting unlawful colours in port.
74. Foreign deserters.
75. Application of sections 11 and 22.
76. Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.
77. Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Ports, vessels chargeable, rate of port-dues, and frequency of payment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

Present local extent.

2. It shall extend—

(*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

Repeal of Acts.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master."

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Pilot."

"Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Owner."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Gunpowder."

"Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Port."

"Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend this Act.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(*b*) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to withdraw this Act.

(*c*) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Provided that every notification under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port, river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

Limits how to be altered.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

entering or leaving Port:

(*a*) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

berths of vessels:

(*b*) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

striking yards, &c.:

(*c*) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

removal of anchors, &c.:

(*d*) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged:

taking in or discharging ballast:

(f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free:

keeping free passage:

(g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port:

regulating the anchoring:

(h) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein:

moving and warping:

(i) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port:

use of mooring buoys:

(j) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government:

rates for use of mooring buoys:

(k) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port:

cargo boats, &c.:

(l) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port:

fires and lights:

(m) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port:

signal-lights:

(n) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port:

number of crew:

(o) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Appointment of Conservator.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(a) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator:

(b) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Service of written notice.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Expenses of removal.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Recovery of expenses of removal.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or

Power to sell timber, &c.

obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

**13.** If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Compensation how determined.

**14.** If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator,

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Expense of clearing vessel.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

**15.** If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

Expense how recoverable.

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

**16.** The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

Power to board vessels.

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**17.** For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

**18.** All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

**19.** The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

Proviso.

## CHAPTER IV.

### RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

**20.** No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Injuring buoys, &c.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Warping.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

*Gunpowder.*

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Master to make declaration.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity above-mentioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

Exception.

Penalty.

*Extinguishment of Fires.*

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

*Inflammable Oil.*

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

*Explanation.*—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

*Special Rules.*

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

*Publication of Orders.*

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

Register to be kept.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Levy of port-dues.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(a) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(b) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Local Government may vary port-dues.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Proviso.

47. For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

Accounts of port-dues.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Collection of port-dues.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Voucher to be given.

Master to report arrival.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

if registered;

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

(*b*).—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid; and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

56. Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast

and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

**57.** When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels:

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

**58.** No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

*Hospital Port-Dues.*

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

**59.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of hospital port-dues.

**60.** Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

*Fees for certain Services.*

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

**61.** Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

**62.** The Master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

**63.** Any Master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require Master to hoist signal.

**64.** Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the Master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter.

**65.** Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF PENALTIES.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

**66.** All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

**67.** In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

**68.** Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding

one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Form of conviction.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2.)*

### PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maulmain ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once in sixty days. |
| | Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards. | Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton. | Ditto. |
| Rangoon ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Not exceeding six annas per ton. | Ditto. |
| Kyook Phyoo ... | Ditto ... | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Ditto. |
| Akyab ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Bassein ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| | Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards. | Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton. | Ditto. |

### PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chittagong ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton. | Once in sixty days. |
| Port Canning ... | Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels. | Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year. |
| Calcutta ... | Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards. | Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels. | Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers. | Not exceeding four annas per ton. | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year. |
| Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha. | Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards. | Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds. | Whenever the vessel enters the port. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Dues how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Eastern Group*— | | | |
| 1. Ganjam ... | Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards. | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate. | (*a.*) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. (*b.*) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. (*c.*) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. |
| 2. Gopalpur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 3. Calingapatam | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 4. Bimlipatam... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 5. Vizagapatam.. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 6. Coconada ... 7. Coringa * ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 8. Masulipatam.. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 9. Madras ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 10. Cuddalore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 11. Porto Novo ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 12. Tranquebar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 13. Negapatam ... 14. Nagore * ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 15. Tuticorin ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| *Western Group*— | | | |
| 1. Mangalore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 2. Cannanore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 3. Tellicherry ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 4. Calicut ... 5. Beypore * ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |
| 6. Cochin ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | |

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Coconada and Coringa Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats), | Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct. | Once in the same month. |
| | Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers. | Ditto ... | Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year. |
| *Northern Group of Ports.* | | | |
| 1. Gogo ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 2. Bávliári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Khun ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Tankária ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Dehegám ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 6. Dehej ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 7. Broach ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 8. Bhagwá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 9. Surat ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 10. Matwád ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 11. Bulsar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 12. Umarsári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 13. Kolak ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 14. Kálai ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 15. Maroli ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 16. Umbargám ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 17. Gholwad ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 18. Dáhánu creek ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 19. Tárápur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 20. Alivárá Navápur | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 21. Sátpáti creek ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 22. Máhim (Kelva) ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 23. Kelva ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 24. Dántivra ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 25. Arnála ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| *Southern Group of Ports.* | | | |
| 1. Bandora ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 2. Veráva ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Manori ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Utan ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Bassein ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 6. Bhiwandi ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 7. Kallian ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Southern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 8. Tanna ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 9. Trombay ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 10. Panwel ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 11. Karanja ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 12. Rewas ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 13. Nagothna ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 14. Thal ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 15. Alibág ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 16. Revdandá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 17. Talkhári ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 18. Bánkot ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 19. Kelsi ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 20. Harnai ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 21. Anjanwel ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 22. Boryá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 23. Jaygarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 24. Ratnágiri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 25. Purnagarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 26. Yeshwantgarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 27. Viziádurg ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 28. Devgarh ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 29. Áchara ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

### PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

| Name of port. | Vessels chargeable. | Rate of port-dues. | Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Southern Group of Ports.*—continued. | | | |
| 30. Málwan ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats). | Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate. | Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days. |
| 31. Nivti ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 32. Vengorla ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 33. Reri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 34. Tirekhol ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 35. Karwar including Baitkhól. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 36. Chendya ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 37. Ankola ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 38. Gangawali ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 39. Tadri ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 40. Honáwar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 41. Shiráli ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 42. Coomta ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 43. Murdheshwar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 44. Bhatkal ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Karáchi ... ... | Ditto ... | Four annas per ton | Once in three months. |
| | Tug-steamers and river-steamers. | Ditto ... | Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year. |
| Aden ... ... | Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards. | Three annas per ton | Once a month. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See section 3.)*

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Act XIII of 1839 ... | Port duties. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| Act XXII of 1855 ... | Ports and Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Act XIII of 1856 ... | Police in Presidency Towns. | Section 117. |
| Act XXX of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta). | The whole. |
| Act XXXI of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Bombay). | Ditto. |
| Act XXXV of 1857 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.) | Ditto. |
| Act II of 1858 ... | Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack. | Ditto. |
| Act VIII of 1858. ... | Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi). | Ditto. |
| Act XV of 1858 ... | Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden). | Ditto. |
| Act XVIII of 1858 ... | Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.) | Ditto. |
| Act XIX of 1860 ... | Amending Act XXII of 1855. | Ditto. |
| Act XXV of 1860 ... | Bassein. | Ditto. |
| Act XIII of 1867 ... | Amending Act XXV of 1860. | In the title, the words *"for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and"*<br>The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And"<br>Section one down to and including the word "Bassein." |
| Act VII of 1873 ... | Burma Port-dues. | The whole. |
| Bengal Act I of 1862 ... | Hoisting Signals. | Ditto. |
| Bengal Act I of 1863 ... | Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah. | Ditto. |
| Bengal Act III of 1865 ... | Fire in Ports. | Sections 3 and 4.<br>Section 8, clauses 1 and 2.<br>Section 10. |
| Bengal Act IV of 1866 ... | Amending Act XIII of 1856. | Section 103. |
| Bengal Act III of 1867 ... | Ships in Ports. | Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13. |
| Bengal Act III of 1872 ... | Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855. | Section 5. |
| Madras Act I of 1864 ... | Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855. | The whole. |
| Madras Act VII of 1867 ... | Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Madras Act VIII of 1867 ... | Madras Police. | Section 80. |
| Bombay Act IV of 1863 ... | Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden). | The whole. |
| Bombay Act XI of 1866 ... | Port-dues. | Ditto. |
| Bombay Act I of 1873 ... | Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873. | Section 75. |

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. XIII OF 1875.

*An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely):—

"and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely):—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect:—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"277A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely):—

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## "CHAPTER III A.

### "PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"19 F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"19 G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Sections 19A to 19G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

"19 H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 4 OF 1875.

*A Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Administration Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XIX of 1865, s. 20

2. Section twenty of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, is repealed in so far as it relates to the powers of a Deputy Commissioner.

The Local Government may confer powers

3. The Local Government may invest any person with all or any of the powers conferred by the said Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force,

of a Tahsíldár,

(*a*) on a Tahsíldár exercising civil or revenue jurisdiction or in any other capacity; or

of a Deputy Commissioner, or

(*b*) on a Deputy Commissioner exercising civil jurisdiction; or

of a principal civil Court.

(*c*) on a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

4. Any person invested with powers under section three shall exercise such powers in such District or Districts, or in such portion of a District, as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and in such cases or classes of cases as the Deputy Commissioner of the District may from time to time, subject to any rules prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, by general or special order direct.

Persons exercising such powers to be deemed to be Tahsíldárs or Deputy Commissioners.

5. Any person exercising any of the said powers shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals and for all other purposes connected with the exercise of such powers, be deemed to be a Tahsíldár or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to give effect to the scheme which has recently been sanctioned for strengthening the judicial and executive administrations of the Panjáb.

Among the leading points of that scheme are—

*1st.*—a proposal to appoint, in every District where it may be found necessary, a Judicial Assistant who will relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the bulk of his civil judicial business:

*2ndly.*—a proposal to appoint, in each tahsíl, an officer to be called a Munsif who, as a general rule, will take the judicial business of the tahsíl, but whose services will likewise be available for any other duties ordinarily performed by a Tahsíldár, on which it may at times be found convenient to employ him. The powers conferred by section 20 of Act XIX of 1865 and by Act III of 1868 being deemed insufficient to enable the Local Government fully to carry out these proposals, fresh legislation has become necessary.

*The 6th March* 1875. D. FORSYTH.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Gazette of India.

Nº 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875. { Register No. 75.


## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

| YEAR. | FROM 1st APRIL TO 28th FEBRUARY. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | INLAND CUSTOMS | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | TOTAL. | |
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ |
| 1870-71 ... | 275,944 | 2,445,901 | 169,017 | 1,266,472 | 209,172 | 1,140,851 | 115,636 | 571,610 | 769,769 | 5,471,144 |
| 1871-72 ... | 270,440 | 2,397,090 | 165,764 | 1,240,520 | 217,662 | 1,187,161 | 101,309 | 500,790 | 755,175 | 5,279,251 |
| 1872-73 ... | 276,893 | 2,454,283 | 174,702 | 1,306,044 | 208,765 | 1,138,712 | 109,832 | 542,944 | 770,192 | 5,441,983 |
| 1873-74 ... | 266,925 | 2,365,932 | 174,666 | 1,292,660 | 209,766 | 1,144,131 | 116,349 | 575,137 | 767,706 | 5,377,860 |
| 1874-75 ... | 281,777 | 2,453,138 | 175,566 | 1,248,046 | 213,503 | 1,169,380 | 115,260 | 569,456 | 786,106 | 5,440,020 |
| AVERAGE ... | 274,395 | 2,423,269 | 171,943 | 1,270,748 | 211,775 | 1,156,047 | 111,677 | 551,987 | 769,790 | 5,402,051 |

C. J. LYALL,

for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present return. | Wheat. Next preceding return. | Wheat. Corresponding return of last year. | Barley. Present return. | Barley. Next preceding return. | Barley. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, best sort. Present return. | Rice, best sort. Next preceding return. | Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year. | Rice, common. Present return. | Rice, common. Next preceding return. | Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return. | Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan | A 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 4 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora | B 20 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom | C 18 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly | D 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | E 16 0 to 21 8 | 16 0 to 22 8 | 18 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 10 0 to 10 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 4 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs | E 13 5 | 14 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | E 17 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | F 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 17 4 | 17 12 | 11 0 | E 16 0 | 17 8 | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 14 8 | 11 0 | G 16 13 | 16 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore | H 16 0 | 15 4 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad | I 16 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 to 20 0 | 15 0 | E 14 0 to 30 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 20 0 to 20 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Maldah | 20 8 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 32 8 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 10 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rajshahye | 12 12 to 18 12 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 13 8 | 18 4 | ... | ... | 21 0 to 22 8 | 19 8 to 20 4 | 11 6 | 23 10 to 24 6 | 24 0 to 25 0 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Rungpore | 15 0 | 13 13 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bogra | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 7 8 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pubna | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Darjeeling† | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Julpigoree* | I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dacca | K 12 5 | 13 5 | 12 8 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| 19 | Fureedpore | L 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | M ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Mymensingh | N 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return not received.

† Return for next preceding week.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 16 to 23-12 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 20-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17-4 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March* 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 13 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 14 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bankoora. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Beerbhoom. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | Midnapore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Hooghly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | Howrah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Calcutta. | |
| E 16 0 | ... | ... | E 17 8 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 5 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 7 | Nuddea. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | Jessore. | |
| E 31 0 | 31 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 to 19 0 | 16 | 18 0 to 19 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Moorshedabad. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dinagepore.* | |
| 31 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Maldah. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 to 18 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 12 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 7 15½ | 7 15½ | 7 10 | Rajshahye. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 14 | Rungpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Bogra. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | Darjeeling.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Julpigoree.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | |
| 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 8 | Fureedpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Mymensingh. | |

C Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13-5 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19-2 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 43 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 22-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

## *PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | |
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 22 | Chittagong* ... ... ... ... | O 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Noakholly ... ... ... ... | P ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 9 6 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... ... ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 |
| 27 | Gya ... ... ... ... ... | Q 19 0 | 18 8 | 10 4 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 17 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Shahabad .... ... ... ... | R 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 |
| 29 | Mozufferpore ... ... ... ... | S 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | E 16 0 to 20 0 | 14 0 to 20 0 | 12 0 to 15 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... ... ... | T 15 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | E 15 0 to 40 0 | 15 0 to 35 0 | 13 0 to 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 6 | 23 1 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 14 7 | 10 5 | 9 4 | 19 9 | 18 9 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 18 15 | 18 15 | 15 2 | 30 5 | 18 15 | 28 15 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 10 1 | 22 11 | 21 7 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | U ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Cuttack* ... ... ... ... | 17 11 | 17 1 | 17 1 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 17 1 | 21 0 | 27 9 | 24 15 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Pooree ... ... ... ... ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 23 10 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 27 9 | 27 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Balasore.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | E 30 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | V 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19·8 to 20 seers, common rice 21·4 to 29 seers, and gram 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18·8 to 19 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23·8 seers per rupee.

*Districts of Bengal on the 20th March* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

| Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | | |
| S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | .. | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakholly. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah. | |
| ... | ... | .. | .. | | .. | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 820 0 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 2 | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 11 8 | 8 0 | | . | ... | 7 2 | 7 6 | 7 2 | Hill Tipperah. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BEHAR | |
| ... | ... | ... | | .. | .. | 24 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. | |
| . | ... | | E 31 0 to 35 0 | 27 8 to 35 0 | 14 0 to 28 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 4 | Gya. | |
| E 22 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Shahabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Mozufferpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 0 | Sarun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 68 0 | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Chumparun. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 22 5 | 21 0 | 18 9 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 147 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 3 | Monghyr. | |
| ... | ... | ... | E 35 0 | 35 0 | 14 0 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Purneah. | |
| 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 6 | 17 1 | 27 9 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 8 8 | Cuttack.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Balasore.† | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 36 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 6 12 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Hazareebagh. | |
| ... | .. | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Lohardugga. | |
| . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | Singbhoom. | |
| E 17 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 300 0 | [illegible] 0 | 300 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Manbhoom | |

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 29-12 to 38 seers, maize 27-12 to 38-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-½ seers, and gram 12 to 27 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 35 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14-8 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Madras | Ganjam | 11 8 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 8 | 29 3 | 27 7 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 3 | 15 2 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 27 7 | 27 7 | 31 7 |
| | Godavery | 11 7 | 11 7 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 9 | 29 6 | 29 6 | 21 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 12 6 | 12 6 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 27 8 | 27 4 | 21 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 14 0 | 11 8 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 7 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 11 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 20 5 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 25 4 |
| | Bellary | 12 5 | 14 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 2 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 13 5 | 25 7 | 25 7 | 26 8 | 28 2 | 25 4 | 26 3 |
| | Kurnool | 14 0 | 12 7 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 12 1 | 15 7 | 15 7 | 13 6 | 23 3 | 22 6 | 30 1 | 22 5 | 22 5 | 25 0 |
| | Madras | 10 3 | 10 6 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 10 9 | 23 1 | 22 7 | 16 8 | 20 5 | 20 5 | 17 9 |
| | Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 17 2 | 11 2 | 17 7 | 18 1 | 12 1 | 20 9 | 20 2 | ... | 23 8 | 21 1 | ... |
| | North Arcot | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 2 | 13 5 | 18 2 | 17 9 | 14 1 | 25 5 | 27 3 | ... | 27 2 | 28 0 | 19 8 |
| | South Arcot | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 10 9 | 15 7 | 17 0 | 12 2 | 26 9 | ... | 18 5 | 28 5 | 28 5 | 16 9 |
| | Tanjore | 11 8 | 11 8 | 7 3 | ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 12 9 | 12 0 | ... | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 7 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 18 8 |
| | Trichinopoly | 11 9 | 11 9 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 1 | 11 5 | 16 7 | 15 9 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 22 9 | 22 9 | 17 8 |
| | Madura | 12 5 | 13 3 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 1 | 14 3 | 12 6 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 13 1 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 21 1 | 29 4 | 30 9 | 23 5 |
| | Tinnevelly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 24 9 | 22 3 | 15 7 |
| | Coimbatore | 13 1 | 13 1 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 3 | 14 7 | 13 9 | 12 2 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 18 8 | 25 7 | 24 3 | 20 0 |
| | Nilgiris | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 10 4 | 9 6 | 10 4 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 12 3 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 |
| | Salem | 13 3 | 12 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 3 | 11 2 | 15 8 | 16 6 | 12 4 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 19 1 | 26 1 | 26 1 | 20 3 |
| | South Canara | 12 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 11 6 | 9 7 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 10 8 | 11 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 11 7 | 14 2 | 13 8 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | Bombay | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 6 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 19 2 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 8 12 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 16 11 | 24 3 | 24 3 | 20 0 | 20 12 | 20 12 | 20 12 |
| | Ahmadabad | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | 26 0 | 29 0 | ... | 23 12 | 24 8 | ... |
| | Kaira | 11 1 | 12 5 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 21 5 | 21 5 | ... |
| | Surat | 14 1 | 14 13 | 14 1 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 7 4 | 8 3 | 9 4 | 8 9 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 1 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 19 1 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 21 1 |
| | Broach | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Tanna | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... |
| | Kolaba | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 10 | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 13 | 18 4 | ... |
| | Khandesh (Dhulia) | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | ... | 32 5 | 32 5 | ... | 25 2 | 25 2 | ... |
| | Nasik | 15 11 | 15 11 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 25 9 | 25 9 | ... | 28 6 | 28 6 | ... |
| | Ahmadnagar | 20 4¾ | 18 13½ | 23 6 | ... | ... | 39 6 | 10 5 | 10 9 | 10 8 | 11 5½ | 11 5½ | 10 14 | 42 10 | 41 0 | ... | 33 10 | 32 14½ | ... |
| | Poona | 15 15 | 15 15 | 18 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | 12 2 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 11 | 30 7 | 30 7 | ... | 25 5 | 25 5 | 23 0 |
| | Sholapur | 21 12 | 21 12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 12 | 12 12 | 16 9 | 15 14 | 13 0 | 35 0 | 31 8 | 35 0 | 32 4 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| | Kaladgi | 25 3 | 24 3 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 14 14 | 14 11 | 17 4 | 16 3 | 11 8 | 34 13 | 34 13 | 28 0 | 37 10 | 35 10 | 28 0 |
| | Satara | 17 6 | ... | 17 6 | ... | 26 1 | 17 6 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 26 10 | 27 15 | 29 4 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 27 2 |
| | Belgaum | 19 6 | 19 12 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 0 | 13 15 | 18 1 | 17 13 | 14 7 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 20 14 | 25 14 | 26 9 | 22 15 |
| | Dharwar | 23 12 | 23 6 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 22 14 | 22 4 | 15 0 | 31 6 | 31 4 | 24 0 | 31 11 | 30 10 | 26 0 |
| | Ratnagiri | 11 10 | 12 15 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 18 3 | 19 8 | 18 3 |
| | Kanara (Karwar) | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 15 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 14 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 14 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 24 12 |
| | Aden | 9 5 | 9 5 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 1 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 12 6 |
| | Asirgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Baroda | 11 13 | 12 2½ | ... | 10 6 | 10 11 | ... | 8 6 | 9 7 | ... | 15 0½ | 15 0 | ... | 23 2 | 21 6½ | ... | 20 13 | 21 6½ | ... |
| | Disa | 15 6½ | 18 4 | 15 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 13 | 32 8 | 34 8 | 21 5 | 33 9 | 38 12 | 21 4 |
| | Nimach | 13 12 | 14 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Nasirabad | 16 10 | 17 2¾ | 14 0 | 23 11½ | 23 10 | 17 5½ | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 23 2¾ | 22 7½ | 16 0 | 19 13 | 19 9½ | 15 0 |
| | Rajkot | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 26 8 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Sind Frontier | 19 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 |
| | Karachi | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 13⅕ | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Haidarabad | No re | turn re | ceived | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shikarpur | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 29 8 |
| | Thur and Parkur | 15 4 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 8 |
| Bengal | *Western District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Burdwan | 14 0*a* | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 11 12 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bancoorah | 15 8*b* | 15 8 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 15 0*c* | 16 0 | 10 8 | ... | 15 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 & 14 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 14 0*d* | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0*e* to 22 0 | 16 0 to 23 8 | 16 0 to 22 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 9 8 to 10 0 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 17 0 to 17 8 | 11 0 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | ... | ... | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 13 5*e* to 14 8 | 13 8 to 18 0 | 10 8 to 11 10 | 16 0*e* to 16 7 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 8 0*f* | 7 4 | 8 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 16 0*e* | 16 0 | ... | 13 4*e* | 13 5 | ... |
| | Nuddea | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 12½ | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 16 0*g* | 16 0 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jessore | 14 8*h* | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 19 8 | 18 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Moorshedabad | 17 0*i* to 18 0 | 19 0 to 20 0 | 13 0 | 14 0*e* to 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 13 0 | 12 0 to 12 8 | 9 8 | 20 0 to 20 8 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | 31 0*e* | ... | 15 0 |

*a* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 18 seers, barley from 20 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20 seers, common rice from 15 to 20 seers, and gram from 17-4 to 18 seers, per rupee.

*b* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 16 seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice from 15 to 21 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 24 seers, maize from 17 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

*c* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice from 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.

*d* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 13 to 19 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

# AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*India for the 2nd half of February* 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| 46 9 | 46 9 | 35 2 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 388 8 | 323 7 | 388 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 8 | Ganjam ... | Madras. | |
| 28 3 | 28 3 | 24 2 | 32 8 | 29 2 | 35 1 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | Vizagapatam ... | | |
| 41 9 | 41 9 | 34 6 | 34 6 | 33 6 | 33 6 | 243 0 | 161 3 | 161 3 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | Godavery ... | | |
| 38 2 | 38 2 | 35 3 | 31 6 | 31 6 | 36 8 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Kistna ... | | |
| 30 0 | 28 2 | 22 7 | 22 6 | 22 6 | 23 6 | 76 4 | 76 4 | 63 0 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | Nellore ... | | |
| 28 5 | 27 7 | 26 2 | 26 7 | 26 7 | 22 4 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 243 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | Cuddapah ... | | |
| 35 9 | 29 1 | 31 0 | 30 2 | 28 6 | 28 0 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | Bellary ... | | |
| 25 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 25 5 | 26 2 | 27 0 | 213 8 | 213 8 | 177 4 | 17 3 | 16 4 | 16 9 | Kurnool ... | | |
| 25 9 | 25 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 17 9 | 93 5 | 91 7 | 57 1 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 17 7 | Madras ... | | |
| 24 7 | 24 7 | 24 7 | 21 8 | 20 3 | 18 7 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 93 3 | 18 1 | 18 1 | 18 1 | Chingleput ... | | |
| 29 1 | 29 1 | 27 4 | 26 6 | 23 6 | 22 7 | 187 1 | 187 1 | 161 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 1 | North Arcot ... | | |
| 31 0 | 31 8 | 28 3 | 28 4 | 25 6 | 19 7 | 222 1 | 233 3 | 246 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 18 8 | South Arcot ... | | |
| 29 4 | 29 4 | 22 1 | 28 9 | 28 9 | 17 5 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 194 4 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 4 | Tanjore ... | | |
| 28 8 | 27 5 | 21 0 | 30 0 | 28 5 | 18 5 | 157 9 | 157 9 | 156 7 | 17 7 | 18 6 | 18 6 | Trichinopoly ... | | |
| 31 0 | 31 0 | 24 8 | 30 3 | 30 3 | 20 5 | 125 4 | 126 4 | 120 5 | 17 5 | 17 0 | 16 1 | Madura ... | | |
| 24 7 | 24 7 | 16 4 | 18 7 | 18 7 | 14 0 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 66 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | Tinnevelly ... | | |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 28 9 | 27 2 | 21 2 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 15 6 | Coimbatore ... | | |
| 18 0 | 17 3 | 18 0 | 18 3 | 15 8 | 14 9 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 139 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | Nilgiris ... | | |
| 28 5 | 28 5 | 25 5 | 29 2 | 29 2 | 20 6 | 140 9 | 126 4 | 121 5 | 17 9 | 17 9 | 15 9 | Salem ... | | |
| 26 4 | 26 4 | 24 6 | 19 2 | 20 2 | 17 2 | 87 5 | 85 0 | 72 9 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | South Canara ... | | |
| 23 4 | 23 4 | 24 8 | 21 0 | 20 2 | 18 5 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 17 1 | Malabar ... | | |
| 14 1 | 14 1 | 10 10 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 17 3 | 68 4 | 68 4 | 78 7 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 14 2 | Bombay ... | Bombay. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 14 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | Ahmedabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 106 11 | 106 11 | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | ... | Kaira ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 101 12 | 101 12 | 95 0 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 11 4 | Surat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | Broach ... | | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | Tanna ... | | |
| 30 6 | 30 6 | ... | 15 3 | 13 10 | ... | 112 0 | 112 0 | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | Kolaba ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 14 | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | ... | 15 7 | 15 7 | ... | Khandesh (Dhulia) ... | | |
| 31 14 | 31 14 | ... | 19 6 | 19 6 | ... | 128 0 | 128 0 | ... | 17 10 | 17 10 | ... | Nasik ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 15½ | 25 7 | ... | 106 10½ | 106 10½ | ... | 14 4 | 13 12 | 15 6 | Ahmadnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 21 10 | 15 15 | 107 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | ... | Poona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 120 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | Sholapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 9 | 23 9 | 14 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 102 0 | 13 2 | 12 13 | 14 0 | Kaladgi ... | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 21 7 | 20 12 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 6 | 16 0 | Satara ... | | |
| 31 0 | 30 5 | 23 14 | 18 8 | 17 13 | 13 6 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 149 15 | 17 2 | 16 9 | 16 15 | Belgaum ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 19 13 | 19 5 | 14 0 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 92 12 | 18 1 | 17 15 | 18 0 | Dharwar ... | | |
| 26 0 | 26 1 | 25 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 10 15 | 10 Bdls. | 10 Bdls. | 9 Bdls. | 20 14 | 18 4 | 20 15 | Ratnagiri ... | | |
| 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 15 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 9 | Kanara (Karwar) ... | | |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 38 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 225 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 10 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 11 | 71 3 | 71 3 | 56 11 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 30 1 | Aden ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Asirgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 14 5 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | 15 14 | 16 0½ | ... | Baroda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 19 12 | 16 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Disa ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 4 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | Nimach ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 15 | 22 1 | 16 9 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | Nasirabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | 42 8 | 45 0 | ... | 57 8 | 42 8 | ... | Rajkot ... | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | Upper Sind Frontier ... | | |
| ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 122 0 | 54 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | Karachi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Haidarabad ... | | |
| 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 186 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 32 0 | Shikarpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Thur and Parkur ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* | Bengal. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Bancoorah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Midnapore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 9 0 | Hooghly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Howrah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | 120 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | Calcutta ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 8 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 24-Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 14½ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | 8 10½ | Nuddea ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Jessore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Moorshedabad ... | | |

*e* In the interior only.
*f* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
*g* Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
*h* Wheat from 9 to 10 seers, best rice from 10 to 16 seers, common rice from 16 to 22-10 seers, and gram from 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal—*continued.* | *Central Districts*—contd. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| | Dinagepore ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 12 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maldah ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 12 12 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 11 12 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 |
| | Rajshahye ... | 16 0 to 17 4 | 18 0 to 18 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 to 19 8 | 18 12 to 21 0 | 11 4 | 23 4 to 25 5 | 22 8 to 24 6 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rungpore ... | 14 1 | 14 0 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bograh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 8 | 7 14 | 26 4 | 28 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pubna ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 & 12 | 8 0 | 20 12 | 21 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darjeeling ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalpáiguri ... | 13 3*j* | 13 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 26 6 | 25 0 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dacca ... | 13 5 | 14 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Furreedpore ... | 12 0*k* | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... *l* | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mymensing ... | 12 12*m* | 13 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong* ... | 10 0*n* | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Noakhálly ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... *o* | 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tipperah ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | 9 6 | ... | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | ... | 12 2 | 22 0 | ... | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Behar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Patna ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gya ... | 17 8*p* | 16 0 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 15 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahabad ... | 16 0*q* | 16 8 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 16 8 and 17 0 | 18 0 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 21 0*e* | 21 0 | 17 0 |
| | Mozufferpore ... | 13 0*r* | ... | 12 0 | 23 0 to 26 0*e* | ... | 16 4 to 17 0 | 9 0 | ... | 8 8 | 18 0 | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sarun ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chumparun† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Monghyr ... | 16 8 | 19 9 | 14 7 | 23 1 | 21 0 | ... | 9 4 | 12 6 | 8 6 | 18 9 | 19 9 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhaugulpore ... | 17 11 | 18 5 | 12 10 | ... | 20 3 | ... | 20 3 | 21 7 | 9 7 | 22 11 | 22 12 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Purneah ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 9 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 16 0*s* | 16 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 to 20 0*e* | ... | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 16 0 |
| | *Orissa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuttack* ... | 19 11 | 21 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 5 | 24 15 | 24 15 | 27 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pooree ... | 15 12 | 17 1 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 23 10 | 17 1 | 18 6 | 27 9 | 24 15 | 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balasore† ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazáribágh ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 20 0*e* | 15 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lohardugga ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Singbhoom ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maunbhoom ... | 13 0*t* | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0*e* | 16 0 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0*e* | ... | 40 |
| Assam. | Sylhet ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 12 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar ... | 10 0 | 8 14 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 17 12 | 20 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goálpárá ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gáro Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 10 10 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kámrúp ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 12 12 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibságar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khási & Jaintiá Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nága Hills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dún ... | 19 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 23 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 22 1½ | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 3 |
| | Saháranpur ... | 20 8 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 12 15 | 14 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 28 0 | 26 15 | 26 15 | 26 15 |
| | Muzaffarnagar ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 19 13 | 32 0 | 30 13 | 27 8 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 23 5 | 14 5 | 13 12 | 24 12 | 24 3 | 26 6 | 23 10 | 22 0 | 24 3 |
| | Meerut ... | 20 10 | 19 11 | 17 11 | 27 4 | 26 1½ | 23 15½ | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 15½ | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 24 13½ | 24 0 | 24 7 | 22 7 | 21 12 | 21 1 |
| | Bulandshahr ... | 23 0 | 22 8 | 18 8 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 2[illegible] 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 20 0 |
| | Aligarh ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 4 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 19 8 |
| | Kumaun ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

† In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

*India for the 2nd half of February* 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | *Central Districts*—contd. | Bengal—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Dinagepore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 240 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maldah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 8 | 13 8 to 14 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 7 15½ | 8 2½ | 7 4 | Rajshahye ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 1 | 12 12 | 11 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Rungpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 60 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bograh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Pubna ... | | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 | 4 0 | Darjeeling ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Jalpáiguri ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 100 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 8 8 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Dacca ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Furreedpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Backergunge ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Mymensing ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Chittagong* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | Noakhally ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | Tipperah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 7 4 | 6 10 | 7 4 | Chittagong Hill Tracts ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | 7 2 | Hill Tipperah ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna ... | | |
| 26 0 to 35 0 | 26 0 to 33 0 | 14 8 to 28 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Gya ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 to 21 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Shahabad ... | | |
| 29 0 | ... | 14 0 | 25 0 | ... | 13 8 | 140 0 | ... | 140 0 | 7 8 | ... | 7 12 | Mozufferpore ... | | |
| 35 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sarun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chumparun† ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 5 | 17 8 | 147 0 | 168 0 | 168 0 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 7 5 | Monghyr ... | | |
| 35 0e | ... | 12 0 to 34 5 | 18 15 | 21 7 | 16 7 | 151 8 | 151 8 | 176 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | Bhaugulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Purneah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 330 0 | 320 0 | 480 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* | | |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 11 | 19 11 | 28 14 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 2 | Cuttack* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 18 6 | 23 10 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 8 | Pooree ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Balasore† ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.* | | |
| 30 0 | 31 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Hazáribágh ... | | |
| 40 0 | 44 0 | 23 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 6 8 | Lohardugga ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Singbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Maunbhoom ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 4 | Sylhet ... | Assam. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 9 | Cachar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 128 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Goálpárá ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 5 | Gáro Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kámrúp ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Darrang ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | Nowgong ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Sibságar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | Lakhimpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 | 5 4 | 5 8 | Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | Nága Hills ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 13½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Dehra Dún ... | N.-W. Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 26 15 | 27 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 120 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | Saháranpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 11 | 24 12 | 24 12 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 132 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 5 | 24 7½ | 22 9½ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Meerut ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 8 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 8 | Bulandshahr ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Aligarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 5 12 | 5 8 | 6 0 | Kumaun ... | | |

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, maize 22 seers, and gram 21 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 17 to 19 seers, common rice from 18-12 to 27 seers, maize from 22-8 to 26-8 seers, and gram from 20 to 21 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 20 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet from 30 to 35 seers, maize from 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 22 seers, common rice from 21 to 24 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

*Prices Current of Food-Grains throughou*

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumb, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | Garhwál** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor | 17 7 | 16 5 | 15 12 | 24 12 | 22 8 | 20 4 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 11 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 6 | 20 4 | 17 7 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 19 2 | 19 2 |
| | Moradabad | 16 14 | 16 9 | 16 12 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 23 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 16 9 | 16 9 | 12 12 | 20 15 | 20 15 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Budaun | 16 15½ | 17 6½ | 15 15 | 20 12½ | 21 9½ | 24 0 | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 9 9½ | 16 3½ | 16 12½ | 13 8 | 18 9½ | 21 0 | 19 3 | 17 1½ | 18 14 | 19 12½ |
| | Bareilly | 16 4 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 15 | 6 4 | 6 9 | 6 14 | 15 15 | 16 14 | 12 13 | 20 0 | 21 14 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 20 10 | 19 6 |
| | Sháhjahánpur** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tarái Pergunnahs | 18 2 | 18 2 | 16 4 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 17 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 20 0 |
| | Muttra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 29 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 12 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 8 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 18 0 |
| | Agra | 19 0½ | 18 13½ | 14 8 | 26 15 | 27 8½ | 19 10 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 24 1 | 25 0 | 19 8 | 23 0 | 23 7½ | 17 7 |
| | Farukhabad | 16 6 | 17 12 | 13 12 | 20 5 | 22 12 | 18 9 | 6 12 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 15 2 | 15 8 | 12 6 | 20 10 | 22 0 | 17 9 | 20 5 | 21 8 | 17 9 |
| | Mainpuri | 18 12 | 19 12 | 15 4 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 12 | 22 0 | 16 4 | 20 12 | 22 4 | 17 4 |
| | Etáwah | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 18 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 18 0 |
| | Etah | 20 0 | 20 8 | 16 4 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 19 12 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | 23 0 | 17 8 | ... | 21 0 | 17 0 |
| | Jalaun | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 16 8 |
| | Jhánsi | 19 2 | 19 12 | 15 8 | 26 4 | 26 11 | 18 5 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 2 | 24 12 | 24 10 | 18 1½ | 23 6 | 24 0 | 17 11 |
| | Lalitpur | 20 4 | 20 4 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cawnpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 4 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 24 4 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 20 4 |
| | Fatehpur | 21 0 | 19 8 | 15 4 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 12 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 4 |
| | Bánda | 20 0 | 19 8 | 13 6 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 15 12 | 10 4 | 10 8 | 11 14 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 12 10 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 17 6 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 17 6 |
| | Allahabad | 16 4 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 17 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 27 8 | 26 8 | 18 8 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 18 8 |
| | Hamírpur | 19 12 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 7 12 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 23 12 | 24 12 | 17 8 | 23 10 | 23 0 | 17 0 |
| | Jaunpur | 20 13 | 19 1 | 14 13 | 29 10 | 26 13 | 16 15 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 11 4 | 19 12 | 20 7 | 13 6 | 26 13 | 25 6 | 16 4 | 22 9 | 22 9 | 17 10 |
| | Gorakhpur | 18 6 | 19 4 | 12 4 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 13 2 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 9 10 | 19 4 | 21 14 | 10 15 | 22 12 | 24 8 | 14 14 | 19 4 | 21 0 | 14 14 |
| | Basti** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 17 11 | 17 11 | 13 5 | 22 14 | 22 2 | 16 3 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 9 4 | 19 3 | 19 3 | 11 13 | 22 14 | 23 9 | 17 11 | ... | ... | 19 3 |
| | Mírzapur | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Benares | 16 4 | 16 12 | 14 8 | 23 1 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 14 11 | 16 12 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 1 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 |
| | Ghazipur | 17 6 | 17 6 | 15 7¼ | 23 3 | 23 3 | 16 12 | 7 1½ | 7 1½ | 7 11½ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 15 | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 18 0 | 21 14 | 21 14 | 15 7½ |
| Panjab. | Delhi | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 28 8 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 |
| | Gurgáon | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 |
| | Karnál | 22 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| | Hissár | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 30 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 |
| | Rohtak | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 |
| | Sirsa | 22 8 | 22 0 | 22 12 | 34 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 27 0 |
| | Umballa | 22 8 | 22 0 | 21 4 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 |
| | Ludhiána | 26 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 32 0 | 29 8 | 34 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 28 8 |
| | Simlá | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 |
| | Jullundur | 25 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| | Hushiárpur | 26 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 |
| | Kángra | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Amritsar | 24 13 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 33 8 | 36 0 | 32 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 8 | 30 8 | 31 0 | 28 8 | 27 8 | 26 0 | 28 8 |
| | Siálkot | 24 0 | 21 8 | 19 8 | 36 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 |
| | Gurdáspúr | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Lahore | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 |
| | Ferozepore | 24 8 | 23 12 | 26 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 43 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| | Gujránwála | 23 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 |
| | Ráwalpindi | 27 0 | 26 8 | 17 10 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 24 14 | 32 0 | 33 8 | 23 8 |
| | Jhelum | 25 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 |
| | Gujrát | 26 0 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 40 0 | 35 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 |
| | Shahpúr | 28 8 | 28 8 | 19 8 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 |
| | Mooltan | 19 8 | 18 12 | 16 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 |
| | Jhang | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 |
| | Montgomery | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 22 0 |
| | Dera Ismail Khán | 33 12 | 31 4 | 26 14 | 51 4 | 50 0 | 38 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | 43 12 | 43 12 | 37 8 |
| | Dera Ghazi Khán | 23 12 | 21 14 | 18 7 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 40 0 | 37 8 | 28 12 | 35 0 | 32 8 | 27 8 |
| | Bannú | 42 8 | 41 4 | 31 12 | 68 12 | 68 12 | 52 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 35 0 |
| | Pesháwar | 22 1 | 22 6 | 17 9 | 33 13 | 29 14 | 31 3 | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 12 6 | 26 10 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 29 14 | 29 4 | 31 3 |
| | Kohát | 28 1 | 26 12 | 21 11 | 47 3 | 45 14 | 43 6 | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 15 5 | 29 5 | 21 14 | 32 13 | 43 6 | 38 4 | 35 11 |
| | Hazárá | 23 8 | 22 0 | 17 12 | 42 0 | 34 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 28* 8 | 27* 0 | 25* 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 19 12 | 19 12 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 |
| | Unáo | 20 0 | 19 0 | 13 9 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 17 3 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 9 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 |
| | Bára Banki | 19 0 | 19 4 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 |
| | Sítápur | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 8 | 27 0 | 27 6 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 6 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 8 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 26 12 | 18 0 |
| | Hardui | 19 6 | 19 11 | 14 0 | 25 5 | 25 5 | 18 12 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 2 | 17 13 | 18 5 | 12 3 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 18 5 | 21 9 | 23 0 | 17 13 |
| | Kheri | 23 0 | 23 8 | 14 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 33 0 | 34 8 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 22 12 |
| | Fyzabad | 18 5 | 18 11 | 13 14 | 23 14 | 26 14 | 17 14 | 11 3 | 11 2 | 8 10 | 19 2 | 19 7 | 12 0 | 26 14 | 27 15 | 16 1 | 19 0 | 18 2 | 15 1 |
| | Bharaich | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gonda | 19 8 | 22 15 | 13 13 | 28 8 | 28 14 | 17 8 | 19 15 | 21 2 | 10 0 | 20 4 | 21 8 | 11 7 | 27 14 | 30 6 | 16 6 | 21 12 | 22 8 | 15 2 |
| | Rái Barelí | 22 0 | 21 12 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 6 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 27 8 | 17 8 |
| | Sultánpur | 20 0 | 20 8 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 |
| | Pratábgarh | 20 9 | 20 9 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 29 9 | 19 0 | 23 9 | 23 9 | 13 0 | 24 9 | 24 9 | 14 8 | 30 9 | 30 9 | 19 12 | 29 9 | 29 9 | 18 8 |

** Not received.

*India for the 2nd half of February* 1875 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* | | | Gram. | | | Fire-wood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Garhwál ... | N. W. Provinces—*contd.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 15 | 19 2 | 18 9 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 112 8 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 9 | 22 3 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | Moradabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 12½ | 21 14 | 22 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Budaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 1 | 20 0 | 20 15 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 125 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | Bareilly ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shâhjahánpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | Tarái Pergunnahs ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muttra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 11 | 27 10½ | 19 1 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | Agra ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 10 | 21 8 | 17 14 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 158 2 | 8 6 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Farukhabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | 23 12 | 16 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Mainpuri ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 8 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etáwah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 24 8 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Etah ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 10 | 16 0½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Jhánsi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 12 | 26 4 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Lalitpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Cawnpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 26 8 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Fatehpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 26 8 | 22 10 | 171 4 | 171 4 | 163 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 8 | Banda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 8 | 23 8 | 17 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 145 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Allahabad ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 25 0 | 17 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamírpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 2 | 26 2 | 18 5 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 169 8 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 8 | Jaunpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 17 8 | 12 4 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 2 | Gorakhpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Basti ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 16 3 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | Azamgarh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Mirzapur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 0 | Benares ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 9½ | 20 9½ | 15 7¼ | 154 8 | 154 8 | 207 8 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 1¼ | Ghazipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 26 0 | 24 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 12 | Delhi *a* ... | Panjab. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 27 0 | 24 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | Gurgáon *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 8 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Karnál *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hissár *b* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Rohtak *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 35 0 | 37 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 40 0 | 32 0 | 45 0 | Sirsa *c* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 31 0 | 31 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 4 | Umballa *d* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 33 8 | 35 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 95 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Ludhiána *e* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Simlá *f* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 32 8 | 33 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 8 | Jullundur *g* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 28 0 | 29 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Hushiárpúr *g* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Kángra *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 4 | 31 4 | 33 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Amritsar *h* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Siálkot *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 0 | Gurdáspúr *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 34 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 80 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 0 | Lahore *g* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 38 0 | 36 0 | 37 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Ferozepore *e* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Gujránwála *j* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 38 0 | 27 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Ráwalpindi *k* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhelum *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 29 0 | 25 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Gujrát *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Shahpúr *l* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 4 | 10 12 | Mooltan *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 8 | Jhang *m* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Montgomery *a* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh *n* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 52 8 | 48 8 | 39 6 | 125 0 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Dera Ismail Khán *o* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 15 | 32 8 | 27 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 36 4 | 35 0 | 31 4 | Dera Ghazi Khán *p* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 55 0 | 56 0 | 45 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | Bannú *q* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 9 | 29 14 | 22 12 | 110 0 | 117 0 | 104 0 | 55 14 | 55 14 | 57 3 | Pesháwar *r* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 40 13 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 255 0 | 255 0 | 204 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | Kohát *i* ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Hazárá *i* ... | | |
| 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | 22 8 | 23 0 | 16 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Lucknow ... | Oudh. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 4 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 129 1 | 9 2 | 8 8 | 7 8 | Unáo ... | | |
| 34 0* | 34 0* | 17 8† | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 130 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 9 | Bára Banki ... | | |
| 37 12 | 37 12 | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sítápur ... | | |
| 27 5 | 30 0 | 20 15 | 19 8 | 20 12 | 18 5 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 192 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 2 | Hardui ... | | |
| 50 0 | 50 0 | 36 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Kheri ... | | |
| 26 4 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 21 12 | 23 5 | 15 14 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Fyzabad ... | | |
| 48 0‡ | 52 0§ | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Bhamích ... | | |
| 42 5 | 38 12 | 35 15 | 23 0 | 24 4 | 15 11 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 14 | Gonda ... | | |
| 44 0 | 44 0 | 21 4 | 28 8 | 28 12 | 16 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | Rái Barelí ... | | |
| 40 0 | 42 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Sultánpur ... | | |
| 37 3 | 36 2 | 18 1 | 28 13 | 29 1 | 17 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 183 0 | 7 12 | 7 4 | 7 4 | Pratábgarh ... | | |

*References.*

*a.* Nearly stationary.
*b.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
*c.* Barley and gram rising.
*d.* Bajra rising; rice and gram falling.
*e.* Wheat, bájra, jowar and gram falling.
*f.* Wheat falling; barley, rice, bajra and gram rising.
*g.* Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
*h.* Barley rising; bájra and gram falling.
*i.* Prices falling.
*j.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
*k.* Barley and gram falling; bájra rising.
*l.* Stationary.
*m.* Barley, bájra and jowár rising; gram falling.
*n.* Bájra and gram rising; jowár falling.
*o.* Wheat, barley and gram falling.
*p.* Wheat, bájra and jowár falling.
*q.* Wheat falling; rice and gram rising.
*r.* Barley and jowár falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

*Description of Lesser Millets.*

Jowar (Small.)

* Kodon. † Madua.
Paddy.
Do.
Kodon.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.

Kodon.
Sawan.

*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. | Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Rice (common). Present fortnight. | Rice (common). Past fortnight. | Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. | Great Millet. Past fortnight. | Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. | Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur ... | 24 8 | 25 8 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | 24 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 24 3 | 20 5 | 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha ... | 26 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 55 0 | 55 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | 29 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 19 4 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 |
| | Saugor ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 |
| | Damoh ... | 24 8 | 24 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... |
| | Seoni ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chindwara ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 20 4 | 22 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Narsinghpur ... | 26 4 | 26 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 12 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 |
| | Nimar ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 14 0 | ... | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | 32 12 | 30 0 | ... |
| | Raipur ... | 48 0 | 48 0 | 40 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 4 | 22 0 | 37 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 24 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 28 0 | 38 0 | 28 0 | 48 0 | 44 0 | 48 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavery ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 42 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Secunderabad ... | 18 7 | 19 1 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 0 | 10 2 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 10 5 | 23 2 | 26 1 | 26 8 | 29 5 | 30 0 | 28 8 |
| | Bolarum ... | 18 5 | 18 9 | 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 1 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 9 | 24 8 | 25 2 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat ... | 11 0 | 10 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 2 | 5 7 | 7 0 | 10 5 | 10 2 | 11 5 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 |
| | Oomraotee ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 46 0 | 52 0 | 36 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 |
| | Akola ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 46 0 | 42 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 |
| | Elichpur ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 44 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 26 0 |
| | Buldana ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 |
| | Woon ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 58 0 | 60 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bassim ... | 23 5 | 23 5 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 40 0 | 45 5 | 45 5 | 25 5 |
| Mysore and Coorg. | Bangalore — Wholesale | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 0 | 12 5 | 12 2 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 10 7 | 10 2 | 16 5 | 15 7 | 12 7 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore — Retail ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 5 | 12 0 | 11 7 | 11 2 | 10 5 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 2 | 12 2 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar — Wholesale | ... | ... | 12 9 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 4 | 16 4 | 17 4 | 14 5 | 20 7 | 22 2 | 17 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar — Retail ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 16 1 | 17 2 | 14 2 | 20 6 | 21 6 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr — Wholesale | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 5 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Túmkúr — Retail ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore — Wholesale | 13 1 | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 13 1 | 12 5 | 15 2 | 13 7 | 13 1 | 35 0 | 34 5 | ... | ... | ... | 25 2 |
| | Mysore — Retail ... | 12 7 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 1 | 12 5 | 12 1 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 12 5 | 34 5 | 33 5 | ... | ... | ... | 24 1 |
| | Hassan — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hassan — Retail ... | 11 5 | 11 0 | 11 5 | 12 5 | 11 5 | 12 5 | 15 7 | 15 7 | 14 0 | 17 2 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga — Retail ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur — Retail ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Wholesale | 19 6 | 22 0 | 12 0 | ... | 19 2 | 14 0 | 17 6 | 18 4 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 14 0 | 42 0 | 41 6 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 32 4 | ... |
| | Chitaldroog — Retail ... | 16 0 | 14 8 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| | Coorg — Wholesale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coorg — Retail ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 8 8 | 8 5 | 8 2 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 7 | 16 9 | 16 6 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajpootana. | Jaipur ... | 15 12 | 17 0 | ... | 24 6 | 25 0 | ... | 6 6 | 7 0 | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... |
| | Kishengurh ... | 15 4 | 17 0 | ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | 7 4 | 6 12 | ... | 8 12 | 8 0 | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... |
| | Alwar ... | 22 0 | 22 4 | 13 12 | 32 0 | 33 0 | 20 8 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 19 8 | 32 0 | 31 8 | 18 8 |
| | Bhurtpur (City) ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 31 8 | 31 0 | 19 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 26 0 | 28 0 | 17 8 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 16 0 |
| | Kerowli (City) ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 9 | 30 0 | 31 4 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 2 | 12 8 | 11 6 | 28 8 | 31 10 | 15 0 | 25 8 | 28 2 | 14 1 |
| | Ajmir ... | 15 2 | 15 11 | 13 10 | 22 4 | 23 0 | 16 12 | 4 5 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 12 8 |
| | Deolie Cantonment ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Erinpura ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 7 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 4 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 19 0 |
| | Sirohi ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 22 0 |
| | Aboo ... | 16 6 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 21 5 | 20 10 | 16 14 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 20 9 | 25 4 | 16 14 |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 22 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 36 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar ... | 14 1 | 11 14 | 15 0 | 19 11 | 20 5 | 23 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 10 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marwar ... | 15 8 | 16 2 | ... | 25 0 | 26 4 | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 20 10 | 21 4 | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... |
| | Bikaneer ... | 16 8 | 16 4 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | 19 0 | 18 12 | ... |
| | Bundi ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... |
| | Kota ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 2 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tonk ... | 18 0 | 17 14 | 12 12 | 27 2 | 27 12 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 9 4 | 30 0 | 30 8 | 16 12 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 12 |
| | Jhallawar ... | 15 0 | 16 12 | 13 8 | ... | 19 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... |
| | Shahpoora ... | 15 8 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 22 12 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 14 8 |
| Central India. | Indore ... | 15 0 | 14 12 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| | Gwalior ... | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Goona ... | 19 8 | 20 8 | 16 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 15 12 |
| | Rutlam ... | 13 4 | 13 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 21 8 | 21 12 | 23 8 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 20 4 |
| | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 30 0 | 30 8 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 |

*India for the 2nd half of February* 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kaudee, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Provinces. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1874. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Nagpur ... | Central Provinces. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 | 7 7 | Bhandara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 17 5 | 28 8 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 270 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 3 | Chanda ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Wardha ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 260 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Balaghat ... | | |
| 25 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 34 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 4 | Jubbulpore ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 17 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Saugor ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 12 | Damoh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Seoni ... | | |
| 35 0 | 35 0 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 26 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Mandla ... | | |
| 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | Betul ... | | |
| 27 0 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 280 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chindwara ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 31 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 4 | Hoshangabad ... | | |
| 36 0 | 66 0 | 29 8 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 8 | Narsinghpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 17 10 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | Nimar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Raipur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 140 0 | 130 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | Sambalpur ... | | |
| 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Bilaspur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 1,440 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Upper Godavery ... | | |
| 34 8 | 35 7 | 29 6 | 18 8 | 17 9 | 18 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 125 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 7 | Secunderabad ... | Haiderabad Assigned Districts. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 7 | 17 7 | 17 7 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 112 9 | 9 8 | 9 9 | 9 9 | Bolarum ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 0 | Chudderghat ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Oomraotee ... | | |
| 9 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | 23. 0 | 106 12 | 106 12 | 64 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Akola ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | Elichpur ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | Buldana ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 400 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Woon ... | | |
| 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 5 | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 5 | Bassim ... | | |
| 35 5 | 35 7 | 34 0 | 22 2 | 20 5 | 21 7 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 2 | Bangalore Wholesale | Mysore and Coorg. | |
| 34 5 | 34 7 | 33 0 | 21 7 | 20 0 | 21 2 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 67 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | Bangalore Retail ... | | |
| 41 7 | 39 4 | 36 3 | 23 7 | 25 4 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 7 | 15 4 | Kolar ... Wholesale | | |
| 41 2 | 39 1 | 36 0 | 23 4 | 25 1 | 23 4 | 172 4 | 172 4 | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 14 9 | Kolar ... Retail ... | | |
| 58 0 | 58 0 | 58 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 182 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | Túmkúr ... Wholesale | | |
| 56 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 170 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Túmkúr ... Retail ... | | |
| 32 7 | 30 4 | 32 4 | 25 6 | 22 0 | 25 6 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 10 6 | 11 5 | 12 1 | Mysore ... Wholesale | | |
| 32 2 | 29 7 | 31 4 | 25 2 | 21 0 | 25 2 | 74 0 | 74 0 | 72 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 11 4 | Mysore ... Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hassan ... Wholesale | | |
| 37 7 | 31 5 | 42 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 11 5 | 11 0 | Hassan ... Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shimoga... Wholesale | | |
| 34 0 | 48 0 | 38 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 400 0 | 400 0 | 360 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Shimoga... Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kadur ... Wholesale | | |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | Kadur ... Retail ... | | |
| 53 2 | 53 3 | 48 0 | 23 0 | 25 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | Chital-droog. Wholesale | | |
| 44 0 | 45 6 | 44 0 | 22 0 | 21 2 | 22 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | Chital-droog. Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Coorg ... Wholesale | | |
| 27 1 | 26 2 | 38 0 | 20 5 | 21 1 | 20 2 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 240 4 | 10 3 | 10 7 | 11 7 | Coorg ... Retail ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | ... | 2 0 | 80 0 | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | Jaipur ... | Rajpootana. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 42 0 | ... | Kishengurh ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 33 0 | 33 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | Alwar ... | | |
| 31 8 | 31 8 | 17 8 | 31 8 | 32 0 | 15 10 | 90 0 | 80 0 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | Bhurtpur (City) ... | | |
| 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | 28 12 | 31 4 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 175 0 | 31 4 | 32 8 | 30 0 | Kerowli (City) ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 5 | 20 4 | 15 12 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | Ajmir ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received. | | | Deolie Cantonment ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | Erinpura ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | Sirohi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | Aboo ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 Pie. | 6 Pie. | 6 Pie. | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | 15 10 | 14 13 | 4 5 | 4 5 | ... | 25 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | Meywar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received. | | | Banswarra (Meywar Agency) | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 15 | 16 4 | ... | 70 0 | 70 0 | ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | Marwar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 8 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 65 0 | 60 0 | ... | Bikaneer ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 32 0 | Bundi ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | Kota ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 37 0 | Tonk ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | ... | 26 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | Jhallawar ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 37 8 | 40 0 | 35 0 | Shahpoora ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 106 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Indore ... | Central India. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received. | | | Gwalior ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 180 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | Goona ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | Rutlam ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 18 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Baghelkhund (Sutna) ... | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is little change to report. Harvesting has progressed, and is now completed or nearly so in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Bombay with favourable results generally. In Central India the opium harvest has suffered from heat and wind. In Bengal and Assam *aous* rice is being sown, rain being wanted in Bengal for sowing operations. Rain is wanted also in Nepal, in Madras, and in Mysore for coffee and cardamoms. Prospects continue generally satisfactory everywhere.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—** | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 25th) | 1·17 (at Masulipatam). | No rain elsewhere. Some later dry crops fair; wheat yielding one-fourth. Markets well supplied locally; prices steady. Mild fever and small-pox still reported. Cattle unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient. |
| Kurnool (24th) | *Nil* | Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture procurable. Fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in some taluqs. No water over Sunkesala anicut. |
| Tanjore (25th) | " | Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; crops generally good; rain wanted in some places; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady. Public health generally good; small-pox in some parts; one death by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient. |
| Trichinopoly (24th) | " | Warter-supply and pasture beginning to fail; no other change of importance. |
| Malabar (25th) | " | Markets well supplied; prices almost steady. Preparation for sowing first crop begun. Small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory. |
| **Bombay—** | | |
| *Sindh.* | | |
| Kurrachee (Mar 24th) | ... | Three cases of small-pox in tuppa Babra and talukas Meerpoor and Sakra; no case of small-pox in Kurrachee since 12th, all recovering; weather very warm; hot winds. |
| Shikarpur " ... | ... | Weather unseasonably hot, but nights cool; blight still continues; increase of disease among cattle in talukas Meerpoor, Shikarpoor, and Tigr; fever slightly prevalent. |
| Hyderabad " ... | ... | Reaping of rabi crops general; weather warm; fever prevailing; small-pox in Guni and Badin talukas. |
| Upper Frontier " ... | ... | Weather hot; late wheat and barley crops in Kusmore and Thul talukas below the average; earlier sowings very fair; oil-seed crops in the same state as before. |
| *Gujarat.* | | |
| Ahmedabad (Mar 24th) | ... | Crops being harvested; weather growing warmer. |
| Surat " ... | ... | Rabi crops harvested; public health good. |
| Broach " ... | ... | Cotton-picking progressing; rabi crops reaped; mornings and evenings cool; weather sultry. |
| Kaira " ... | ... | Rabi crops being harvested; public health good; heat increasing. |
| *Khandesh and Nasik.* | | |
| Khandesh (Mar. 24th) | ... | Weather hot; outturn of rabi crops six annas less in Chopra and Edlabad; cattle disease continues; cotton market unchanged, Hinigunghat 50, American 52. |
| Nasik " ... | ... | Rabi in dry crop land reaped; some still remains in irrigated lands; weather very warm; excepting a few cases of small-pox, public health good. |
| *Konkan.* | | |
| Tanna (Mar. 24th) | ... | Weather sultry; public health good; slight ague and cough in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpur taluka; rabi crop middling in seven talukas. |
| *Deccan.* | | |
| Poona ... | ... | Weather hot; fever in Indapur, and cattle disease slightly in Bhimthurry, Indapur, and Jooner. |
| Ahmednuggur ... | ... | Slight cattle disease in Parnair and Ankola talukas; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Slight rain in Sholapur and Barsi; cattle disease in Sangola and Sholapur. |
| Satara ... | ... | Crops reaped; average harvest; public health good; days sultry. |
| *Southern Mahratta Country.* | | |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Harvest of late crop almost completed; fever in Purusgurh, Sumpgaon, Gokak and Uthnee; small-pox and measles in Belgaum. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No change in the state of crops and health; cotton-picking commenced. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop satisfactory; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues in Bhatkal. |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | Rabi harvest middling; cattle disease in Bijapur and Mudebihal; health good. |
| *Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.* | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Rabi crops good; weather hot; public health good. |
| Wudwan ... | ... | Weather warm; health good; crops in the same state as before. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Hot weather fairly begun; harvest nearly complete, except in Sindh. |
| **Bengal—(Mar. 24th)** | | |
| Burdwan ... | *Nil* | Weather warm; barley about to be cut. |
| Bankura ... | " | Weather dry, but cloudy in the mornings; winter crops nearly all reaped; rain wanted for cotton and indigo. |
| Beerbhoom ... | " | Seasonable weather; westerly hot winds commencing; wheat nearly ripe for the sickle; cutting of the sugarcane commenced; prospects good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | |
| Midnapore ... | *Nil* | A small shower reported at Gurbetta, otherwise no rain heard of. State and prospects of crops as usual, but a good fall of rain in the course of the next ten days will be very beneficial. |
| Hooghly ... | " | Hot and dry, clear throughout; wind from south; cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair; tobacco, melons, palwul, and vegetables want water. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down Kauna Nuddee and Suruswattee; great relief to parts watered. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | " | Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of cold-weather crops all but over. Rain is needed to facilitate agricultural operations. |
| Nuddea ... | 0·06 | Weather hot and dry. There was a shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant. The cold-weather crops are everywhere in good condition. |
| Moorshedabad ... | 0·02 | Weather seasonable; heavier rain fell on Thursday in the north of the district than at and about head-quarters; hail is also reported. Atmosphere slightly cooled by Thursday's rain. All crops excellent, both those cut and those still standing. Slight damage reported from hail. |
| Dinagepore ... | 0·34 | Weather fine and hot, with exception of the mornings, which are cloudy and damp. Slight rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Maldah ... | *Nil* | The weather has become very dry, warm and dusty. The crops are, as last reported, generally doing well. |
| Rajshahye ... | " | The weather has been sultry without rains. State of the crops unchanged, *e. g.*, doing well. Rain is much desired for the lands which are now being ploughed for rice sowings next month. |
| Rungpore ... | 0·33 | Weather decidedly warm in the middle of the day. Slight rain fell, and a little hail also, but it has done no harm. State and prospects of the crops good. |
| Bogra ... | *Nil* | Cloudy in the mornings for two or three hours, and then fair and hot. The amun or late rice crop is harvested, and the other crops promise well. |
| Pubna ... | " | Weather cloudy and warm, with south-easterly wind prevailing. The harvesting of the chaitali (March) crops going on rapidly, and of sugarcane completed. The state and prospects of cheena (millet), boro and jally, spring rices, continue good, but rain is much wanted. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | 1·50 | Easterly wind; very cool and pleasant for the time of year. Ploughing for the *bhadai* or early rice crop going on. Rain would be beneficial. |
| Dacca ... | 1·73 | Weather cloudy; storms threaten almost every night. State and prospects of crops good. |
| Patna ... | *Nil* | Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops going on; yield good. |
| Gya ... | " | Seasonable weather. The rabi or cold-weather crop is being harvested and is a good crop. |
| Shahabad ... | " | Heat increasing perceptibly. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Prospects generally very good. |
| Durbhangah ... | " | Seasonable weather. Harvest commencing generally, promises to be excellent, particularly so in the central and southern tracts. |
| Mozufferpore ... | " | Weather hot and dry. Prospects of the cold-weather crops excellent. |
| Sarun ... | " | Weather bright, clear and getting warm; both east and west wind. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been harvested; rahar pulse fast ripening Indigo sowing is being briskly pushed on; the early sowings have germinated. The new crops are coming into the market. Prices show a downward tendency. |
| Chumparun ... | " | Easterly winds and light clouds appearing occasionally. The prospects of the crops are most excellent. It is many years since there have been crops so good as those now approaching maturity. |
| Monghyr ... | " | Seasonable weather. The crops are being cut; outturn good. |
| Bhágalpur ... | " | Easterly wind prevailing. No rain wanted, until all cold-weather crops are harvested. There is sufficient moisture for low land, amun or late rice sowings; a good deal of this has been got through. |
| Purneah ... | " | Weather hot, sometimes close and sometimes with west wind. State and prospects of crops are good. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | " | Heat increasing, but less windy. Mowah promises well. Rahar pulse and linseed being reaped. |
| Cuttack ... | " | Hot and cloudy; threatening storms. Hardly any crops now on the ground. |
| Balasore ... | " | Weather hot and marked by the absence of the thunderstorms usual at this season. Rain much wanted for ploughing. |
| Lohardugga ... | " | Weather hot, clouds about. The cold-weather crops are being harvested gradually with excellent results. |
| Maunbhoom ... | " | Weather excessively hot; clouds have been hanging about the last three or four days. Crops being gathered in. Mowah promises to be abundant. |

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad. Bankura: cases of small-pox and cholera reported. Hooghly: cholera increasing. 24-Pergunnahs: fever has considerably decreased at Barripore, but prevails in the neighbourhood; a good deal of cholera, though not of the worst type, is reported in the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Satkira; there are also a few cases in the other sub-divisions; sporadic cases of small-pox are also reported. Nuddea: cholera very prevalent. Rajshahye: cases of small-pox and cholera continue to be reported and are more numerous than last week. Furreedpore: general health of the district good; from Deorah station, however, some cases of cholera reported. Backergunge: general health of the district fair. Chittagong: cholera at Sudder station, and rather an epidemic of it near Setakoond; fever prevalent since the rain of last week (a native doctor is on the spot). Patna: health of the district good. Durbhangah: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: a little cholera on the pilgrim routes. Balasore: the ravages of cholera in the track of the recent cyclone continue excessive. Lohardugga: general health good; a few cases of small-pox.

*General Remarks.*—The weather is becoming very hot. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions high-winds have prevailed and hailstorms and severe gales are reported from some places therein. More or less rain has fallen over about a third of the province, and seems to impend more generally. On the whole, rain is wanted in all the districts, except the few where the cold-

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | weather crops are yet standing, some damage to which is reported in the Chittagong Division by hailstorm, and from Noakhally, the loss of certain lives from falling of houses through the gales. The prospects of the remaining cold-weather crops continue favourable, and harvesting is progressing rapidly. Indigo sowings have commenced, and spring rice and millets are doing well. Lands are being prepared for the next rice crops, but want of rain interferes with the tillage on many places. |
| **N. W. P.**— | | |
| Benares (Mar. 22nd) | ... | No change. |
| Mirzapur (24th) | ... | Harvest in progress; no change. |
| Allahabad (25th) | ... | No change. |
| Banda (23rd) | ... | No change; harvest nearly over. |
| Hamirpur (25th) | ... | No change. |
| Agra (24th) | ... | No change. |
| Meerut " | *Nil* | |
| Bareilly " | " | Barley harvest commenced. |
| **Punjab**— | | |
| Delhi (Mar. 24th) | ... | Slight drizzle; health good; crops ripening. |
| Hissar " | ... | Crops ripening; health generally good; but small-pox, pleurisy and fever in some places; cattle disease over. |
| Umballa " | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur " | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Lahore " | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Mooltan " | ... | Crops average; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan " | 0·50 | Health and harvest prospects good; cattle disease much decreased. |
| Peshawar ... | ... | Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects on the whole favourable; crops ripening; public health generally good; cattle murrain disappearing. |
| **Oudh**— | | |
| Lucknow (Mar. 24th) | *Nil* | Harvest being gathered; new grain coming into market; prospects favourable; weather clear; public health good. |
| Sitapur ... | " | |
| Fyzabad ... | " | |
| **C. Provinces**— | | |
| UpperGodavari(Mar.20th) | ... | Weather cloudy; health good; prices easy. |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | Weather clear; harvest over; health good. |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | Slight rain on 19th; rabi good; cholera in places; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| Raipur (Mar. 21st) | ... | Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy. |
| Chhindwara (Mar. 22nd) | ... | Weather clear and sultry; rabi cutting; health good; prices steady. |
| Balaghât ... | ... | Weather clear; rabi cutting; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhandara (Mar. 23rd) | ... | Weather clear and close; rabi cutting; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy. |
| Nagpur (Mar. 24th) | ... | Weather warm; rabi threshing; cattle disease abating; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather clear; outturn of wheat good; small-pox prevalent. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Weather warm; rabi reaping; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Weather clear; reaping of rabi continues. |
| Narsingpur ... | ... | Prospects of crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary. |
| Nimar ... | ... | Small-pox increasing; prices easy. |
| Damoh, Mandla ... | ... | Prospects good; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Prices of food grains continue easy, and the public health is good, except in a few districts in which small-pox is more or less prevalent. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— | | |
| Mysore, Coorg (Mar. 25th) | " | Crops continue thriving; rain wanted in Coorg for coffee and cardamoms; cattle disease prevalent in parts of two districts; public health generally good; agricultural prospects good. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Sylhet (Mar. 25th) | ... | Fine and breezy weather; ploughing for aous crop continues; rice market steady. |
| Gauhâti " ... | 1·78 | Weather more or less unsettled and overcast, with occasional rain storms; rain favourable to the sowing of aous; public health good, but small-pox at Burpetta. |
| **Hyderabad Assigned Districts**— | | |
| Umraoti (Mar. 25th) | ... | New grain being brought to market; public health good. |
| **Rajpootana**— | | |
| Mewar (Mar. 19th) | ... | Good supply of water; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar (16th) | ... | Water in wells begun to fail; health good; prospects excellent; weather becoming much hotter. |
| Bhurtpore (24th) | ... | Prospects continue the same; health good. |
| Harowtee (20th) | ... | Prospects and health unchanged. |
| Ajmere (25th) | ... | Weather, health, and prospects good. |
| Jeypore " | ... | |
| **Central India**— | | |
| Indore (Mar. 24th) | ... | Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India; though opium harvest has suffered from heat and wind. |
| Gwalior | ... | |
| Rutlam | ... | |
| Neemuch | ... | |
| **Nepal**— (Mar. 19th) | *Nil* | Good rain required. |

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